"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, warmer, south winds today; Sunday rain, colder; west winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,239. NEW YORK, SATURDAY DECEMBER 14, 1918. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 600 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

PRESIDENT WILSON WELCOMED AT BREST, STARTS FOR PARIS; WANTS THE SEAS RESTRICTED ONLY BY UNITED CONTROL; FAVORS CAREFUL INQUIRY BEFORE FIXING INDEMNITIES

TESTIFIES BERLIN SENT SPIES HERE BEFORE WAR BEGAN

130 Propagandists Mobilized from Official Ranks, Capt. Lester Tells Senators.

HEARST FILM HIT AT JAPAN

Then Shifted to Mexico When President Wilson Criticised Certain Parts.

FOX'S CONFESSION IS TOLD

Germany Paid Him to Send Fakes to Hearst Papers—Major Dickinson Also a Secret Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Sensation followed sensation with rapidity today at the session of the Senate Committee at its investigation of German propaganda in the United States, before as well as after this country entered the war. For most of the day Captain George G. Lester of the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff of the Army was on the stand. To Captain Lester had been delegated the duty by Secretary of War Baker, of making public some of the secrets which have up to this time been under lock and key in the iron boxes of the Army Intelligence Service. Captain Lester was still on the stand when the hearing adjourned late this afternoon, and he will resume his narrative at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Captain Lester's most interesting disclosure was based on the confession of a former German official, who has confessed to having been sent here as a propagandist. This man is now in custody, and his deportation is under consideration. He has told the Federal officials that in June, before Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated at Serajevo, the German Government was plotting the war.

In the middle of that month, he said, Bethmann Hollweg sent agents to various professors, scientists, and other persons to ascertain if they were ready for foreign service in the event of war. Of the men visited 130 were told to be ready for instant call to service in North and South America and in Japan and China as directors of propaganda. They were assembled for instruction at the Foreign Office in Berlin on July 10, 1914, and three weeks later they sailed from Copenhagen for New York under charge of Dr. Heinrich F. Albert. So as not to arouse suspicion most of them traveled in the steerage.

Propaganda on the Screen.

Captain Lester told the story of the film play "Patria" which was produced by a company controlled by Hearst and in which the anti-Japanese propaganda was played with such boldness that President Wilson himself stepped in and caused the elimination of the objectionable features. The witness said that the producers thereupon gave all the Japanese characters Mexican names, but left the Mexican soldiers wearing Japanese uniforms. Production of this play, in which Mrs. Irene Castle was the star, cost about $90,000.

The testimony also dealt with certain stories written by Edward Lyell Fox, which appeared in The New York American in the first year of the European war. These stories, Fox has confessed, were inspired by the German Foreign Office, and he told the General Staff that a certain story which he wrote, and which was printed as a Sunday feature by the Hearst papers in April, 1915, was false from beginning to end. In this it was charged that the Russians, when they invaded East Prussia, had cut off the hands of German children and committed many other atrocities. Other stories he admitted were equally false.

Still another revelation introduced a new character into the German propaganda machine in this country. The newcomer is Major J. J. Dickinson, until recently an officer of the United States Army, and who before he came to Washington several years ago, was a political writer on the staff of The New York American. He was also a friend of William Jennings Bryan, and had access before this country entered the war, to all the various Government departments.

Got Inside Information.

Major Dickinson, Captain Lester said, had been employed to get inside Government information which was transmitted direct to the Foreign Office in Berlin. In one of his reports Dickinson referred to a visit he made to Shadow Lawn, the then summer home of the President, and in another he asserted that he had been responsible for the "leak" which preceded the publication of the Wilson peace note in January, 1917. He was one of the most important

Continued on Page Three.

DAVID LAWRENCE IN PARIS.
This brilliant correspondent summarizes European opinion on Peace Conference as President Wilson arrives, in to-day's Evening Post.—Advt.

Baden Frontier Villages Ask Annexation to Switzerland

BERNE, Dec. 12, (Associated Press.)—Seven frontier villages of the Grand Duchy of Baden have passed resolutions expressing their desire to become united to Switzerland.

A delegation of the Burgomasters of these villages will submit an official request to the Swiss Government that the desire of their people be granted.

ROB SAVINGS BANK, KILL 2 IN DAYLIGHT

Officials of East Brooklyn Institution Shot Down and Depositors Terrorized.

HOLDUP MEN GET $13,112

Detective Hit by Two Bullets in Street Fight as Robbers Get Away in Taxicab.

Two robbers entered the East Brooklyn Savings Bank at Franklin and Myrtle Avenues yesterday afternoon at 2:20 o'clock, shot and killed De Witt C. Peal, the paying teller, and Henry W. Coons, the Assistant Treasurer, stole $13,112 in currency and checks, mostly in banknotes, and escaped in a taxicab after slightly wounding Detective Albert Doody, who exchanged shots with them in the street.

At the time of the robbery there were eight bank officials and employes and three depositors on the main floor of the bank building, an old-fashioned three-story brick structure, which has been occupied by the bank since shortly after the civil war. The bank was incorporated in 1860, when it began business in a smaller building on the opposite side of the street, and its career as a quiet savings institution was unbroken during the fifty-eight years up to yesterday.

The two men walked up three steps into the front entrance at 643 Myrtle Avenue and then quietly along the corridor in front of the wooden and brass grill partition which separates the bank staff from its customers and the public. The brass grill runs to the high ceiling with several openings where money and pass books are received and returned. These wicketed openings are all very small with the exception of one aperture over which is the legend "New Accounts." The "New Accounts" wicket is 14 inches wide and 30 inches high. At each end of the lobby, or vestibule, is a door entering into the large room occupied by the bank employes, where the money and accounts are handled.

The two robbers either studied these details for the first time or refreshed their memories concerning them while they wandered in the lobby for a minute or two after entering. Then the man who is known in the police reports as No. 1 walked to the wicket in front of the paying teller's cage. No. 1 was a young man, about 5 feet 8 inches tall, with a white silk handkerchief around his neck almost to his mouth, wearing a hat said to resemble a soldier's campaign hat and a raincoat, which was later found to be very much worn and grease-stained. No. 1 held out a pistol and said in a low voice to Mr. Peal, the paying teller:

"Hold up your hands."

Peal was counting money at the time and, according to fellow-employes, did not hear, or failed to heed the command. Albert G. Freeman, the assistant teller, who stood near him, seeing the revolver and the determined look of the young hold-up man, said to Peal:

"For God's sake. Hold up your hands."

No. 1 repeated his command, and without waiting for Peal to obey shouted to others in the bank to open one of the doors leading inside the main cage of the bank. Without holding up his hands, the paying teller, who had been looking down at the money he was counting, turned toward the burglar, according to those near him, and was instantly shot. The bullet, perfectly aimed, went through his heart, killing him instantly.

Henry W. Coons, the Assistant Treasurer, who was at a desk nearby, ran toward Peal after the shot was fired. He was dropped with a bullet through his body near the heart, which caused his death a little later.

No. 1 then aimed his pistol at Albert G. Freeman, the assistant teller, calling "Hands up," but Freeman jumped behind a steel letter case. The robber tried to shoot him through it, but the steel turned the bullet, which was found later on the floor of the bank.

No. 1, who was seeking all this time to force some one to open a door and let his partner at the money, then picked out David Morehouse, Treasurer of the bank, who had risen from his seat in the rear of the large room, and ordered him to open the door. Morehouse, who was edging toward a rear door, did not obey,

Continued on Page Fifteen.

SOLDIERS—Where will you settle? Get information — Western Canadian Farms. Canadian Pacific Railway, 1,270 Broadway. —Advt.

BURLESON TAKES CONTROL OF CABLE FROM C. H. MACKAY

Newcomb Carlton, Western Union Head, Is Made Director of All Lines.

LAND WIRE BOARD NAMED

Will Control Telegraph and Telephone Lines Under Wire Control Committee.

PURCHASE BILL INTRODUCED

House Measure Extends Federal Control Until Companies Are Appraised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—By an order issued today by Postmaster General Burleson, Charence H. Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable Company; George G. Ward, Vice President, and William W. Cook, general counsel, are excluded from any connection with the control or operation of the cable lines owned by that company, and Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is placed in charge of all the cable systems taken over under the President's proclamation of Nov. 2.

This climax in the controversy between the officials of the Commercial Cable Company and the Postmaster General, growing out of the order taking control of the cable companies, came on the day the President landed in France, and the cables were to begin carrying the news consequent on this fact. It was stated at the Post Office Department that the ousting of the chief officials of the Commercial Cable Company and the institution of an organization under the direct touch of the Postmaster General just at this time carried no special significance.

A bill was also introduced today by Chairman Moon of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to extend the time of Federal control of the telephone and telegraph systems—which under the present law, would expire on the declaration of peace—until they could be appraised and bought by the United States Government to be run in connection with the Post Office Department. The law represents the plans hitherto advocated by the Post Office Department.

Mr. Burleson's order, though dated yesterday, was not given out until today. There is no apprehension, it was said at the Post Office Department, of any legal interference on the part of Mr. Mackay and his two associates. Every legal phase of the situation was gone into before the order was issued, and absolute assurance is felt by the Post Office Department that no court will give standing to any action aimed to hinder in any way the enforcement of the order.

Reason for Exclusion.

The reason given in the order for the exclusion of the three men is that they failed to co-operate in the unification of the cable systems. The refusal of Mr. Ward to take charge of the management of the cable systems of the Commercial Cable Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company is cited, and it is charged against Mr. Mackay that in a letter dated Dec. 11 he showed the hostility of the officials of the Commercial Cable Company to any plan unifying the operation of the cable systems. In the order reference is made to a previous order in which co-operation of all officials and employes is asked, and which contained these words that received a new significance by today's action: "No changes will be made until after the most careful consideration of the facts. When deemed advisable to make changes, due announcement will be made."

A few minutes after this order was issued came another one, as far reaching in the control of wires on land as that which placed Mr. Carlton in charge of the cables. This order read:

Union N. Bethel, F. A. Stevenson, G. M. Yorke, and A. F. Adams are hereby appointed an Operating Board for the operation of the telegraph and telephone services under Government operation and control, of which Mr. Bethel shall be Chairman.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Mr. Bethel is Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Mr. Stevenson is Superintendent of Plants of the Bell Telephone Company; G. M. Yorke is Vice President of the Western Union, and A. F. Adams President of the Kansas City Home Telephone Company. With these two orders the plan of organization of the cables and the telephone and tele-

Continued on Page Seven.

FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get yours from your druggist, who is supplied by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., makers of Calox Tooth Powder.—Advt.

When you think of Writing
Think of WHITING.—Advt.

Find Edith Cavell's Grave and Hold Service There

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The grave of Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was put to death by the Germans, in the National cemetery at Brussels, is believed to have been definitely located from a German plan of the cemetery in the hands of the Belgian authorities, and on Tuesday the British community held a commemoration service at the grave. The service was attended by the British Minister, who laid on the mound of earth a wreath from King George and Queen Mary, inscribed "In Memory of a Brave and Splendid English Woman."

Sir F. S. Villiers deposited a wreath bound with the British colors, in the name of the British Legation and colony, and Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, added a tribute of his own. The Spanish Minister, the Belgian Foreign Minister and the members of the legations' staffs were present at the ceremony.

One of the first acts of King Albert after his re-entry into Brussels was to visit the cemetery in company with Queen Elizabeth, who laid a wreath on Miss Cavell's grave.

WANT AMERICA TO TEACH TURKEY

Opinion in London Favors Administration of Country by United States Officials.

SOME TURKS AGGRESSIVE

Deny Allies Conquered, and Argue Armistice Was Made as Between Equals.

By WARD PRICE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13.—A considerable body of Turkish politicians hold the remarkable view that Turkey did not sign the armistice because she was conquered, but concluded a treaty of peace as between equals.

The party of Union and Progress in the Chamber, which is now known under the name of the Party of Renovation, accordingly made a violent attack on the new Government for having tolerated supposed violations of the armistice by the Allies. They eventually gave the Cabinet a grudging vote of confidence, explaining that they did so only to tide over the critical situation.

The Government, thus temporarily confirmed, is faced with serious material difficulties. One of the most pressing is the shortage of coal. At the present moment it seems inevitable that Constantinople will be without electric light, tramways, and telephone service tomorrow night in consequence.

The extension of the armistice period is telling on the nerves of the Turks. They realize that their fate as a nation, which has been so often discussed, is at last to be finally decided by the Allies. The more enlightened of them are undoubtedly ready to make sweeping changes in the administration of their country in order to preserve Turkey's independence.

As regards internal affairs, disestablishment of Mohammedanism as the State religion and appointment of Greeks to high posts in provincial administrations are proposals which leading Turks have mentioned to me, but the only practical measure would be for the Government to invite a large admixture of European officials in the internal administration of the country as a guarantee of its efficiency and justice.

The Turk himself is incapable of governing, except under control, and though Turks have objected to me that such a course would be likely to make of Turkey a second Egypt, it might still be the method by which nominal Ottoman sovereignty could be maintained and possible jealousies among the allied powers avoided.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—In connection with Ward Price's message from Constantinople today, it is of interest to mention that there is a very marked tendency in London opinion in favor of the United States undertaking the task of teaching the Turks how to govern themselves. Viscount Grey is understood to be one of the strongest advocates of the extension of America's responsibilities.

AMERICAN SQUADRON NOW CONTROLS POLA

Jugoslav War Vessels at Former Austrian Base Hoist the Stars and Stripes.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 13.—An American squadron has arrived at Pola, formerly the principal Austrian naval base, and has taken over the command of the port.

Jugoslav war vessels in the harbor have hoisted the American flag, according to a telegram from Laibach, reporting the arrival of the Americans.

"SO EASY!—no shopping!—just write us whom to send the Rose Garden to..." See top of page 9.—Advt.

NEW LIGHT ON PEACE POINTS

President Said to Favor Sea Regulation by All Nations, Not One.

WANTS CLEAR DEFINITION

Believes the Key to Peace Rests with Peoples Rather Than with Governments.

FIRM FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Regards Reported Agreement of Premiers on Indemnity as Only Tentative.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, (By Wireless to The Associated Press.)—It is said that President Wilson's conferences with Entente statesmen during the next few days will undoubtedly centre on questions surrounding the proposed League of Nations and the definition of "freedom of the seas," and possibly also on the question of indemnity. On the question of the League of Nations there will be discussion, it is said, whether the league shall be provided for in the treaties of peace or later. It is known to be President Wilson's position that the peace treaties should embody agreements to create a League of Nations. It is also known to be his conviction that there is strong necessity for establishing, upon a very clear definition, freedom of the seas.

The much-discussed Point 2 in President Wilson's fourteen essential points for peace, on which Great Britain has reserved decision, is said to be not intended to specify unqualified freedom of the seas outside territorial waters, but only to stipulate that no single nation shall restrict freedom, and that when freedom is restricted it shall be only by a concrete power enforcing international covenants. It is expected that the President will approach what may be differences in opinion rather than of principle, and that he will rely upon open-minded conferences and processes which will not involve unnecessary antagonism.

It is said to be his attitude that neither the United States nor the other Governments should assume the rôle of master, and that he believes he is supported by public opinion generally as to the agreement to be sought for between peoples, rather than Governments, as essentials to a people's war.

The reduction of armaments proposed in President Wilson's fourteen points specified reductions not below domestic safety, and statesmen seem to be agreed that no reduction of domestic armaments without international safety is expected.

The attitude of President Wilson with regard to indemnity is generally believed to be that the necessity for the payment of a great sum will be justified only if based on most careful and judicial consideration. The President is said to agree fully with the Entente Premiers as to the great wrongs of military power, but to feel most strongly that the ways of righting them must be consistent with the objects of the war. It is asserted that he thinks the right procedure would be, first, a careful determination of just claims and demands for reparation for damage and then the determination of the method of payment and the possibility of obtaining payment.

The decisions reported to have been reached on these vital subjects by the Entente are believed on board the George Washington to be tentative.

In determining the question of freedom of the seas, it is thought that radical revision of maritime practices will probably arise.

FRENCH OCCUPY ODESSA.

Fortress and City of Sebastopol Are Cleared of German Soldiers.

PARIS, Dec. 13, (Havas.)—French marines have entered Odessa, Russia, and have received a cordial welcome from the people there, according to Le Matin. Detachments have occupied the wireless station and expelled German soldiers from all military posts.

The newspaper says that the fortress and city of Sebastopol have been cleared of German soldiers who were causing disorders, it is alleged, with the connivance of the Bolsheviki.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Odessa, the principal Russian port on the Black Sea, is being evacuated by the Germans, an official statement received here today from Berlin says. The disarmament of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army, it is added, is proceeding systematically.

Continued on Page Two.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION.
Remember—SIX (6) BELL-ANS in a little hot water—quick relief.—Advt.

PACKARD TWIN-6 CARS TO HIRE.
32 W. 32d St. Tel. Col. 2061 & 1441.—Advt.

Must End All Conscription or Peace Conference Fails, Says Lloyd George in Final Word to Electors

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Premier Lloyd George, in a statement to Reuter's, Limited, tonight on the subject of conscription, said:

"On the eve of this important election, which means so much to the country, I wish to make it clear beyond all doubt that I stand for the abolition of conscript armies in all lands. Without that the Peace Conference would be a failure and a sham.

"These great military machines are responsible for the agony the world has passed through, and it would be a poor ending to any peace conference that allowed them to continue. Any delegate that represents Great Britain at that conference must labor to the end I have stated."

LONDON PREDICTS HARMONY AT PARIS

High Authority Pins Hope of Agreement on Wilson's Heart-to-Heart Talks.

HIS IDEAS MISREPRESENTED

Flurry Over Freedom of the Seas Is Regarded as Without Justification.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—From information derived from competent quarters THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is able to outline the probable course of the Peace Conference's preliminary discussions in which President Wilson will take part, and which will be of both formal and informal character. They will begin before Christmas, and it is regarded as a happy augury that the heart-to-heart talks between the leading statesmen of the world gathered in Paris will coincide with the period peculiarly identified with the doctrine of peace on earth, good-will to men.

An eminently reliable authority, speaking to THE TIMES correspondent, expressed the absolute conviction that the flurries experienced in some quarters respecting the character of some of the Wilsonian proposals would prove to have been without justification. Thus the question of a League of Nations, he predicted, would be found to derive logically from the terms of the peace settlement and would not be pushed to the front as the antecedent or governing factor in the peace discussions.

Similarly, according to this forecast, the vexed question of freedom of the seas will be shorn of its asperities by the recognition that as a subject for discussion and eventual settlement its definitions will depend upon the progress made in the direction of the constitution of the League of Nations.

THE TIMES informant suggests that much of the excited feeling which has been shown has grown out of misrepresentation of the President's ideas and that one of the first of his heart-to-heart talks will clear the air. In this connection it is interesting to note that Sir F. E. Smith, Attorney General, replying in a letter to the London Times to an attack upon him by Thomas Gibson Bowles, claims credit for having "helped to draft most of the earlier notes to the United States traversing the views which that country was then putting forward in relation to the so-called freedom of the seas."

After the preliminary discussions, at which the broad bases of the peace settlement in its world aspects will be laid down, the work of the conference will then devolve upon commissions selected to deal with particular questions. Only when the conclusions there reached have been ratified by the delegates of the associated powers will Germany and her former allies be invited to send their representatives to the conference.

At this plenary stage of the conference the question of a League of Nations will obtain full discussion. Practical schemes in its formation will of course been receiving close study in the meantime, and it is significant of the trend of thought on the subject that Lord Robert Cecil, who will head the British section, believes that prevention of wars is to be found in public discussion.

Coming from Lord Robert Cecil, this statement shows how the world moves.

Fears for Peace League Program.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 14.—"The landing of the President of the United States on the shores of France is an event far transcending in importance the election which, till today is over, will inevitably be the first pre-occupation of the people of this country," says The Daily News in an editorial this morning, which goes on to suggest that "the international situation with which Mr. Wilson is confronted presents many most sinister and disquieting features."

After some raps at Lloyd George for his espousal of the "payment by Germany to the last penny" policy, The News raises the point that the coalition program does not even mention a League of Nations, and suggests that Wilson's ideals are being forced into the

Continued on Page Two.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF FRANCE—
Andre Tardieu on "Reconstruction"—The New France for December. News stands today. 25c. a copy.—Advt.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Best Golf, best people in the country. All other sports in perfection.—Advt.

FLEET MET WILSON BEFORE DAYLIGHT

President's Ship in Touch with Escort by Lights and Wireless Till Dawn.

IMPOSING NAVAL PAGEANT

Notable Demonstration for Wilson by Sailors on His Last Night on Ship.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, (By Wireless to The Associated Press.)—The American battleship division joined President Wilson's ship at 5 o'clock this morning, providing one of the few naval spectacles in many months. The vessels manoeuvred with lights, and the sight was an inspiring one.

Long before daylight the battleship Pennsylvania, leading the Presidential convoy, picked up by wireless the vessels approaching from the north. The night was partly cloudy, with the moon visible now and then. Suddenly the Pennsylvania got a series of rapid signals from a destroyer, hovering off on the skyline, and began signaling. With the searchlights pointing a long illuminated figure into the sky, she wrote a message in flashes on the big black clouds. In a few seconds the answer, written on the sky by a battleship away over the horizon, began to come back.

Then the toplights of the fleet came over the curve one by one and stood by the President's ship, which proceeded on her way until daylight, when all the ships in the convoy spread out and fell into their appointed places on the right of the line of formation.

The battleship Pennsylvania was at the head of the centre column, having on either side a line of destroyers, then a line of four battleships, then a line of destroyers on the extreme outside. The battleship Wyoming, with Vice Admiral Sims on board, headed the line on the left, followed by the Utah, the Oklahoma, the Nevada and the Arizona in that order. The line on the right was headed by the New York, followed by the Texas, the Arkansas and the Florida.

French Warships Appear.

At 11 o'clock a French fleet began to come up from the south. There were twelve cruisers steaming in one column. The French warships fired a salute slowly as they approached the George Washington to the leeward, and puffs of black smoke could be seen all along the line, but only a few reports were heard. The American battleships moved ahead to make room for the French escort.

A big hydroaeroplane then appeared from the direction of Brest. It circled and dipped over the fleet as it exchanged signals with the flagship. Later a big French dirigible floated by, flying the American colors.

When the French warships had taken their places more than forty vessels were steaming in the line of columns, the formation reaching both ways as far as the eye could see.

President Wilson and the members of his party stood on the bridge of the George Washington to witness the naval spectacle.

President Wilson and his party were interested spectators today of an exhibition of anti-aircraft battery work by Admiral Mayo's flagship, the Pennsylvania. Balloons were sent up from the superdreadnought, and then destroyed by the shellfire while the President watched the operations through glasses from the bridge of the George Washington.

The President last night dined formally with members of the peace mission and J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and Count Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador.

Stirring Concert Aboard Ship.

Dec. 12, (by Wireless.)—President Wilson's last night aboard the ship that now almost is within sight of France, where he is to attend the Peace Conference at Versailles, was a memorable one. It was marked by a demonstration on the part of the personnel of the ship which greatly touched him.

President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson had attended a moving picture show aboard

Continued on Page Two.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use McK. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

GREETED BY HIGH OFFICIALS

French Ministers and Americans Board the President's Ship.

SPLENDID HARBOR DISPLAY

French and American Warships and Gayly-Garbed Throngs Form Picturesque Setting.

CROWDS SHOW ENTHUSIASM

President Hailed as "Apostle of International Justice"—In Paris This Morning.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BREST, Dec. 13.—The first voyage of an American President to the shores of Europe was happily ended this afternoon when the George Washington dropped anchor in Brest roadstead.

President Wilson looked very fit after his voyage. Following his French hosts off the tender he took up a position in the middle of the crowded reception room at the pier. He wore a black overcoat, a wine-colored tie and gray gloves, and held his high hat in his left hand. Admiral Grayson and Ambassador Jusserand stood beside him. As the French officials were presented he returned their salutations in English. The room was so packed that his remarks were unheard ten feet away. The applause was led by M. Jusserand, who waved his hat above his head. General Pershing, General Bliss, Admiral Benson, Henry White, and the women of the party were grouped behind the President.

When the ceremonies were finished the party took automobiles, and the fifteen-minute drive from the pier to the station was much enjoyed by the President.

There was a brave show of khaki. Four thousand soldiers and sailors were lined up along the route. Thousands of children cheered, and the Breton costumes gave picturesqueness to the scene.

At the station entrance a big streamer was displayed, reading "Hurrah for Wilson!" The party immediately boarded a saloon carriage.

Mrs. Wilson was a striking figure in a black costume.

When the train pulled out the President leaned from a window and waved his hand to the crowd until the train disappeared.

All the arrangements were well ordered, but the crowd was kept at a distance. The people gathered on the hills near the pier raised a great shout when the President's launch steamed up. There was general disappointment among the populace at not having more opportunity to show its enthusiasm over the President's arrival. The townspeople are holding an independent celebration, a two-day fête having been declared.

Landing Amid Cheering Crowds.

BREST, Dec. 13, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson landed in France at 3:24 o'clock this afternoon amid a demonstration of popular enthusiasm and national sympathy such as rarely, if ever, has been accorded the head of a foreign Government visiting France. The President left Brest at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Paris, where the heart of France will acclaim him tomorrow as the nation's guest.

The landing of the President was not only a remarkable spectacle, with a notable naval pageant for its background, but it also marked the first entry of an American President into personal contact with Europe and its affairs.

Although the Presidential fleet arrived at Brest soon after noon, it was not until after 3 o'clock that President and Mrs. Wilson disembarked on a harbor boat and set foot on the soil of France. Vast crowds watched the trip ashore, and the fleets of warships roared a salute as the last stage of the journey was accomplished.

On the harbor boat, going ashore the President was seen standing on the upper deck with Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, who pointed out the historic

walls, and monuments of the ancient city.

As the boat touched the pier the French and American guards of honor presented arms, and the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" mingled with the cheers of the great multitude.

Mrs. Wilson came up the gangplank with General Pershing. She carried a large bouquet, and as she passed the American army nurses they handed her an American flag, which she bore proudly.

The President was the last to come ashore, amid great applause. He held his silk hat in his hand; his face was wreathed with smiles, and he bowed his acknowledgments to those about and to the masses of people on the rising walls and terraces of the city.

Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, and Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, joined the President as he stepped ashore and conducted him to a beautifully decorated pavilion. Here the first formal welcomes were given President Wilson as the guest of the French nation. It was a striking picture as he stood there, surrounded by Old-World statesmen, officials, and Generals. The President met each greeting with a smile and a hearty handshake, only speaking a few words as some well-known friend welcomed him.

As the Mayor of Brest stepped forward President Wilson listened attentively to his address of welcome, and received with a bow a large parchment roll, wound with the American colors, containing the City Council's greetings to him.

Address of the Mayor of Brest.

Mayor Goude, in greeting President Wilson, said:

"Mr. President: I feel the deepest emotion in presenting to you the welcome of the Breton population. The ship bringing you to this port is the symbol under the auspices of which the legions of your pacific citizens sprang to arms in the grand cause of independence. Under the same auspices today you bring to the tormented soil of Europe the comfort of your authorized voice in the debates which will calm our quarrels.

"Mr. President, upon this Breton soil our hearts are unanimous in saluting you as the messenger of justice and peace. Tomorrow it will be our entire nation which will acclaim you, and our whole people will thrill with enthusiasm over the eminent statesman who is the champion of their aspirations toward justice and liberty.

"This old Breton city has the honor of first saluting you. In order to perpetuate this honor to our descendants, the Municipal Council has asked me to present you with an address expressing their joy at being privileged to incline themselves before the illustrious democrat who presides over the destinies of the great Republic of the United States."

The Mayor then presented the engrossed address of the Council, which said in part:

"Being the first to welcome the President of the United States to France, we respectfully salute the eminent statesman who so nobly personifies the ideals of liberty and the rights of man. In order to perpetuate this event through the ages we direct that these proceedings be deposited in the city archives. Long live President Wilson! Long live the champion and apostle of international justice!"

Speaking in a clear voice, the President acknowledged the greeting, and from a manuscript read a brief address in response.

Following the addresses the presidential party drove through the Cours Dajot, where vast crowds were assembled. Every foot of the way was lined with American soldiers in their dusty service khaki, and along the road were great stores of war material, recently being rushed to the American front. It gave the President his first glimpse of the American troops and material on the fighting ground.

Military honors were accorded as he passed and large numbers of soldiers off duty mingled with the throng in its enthusiastic tribute.

The arrival of the President in the harbor at 1 P. M. was the culmination of an imposing naval spectacle, which began as the Presidential fleet rounded the outer capes, then passed the entrance forts, and moved majestically into the harbor, where the George Washington anchored at the head of a long double column of American dreadnoughts and destroyers and the units of a French cruiser squadron.

Fleet Sighted at 11:30 o'Clock.

The fleet was first sighted at 11:30 o'clock in the morning, fifteen miles off shore. The sea was calm, and the ships moved landward under skies which were steadily brightening after a dark and gloomy morning. It was more than an hour later that the fleet was signaled at the entrance of the harbor, and a great cheer arose from the waiting crowd as the cloud of black smoke showed that the Presidential party was near.

Ahead came a single destroyer, showing the way to the fleet, and close behind loomed the huge bulk of the battleships Pennsylvania and Wyoming, flying, respectively, the flags of Admiral Mayo, Commander of the Atlantic Fleet, and Vice-Admiral Sims, Commander of the American naval forces in European waters. Just back of them moved the George Washington, bearing the President, flanked on either side by the battleships Arkansas, Florida, Utah, Nevada, Oklahoma, New York, Texas, and Arizona, by French cruisers, and by a great flotilla of American and French torpedoboat destroyers.

The entrance to the harbor is a narrow strait a mile wide, with forts crowning the towering cliffs on each side. Through this avenue the imposing pageant moved, each of the ten forts contributing its cannonade, and the ten American battleships answering gun for gun.

Thunder of Saluting Guns.

As the fleet neared the inner harbor the land batteries and the assembled warcraft took up the thunderous salute, while the quays, the hills, and the terraces of the old Breton city rang with cheers from the enthusiastic multitude. At the same time all the warcraft, merchantmen, and transports dressed ship and manned the yards, while the strains of the American anthem floated over the water, mingling with the roar of the guns and the shouts of the vast crowds.

The day's first ray of sunlight fell across the George Washington as she anchored, a mile off shore, with the battleships ranged in double column on either side, while the huge reproduction of the Statue of Liberty on shore was brilliantly illuminated as the sun broke through the clouds.

President Wilson witnessed the spectacle from the deck of his steamer, waving greetings and acknowledgements as the cheering throng ashore vied with the artillery in the Old World's first tribute to the American President.

At 1:30 P. M. Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, and Georges Leygues, the Minister of Marine, who were at Brest to meet the President on behalf of the French Government, boarded the George Washington to extend their first greeting. American officials also went on board to make the arrangements for the landing of the President.

They were accompanied by Miss Margaret Wilson. As soon as they had gone aboard the George Washington preparations began for the President's landing.

About fifty American and French warships were in the roadstead.

A singular feature of the welcome to the President was the suppressed interest of the German prisoners at Brest. It was evident that their interest in the visitor was as keen as that of the huge crowd thronging the town, but the authorities kept these Germans in the background.

Mists Cleared in the Morning.

Day broke dark and gloomy over Brest this morning. Heavy clouds shut out all sunshine and sky, but the downpour of rain, which prevailed yesterday, abated during the night, and the wind subsided to a gentle breeze blowing in from the sea. The mists which have veiled the harbor for several days blew away, and the splendid panorama of the harbor stood out clearly.

The outer strait leading from the harbor to the sea was clearly marked, with its towering black rocks on the south, where submarines used to lurk, and land batteries, with the lighthouse, to the north. The avenues and terraces leading from the harbor were drenched, but an army of laborers cleared the mud from the route of the procession, and wind-torn decorations were replaced with new ones.

Within the harbor there was a scene of animation. With the first break of day fleets of warships and merchant craft broke out their colors and dressed ship with long lines of streamers. A group of French cruisers, in their war paint, swung at anchorage, with a score of French destroyers about them. Near at hand loomed the big liner La France, used as a hospital ship, but about to resume her transatlantic service. American destroyers, naval yachts, and small craft glided about the harbor, and further off lay great flotillas of merchant ships, transports, freighters, and quaint Breton fishing craft. Two American freighters were still unloading army supplies, and an American army transport was preparing to take more American troops homeward. It was a scene stirring with activity, and one which glowed with color as by a touch of sunlight.

From the early morning a fleet of airplanes hovered over the entrance to the harbor, keeping an outlook for the approaching fleet. On shore there was equal animation, as vast throngs of Bretons, in their picturesque headgear, packed the streets and massed along the quays and terraces overlooking the harbor. Early in the day French and American soldiers lined the streets and took assigned positions along the Cours Dajot, the handsome promenade leading from the Commercial Harbor to the city, over which the President was to pass.

City a Mass of Bunting.

The whole city was a mass of bunting, with the Place President Wilson hung with streamers and mottoes. The entire route was lined with Venetian masts, flags and transparencies.

At about 9 o'clock the French cruiser squadron, consisting of the Admiral Aube, Condé, and Montcalm, with a number of destroyers, moved out of the harbor, amid the screeching of sirens, to meet the incoming fleet off shore.

A special train bearing the French Foreign Minister, the Minister of Marine, and other distinguished officials, officers of the army and navy, and the Foreign Committee of the Chamber of Deputies arrived this morning, and another train brought American Ambassador Sharp, Colonel E. M. House, General Pershing, General Bliss, Admiral Benson, and other prominent Americans.

PRAISES WILSON'S WORK.

"France Is with You," Says Former Premier in Written Tribute.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Tribute is paid to American participation in the war and to President Wilson by Leon Bourgeois, former Premier and President of the French Association for a Society of Nations, in an article in the Petit Parisien.

"The French democracy," he says, "will salute in President Wilson the highest representative of the American democracy. The day when America drew the sword for the defense of civilization and right, she remembered the day when Old France had sent Lafayette and Rochambeau to ply their swords in the service of liberty in the New World. The blood of the two nations, at the interval of more than a century, was shed for the same cause.

"They are united forever by their mutual sacrifices for the honor of their name and the salvation of the world, but the highest ideals triumph only by the will of the men who serve them and the homage of Republican France goes directly and personally to the great citizen who, with untiring straightforwardness, firmness and perseverance, showed the way to the free people of America and threw on French soil, covered with blood, millions of fighting men who contributed largely to the final victory."

Concerning the project of a League of Nations, the former Premier says that in his work to this end President Wilson will be supported by all who want a just peace. In conclusion, the writer says:

"Mr. President Wilson, you have been up to today the energetic and untiring promoter and organizer of war activities; you are now, with the same energy, the promoter and organizer of peace activities. France, the eternal soldier of liberty and right, is with you."

HAILED AS AN ABLE JUDGE.

London Paper Thinks No Statesman Better Equipped Than Wilson.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Commenting on the approaching arrival of President Wilson in France, The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"Mr. Wilson will at last have an opportunity to see for himself the havoc wrought by the Germans in France and Belgium, and from personal conferences be able to understand the point of view of those who suffered from these infamous depredations.

"President Wilson has a judicial mind. No living statesman is better able to weigh evidence or more ready to face facts with courage and determination. Too much has been made of the letter of Mr. Wilson's 'fourteen points' and too little of their spirit. His reference to the freedom of the seas, for instance, has caused much discussion. As Mr. Lloyd George pointed out yesterday, our navy is a weapon, not of offense, but of defense, and we do not mean to give it up.

"The war has demonstrated that not only our own safety but the safety of civilization itself depended upon our naval supremacy. When a League of Nations is established and has become not an idea to be aimed at, but a realized confederation of mankind, then, perhaps, we can modify our claim to sea power."

J. A. CHAMBERLAIN SKEPTICAL.

Says Growth of League of Nations Would Take Many Years.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Dec. 13.—While expressing his earnest desire to see a League of Nations established, J. Austen Chamberlain, member of the War Cabinet, in an address here last night warned his hearers of the difficulties of the task set the nations of the earth.

It could not be achieved in a long time, he declared, and probably would only come as the result of a slow growth of many years.

FRANCIS GOING TO PARIS.

Ambassador to Russia to Report to President There.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—David R. Francis, American Ambassador to Russia, is here, leaving today for Paris to report on Russian affairs to President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing. Ambassador Francis, who left Archangel for London recently to undergo an operation, goes to Paris also with the purpose of consulting doctors there.

PARIS VOTES TO MAKE WILSON A CITIZEN

Municipality Will Present Him a Gold Medal—No Formal Welcome by Labor Today.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The Municipal Council completed today the last details for the reception of President and Mrs. Wilson. When President Wilson is receiving the Grand Gold Medal of the City of Paris, Mrs. Wilson will be the recipient of a gold brooch set in diamonds with doves in bas relief, bearing an olive branch.

By a unanimous vote the Council today decided to confer upon President Wilson the title of a citizen of Paris.

The resolution proposing to confer citizenship upon the President says, in part:

"We wish to express our homage and gratitude to the great President who, for justice and right, placed America by the side of the free peoples against Germanic oppression, and rendered possible the magnificent triumph which we have witnessed."

French labor will not take part in the ceremonies of formally welcoming President Wilson to Paris. Premier Clemenceau informed delegates of the General Labor Federation that they would be allowed to present an address to Mr. Wilson only in case the American President gave his personal permission.

The project, therefore, has been abandoned and the Federation has asked its adherents to join with the people in cheering Mr. Wilson and his arrival.

DOUBLE LINE OF SHIPS WAS CHANNEL BARRAGE

Admiral Keyes Reveals How the U-Boats Were Fought and Conquered.

DOVER, England, Dec. 13, (via Montreal.)—Vice Admiral Keyes, commanding the Dover patrol, was presented with the freedom of the city today. In his speech of acknowledgment he said that the patrol had accounted for thirty submarines of the Flanders U-boat flotilla, of which seventeen had been identified.

The Vice Admiral revealed a number of secrets by which the greatest success against German submarines had been achieved. He explained that the Channel barrage consisted of two lines of specially built ships, able to ride at anchor throughout the stiffest gales. They were provided with the most powerful searchlights. One line ran from Folkestone to Cap Gris Nez, near Calais, while the second extended across the Channel seven miles to the westward.

Scores of drifters and small craft which patrolled the intervening interval of darkness were so placed that it was impossible for anything to pass them on the surface. Underneath were masses of submarine devices.

The duty of the patrol craft was to prevent submarines from passing on the surface, and to drive them down to the paths hidden below and then to drop depth charges. These measures, Admiral Keyes said, were so successful that by September of this year German submarines had abandoned the Channel passage.

A £30,000 fund has been started to commemorate the patrol by the erection of two monuments, one on the cliffs of Dover and the other at Cap Gris Nes, and to provide a home for the men of the Dover patrol. Lord Northcliffe has given £10,000 to the fund.

HOPE FOR RIGHTEOUS PEACE

Trustees of Church Peace Union Send Message to Wilson.

The trustees of the Church Peace Union, in a message cabled yesterday to President Wilson in Paris, said:

"We, trustees of the Church Peace Union, assembled at our annual meeting, send you our heartiest good wishes on the great quest that you have undertaken and express the hope that you, together with the statesmen of the nations with which the United States is associated, may succeed in the noble effort to establish world peace on a righteous basis, which will be guaranteed by a league of free nations to make possible a new world order of justice and good-will among men.

"In the accomplishment of this task we believe that you will be sustained by the Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant conscience of the American people, and we pledge you our support and offer our earnest prayer that you and your associates may have the guidance of almighty God."

The message was signed by the Rev. Peter Ainslie, the Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, James Cardinal Gibbons, the Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, Hamilton Holt, Professor William I. Hull, the Rev. Charles S. Jefferson, the Rev. Frederick Lynch, the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, Marcus M. Marks, Dean Shailer Mathews, Edwin D. Mead, the Rev. William Pierson Merrill, John R. Mott, George A. Plimpton, the Rev. Junius B. Remensnyder, Judge Henry Wade Rogers, Robert E. Speer, James J. Walsh, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, and Robert H. Gardiner.

Welcome from British Labor.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Charles W. Bowerman, Secretary of the Trades Union Congress, and Arthur Henderson, Secretary of the Labor Party, have signed a message "on behalf of five million workers," associating themselves with their "French comrades" in welcoming President Wilson to Europe and assuring him of the "support of British labor in his coming efforts to realise his lofty ideals." The message has been forwarded to the American Embassy in Paris.

Women's Greeting from Copenhagen

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 13.—The International Women's Committee of Copenhagen will hold a mass meeting Sunday, with prominent speakers, authors and the rectory of the university to pay homage to President Wilson and adopt a resolution which will be telegraphed to him. The American legation and members of Parliament will be present.

Liege to Invite the President.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The town of Liége, where the Germans were halted several days in their first rush into France, has sent a delegation to Paris to invite President Wilson to visit the historic place. President Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau and Marshal Foch will be invited to accompany President Wilson.

Switzerland Invites Wilson.

BERNE, Dec. 12, (Associated Press.)—A formal invitation to visit Switzerland was extended to President Wilson by President Calonder and the Swiss Parliament this afternoon.

Soldiers to Keep Their Uniforms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Secretary Baker informed Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee today that the War Department had decided that all discharged soldiers may permanently retain their uniforms and overcoats they wear when mustered out. Mr. Dent prepared a bill embodying the necessary authority. Previously the department had planned to have the clothing returned to the Government three months after a soldier's discharge.

CZERNIN WARNED EMPEROR IN 1917

Shows His Letter to Charles I. Revealing Austria's Desperate Situation and Urging Peace.

TELLS WHY HE RESIGNED

Ex-Foreign Minister Says German Greed Barred Hungary from Share of Rumania.

VIENNA, Dec. 11, (Associated Press.)—Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, gave the correspondent an opportunity today to read a copy of the letter which he sent to Emperor Charles in April, 1917, in which the Minister declared that the condition of Austria was growing desperate. In the letter Count Czernin told the Emperor that he did not think another Winter campaign was possible, and asserted it was necessary that peace negotiations should be begun.

The letter, which was referred to in interviews Count Czernin gave the correspondent last week, follows:

"Your Majesty, it is evident our military power is on the verge of exhaustion. I need but instance the complete drying up of the sources of man power and the despair which has taken hold of all portions of the population, who are so underfed that the misery of war can no longer be borne by them.

"Though I hope that we may succeed in holding out during the next few months and in maintaining a successful defensive, I am quite convinced that another Winter campaign is thoroughly impossible. At all costs the war must be brought to a conclusion in the Summer or the early part of the Autumn. It is essential that peace negotiations should be started before the waning of our strength is appreciated clearly by our enemies.

"Should we approach the Entente when conditions in the interior of the Empire leave no doubt of our immediate collapse, it would be futile to believe that the Entente would grant conditions unless they were equivalent to the complete annihilation of the Central Powers."

Count Czernin's letter goes on to paint a dark and gloomy picture of conditions in the empire, and continues:

"There is danger of revolution which threatens the whole of Europe, which is supported by England and represents her latest mode of warfare.

"Five sovereigns have been dethroned under conditions which give rise to serious thought. It is no use arguing against this fact by saying that conditions in Austria-Hungary are different, or that the monarchical system is so deeply rooted in Vienna and Berlin that a similar danger does not exist there."

In issuing the substance of notes kept by him during the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, Count Czernin shows the various steps taken by the Central Powers and Russia at that time.

He says the Russians proposed a referendum for Poland after German forces had been withdrawn, but that the Germans wanted a "plebiscite during occupation." Austrian mediation was successful up till Dec. 29, 1917, when negotiations were broken off. When meetings were resumed on Jan. 6, 1918, Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister of Russia, disagreed with the Germans on the question of territory which should be included in the referendum.

At that time, Count Czernin says, Austria proposed a general policy of a referendum during occupation, with extensive safeguards against influencing the voting. Austria, however, failed, he says, because of Ukrainian claims to Hungarian and Polish districts and because of the critical food situation in Austria.

Later, after Trotzky had sent wireless messages to Berlin, which, Count Csernin says, urged the German troops to rise in revolt, Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, received strict instructions to demand that Russia cede to Germany the Provinces of Livonia and Esthonia. The treaty with Ukraine was signed after wearisome negotiations. It became clear that Russia could not, by merely ceasing hostilities, obtain peace. At this time General Hoffmann of the German Army advocated a cancellation of the armistice and an advance on Petrograd. Germany soon afterward did denounce the armistice, according to Count Czernin, but Austria-Hungary declared she would take no part in this action.

Count Czernin described the negotiations leading up to the treaty of Bucharest, in which he says Hungarian opposition to peace by compromise dominated because of conflicting claims between Germany and Hungary.

"Hungary wanted the frontiers so altered that a repetition of the invasion of 1916 would be rendered impossible," he says. "This meant the ceding to Hungary of Rumania's valuable oil districts, which was not welcomed by the German military party, with its greed in economic matters. Germany's plan was to secure economic privileges which would amount to an indemnity. The plan was to force Rumania to cede to Germany her oil lands, railways, ports, and State domains and submit to permanent financial control. An understanding was eventually reached as to Bulgaria's demand for the Province of Dobrudja, which would shut off access by Rumania to the Port of Constanza.

"Under these conditions I resigned from office."

FLEET MET WILSON BEFORE DAYLIGHT

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

the George Washington, and when the show had ended and they were ready to depart a great chorus of bluejackets, unannounced, entered the saloon and sang two verses of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

The melodious voices of the sailors rang out over the hush which settled over all inside the saloon, and President Wilson after the singing expressed his appreciation of the significance of the words of the old hymn, especially as coming from men of all walks of life, many of them former prosperous business men who had sacrificed their interests in serving their country in time of need.

At the conclusion of the singing the orchestra burst forth with "Auld Lang Syne," and the voices of the whole of the ship's company were raised to the tune, which must have been heard on the decks of the torpedo-boat destroyer convoy, a quarter of a mile off.

President Wilson bowed his acknowledgements to the sailors, but he left the saloon without delivering an address.

President Wilson will remain in Europe probably for two months, returning to Washington, if indications prevail that his presence is necessary, just before the close of the present Congress. If later he is required at the peace table, it is said he will not hesitate to return to France. It is known, however, that he hopes to avoid this latter contingency, and that all affairs requiring his counsel will be disposed of before the middle of February.

President in Fine Health.

Refreshed and invigorated by ten days at sea in probably one of the most calm voyages ever made during this season of the year, notwithstanding occasional squalls, President Wilson is in excellent physical condition for the hard work ahead of him. From the time the George Washington passed out of sight of the Statue of Liberty the American Executive has exercised consistently. He has rested a great deal, but still has found time for much work in daily conferences and with State papers. He has made appointments, accepted resignations, and signed pardons, and conducted by wireless, probably for the first time in history as the head of any nation, more work than ever before has been accomplished in this manner. Meanwhile he has been in constant touch with American officials in Washington and Paris.

The President seemingly has thoroughly enjoyed the voyage. Nothing has pleased him more than the moving picture taken of him with the assembled crew on the forward deck, in which the President shook hands with every one, from the grimy firemen gangs to the men of the upper decks. He has spent the evenings at the bluejacket amateur shows and posed generously for hundreds of snapshot pictures by officers and men. He has read the ship's paper daily without fail and generally has attended the nightly moving picture shows.

President Wilson has expressed much enjoyment at the singing of the sailors' quartet. At target practice and in signalling manoeuvres he always has been one of the most interested of the spectators.

Determined to See the Army.

Invitations from Europe have been coming in large numbers by wireless, but President Wilson has been uniform in declining them and trying to cut down the number of official functions arranged for him to a minimum. He has summarily rejected all invitations which might be construed as meaning that he is on a pleasure trip.

It is said that President Wilson feels that he cannot forego a visit to the American troops at the front or a visit to the devastated regions of France, and that he intends to crowd a visits into his absences from Paris up to Jan. 3, when the Peace Conference gets down to business. During the succeeding six weeks he will conduct his daily business at the Murat Palace, the same as at the White House, surrounded by his clerks, stenographers, and attendants.

President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson actually have less baggage on board the George Washington than some of the minor attachés of the peace party.

The degree to be conferred on President Wilson by the University of Paris will, it is said, be the first honorary degree to be given by this seat of learning. Likewise the degree to be given the President at the University of Rome will be unique in the annals of that university so far as a foreigner is concerned.

When the George Washington reaches France the vessel will return at once to New York with wounded men and others of the American forces, both officers and privates, reaching her destination in time for Christmas.

PUTS ALLIES' BILL AT $7,500,000,000

But London Banker's Indemnity Estimate Includes No Part of the Cost of the War.

LONDON, Nov. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—One London banker estimates that Germany will have to pay to the Allies for reparation and restitution about $7,500,000,000. Calculated on a 5 per cent. basis, with a 1 per cent. sinking fund, this would mean an annual charge on the German revenue of $450,000,000. He says there can be no question of Germany's ability to meet this demand.

It is impossible, he says, discussing the subject in a newspaper article, to arrive at any approximate figure as to damages and robberies in the invaded territory. "For Belgium," the article continues, "I would put the amount of indemnity at $1,400,000,000, of which sum levies on Belgian towns account for something like $500,000,000. I know of another estimate for Belgium which is as high as $2,000,000,000, and a Belgian of some authority estimates the amount at $800,000,000."

With regard to France, he says one cannot reckon the loss suffered, "but considering that the war has been waged for the most part on French territory, and in the centre of her industrial area, we may put the figure at $2,000,000,000."

Italy's damage is computed at $150,000,000. The same amount is set as Rumania's bill, including the loss of quantities of foodstuffs and damage to oil wells and other property. He thinks that $50,000,000 would cover Serbia's loss, and a like sum probably would reimburse England for damages caused by air raids and bombardments.

Shipping losses are then discussed. "I estimate," he says, "the loss of ships in figures of tonnage at 9,000,000, and, taking the average value of $200 a ton, this would figure out at $1,800,000,000. Adding the total value of cargoes at, say $900,000,000, we have the total of $2,700,000,000 for Great Britain alone. The shipping loss of the Allies I estimate at $500,000,000.

"I have heard an estimate which places the total of the bill against Germany at $10,000,000,000, which, like my own calculation, is of course to some extent necessarily hypothetical. But I should put the figure myself at $7,500,000,000, which does not, of course, include any part of the cost of the war."

Regarding Germany's finances, he calls attention to the last pre-war budget presented to the Reichstag, which showed a revenue of $875,000,000. The estimate for the army was $292,500,000 and for the navy $107,500,000—total $400,000,000.

Eliminating the expenditure for armaments, the article goes on, "this would allow Germany to pay approximately the interest and sinking fund on the $7,500,000,000 compensation, leaving the balance of revenue, whatever it might be, to meet the cost of conducting the empire and paying the interest on her loans, which amounted early in the present year to $27,000,000,000, a sum which has, of course, been substantially increased since."

In order to meet the Allies' bill of damages, the writer says, "it may be that Germany would have to suspend payment of interest on her own war loans—I don't say she would repudiate this obligation."

GEN. GRAVES CURBS KALMIKOFF'S CRUELTY

American Leader in Siberia Acts with Japanese Commander in Chief.

VLADIVOSTOK, Dec. 4, (Associated Press.)—The suppression of General Kalmikoff, commander of the Cossacks on the Ussuri River front by joint action of the American and Japanese military authorities, has removed an element which threatened open hostilities at Khabarovsk.

The situation had become tense. It had its origin in the arrest, persecution, and execution by Kalmikoff of apparently innocent inhabitants of the region. In some instances it is alleged that the bodies of the victims of executions were left for the dogs to eat.

Learning of the state of affairs, the American commander at Khabarovsk protested to Kalmikoff and also communicated with Major Gen. William S. Graves, the American commander in Siberia, who consulted with General Otani, the Japanese commander. Both Generals joined in a warning to Kalmikoff against his high-handed methods and threatened that unless he ceased them they would interfere by force.

Notwithstanding the warning eleven additional persons were shot the night of Nov. 20. Afterward Kalmikoff disappeared. His followers professed to believe that he had been arrested and sent to Vladivostok. They prepared to attack the Americans. Kalmikoff, however, reappeared and asserted that he had ordered the executions stopped, but that his orders had failed to reach his subordinates.

The people say that Kalmikoff, who is 28 years old, is not a Cossack, but was elected their leader early in October. Since then he has pursued the tactics of a bandit.

HOLLAND TO WARN EX-KAISER TO LEAVE

Government Decides to Notify Him Unofficially That He Is a Menace.

REPORT SWISS BARRED HIM

Royal Fugitive, in Dread of Assassins, Surrounds Himself with Detectives.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 12.—Holland is just awakening to the danger of harboring the Hohenzollerns.

The question of the ex-Kaiser was again brought up in the Second Chamber yesterday, and after he has been here one month it is decided that he is an unwelcome guest and that the Government would have preferred for him not to come to Dutch territory. The Premier's statement that Wilhelm abdicated Nov. 9, but that the Dutch Minister only communicated the facts Nov. 27, is considered worthy of further investigation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns from official Dutch circles that the ex-Kaiser is to be unofficially but definitely informed within the next few days, if not today, that he is persona non grata to Holland, and that, moreover, he is a menace to the State. This coincides with the statements in the Second Chamber. If he refuses to take the hint, it is likely that official steps will be taken.

On asking where the ex-Kaiser would be sent THE TIMES correspondent received the answer:

"That is not Holland's business, but he can only go to Germany."

Persons closely connected with the von Bentincks state that even the ex-Kaiser's pro-German host is somewhat tired of his guest. Count von Bentinck, who resides at Amerongen with his wife and children, was asked to give hospitality to the fugitive for a few days, and it has now been a month since the flight. The Government expressed gratitude to the Count in the Second Chamber for his hospitality.

There is a rumor that the ex-Kaiserin is now seriously ill from heart trouble and a doctor has been telegraphed for from Berlin. This may delay any intended steps of the Dutch Government, but the doctor is at the same time another link with Germany and is considered to be a valuable messenger.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 12, (Associated Press.)—Switzerland refused to admit the ex-Kaiser when he fled from Germany, and Holland ought to have followed the example of that republic, declared M. Ravensteyn, a Revolutionary Socialist, in the lower house of Parliament today.

The ex-Kaiser, he continued, should not be handed over to the Allies, but should be sent to Germany for trial by a people's tribune. The Dutch workers, it was asserted, would oppose every attempt to drag Holland into a war on the question of the royal fugitive.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Several score of detectives, the pick of former Emperor William's force of sleuths at Potsdam, are staying at Amerongen, shadowing every movement of Herr Hohenzollern, according to the Amerongen correspondent of The Express, who says he has talked with some of these men. Herr Hohenzollern is said to be in constant dread of bomb throwers and other assassins, and always carries a small revolver.

The former Emperor's suite and detectives have added at least 100 to the population of the village of Amerongen.

CRIMES LAID TO TURKEY.

List as Given by Greek Deputies in Ottoman Parliament.

SALONIKI, Dec. 12.—Dispatches from Constantinople to the semi-official press bureau here report that prior to the arrival of the allied fleet at Constantinople Greek Deputies in the Turkish Parliament demanded to know what the present Turkish Government would do against the authors of the cruel treatment of non-Turks during the last five years. The Greek Deputies declared the following acts had been committed:

"The extermination of 1,000,000 Armenians, innocent men, women, and children, and the confiscation of their property.

"The expulsion beyond the limits of the State of 250,000 Greeks and the confiscation of their property.

LONDON PREDICTS HARMONY AT PARIS

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

background. The editorial maintains that the whole of liberal England is unanimous that "an essential and integral part of the peace settlement is the immediate creation of a League of Nations, and that to regard the league as a mere appendage to the Peace Conference would be to lay its foundations on the quicksands."

In view of the possibility that such a representation of the situation may cause misconception in America, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent may state that some of the best liberal minds in England are fully in accord with the program, according to which the League of Nations discussion will logically arise out of the peace discussions.

The News speaks of "accumulating evidence of an intention in quarters where power at present resides to treat the League of Nations as a secondary and subsidiary issue." Electoral considerations are possibly not foreign to this statement.

Notwithstanding the election, the London papers this morning devote considerable space to Wilson's arrival. "He comes as a messenger of peace, not with a sword, high in his purpose, noble his view as any crusader seeking anew the Holy Grail," is the keynote of a three-column dispatch, telegraphed to The Chronicle from Brest.

For Monroe Doctrine as World Law.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The weekly reviews extend a warm welcome to President Wilson and cordial wishes for the success of his mission. They discuss his policy and intentions with considerable anxiety, especially as regards the freedom of the seas and a League of Nations.

The Spectator, which may be regarded as reflecting the Government views, says that the pivot on which the world's future turns is the deep and lasting friendship between Great Britain and the United States, and that while that is kept firmly in view there is no possibility of misunderstandings.

It contends that freedom of the seas must be interpreted in the British sense, and that to discuss it at all before a League of Nations is in existence would be a cardinal mistake. The Spectator advocates as a set-off that the Monroe Doctrine ought to be accepted as the public law of the world, and duly formulated and confirmed with the sanction of all the parties to the peace settlement.

The Nation, representing anti-Government thought, describes President Wilson as "the intellectual sensation of the war, as Lloyd George is its popular diversion." It goes on:

"If Europe reverts to armaments, annexations, conscription, and secret treaties, America, in the person of her great President, will wash her hands of European concerns and shake the dust of Europe from her feet forever. One thing is certain: If President Wilson's counsel is rejected, nothing can avert a universal revolution."

Bonar Law Wants Squabbling Ended.

LONDON, Dec. 13, (via Montreal.)—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Glasgow yesterday, after recalling the squabbling among the nations when peace was being made after the Napoleonic wars, said that this was not going to occur now.

"One thing at the peace conference which perhaps will be more important than the terms imposed upon the enemy," said the Chancellor, "will be to see that we deal fairly with the Allies."

With the Americans there had been misunderstandings in the past, continued the Chancellor, but at bottom he believed that their ideals were very much like those of the British. It would be one of the greatest misfortunes that ever happened to the world, he added, if the British Empire did not find that it could work together with America, and that the representatives of America and the British Empire were bound together to support the peace.

The crowd loudly cheered the Chancellor's declaration.

Bonar Law announced that it was unlikely that he would be Chancellor of the Exchequer to take the next budget before Parliament.

DEMANDS BY SOUTH AFRICA.

Retention of Captured Colonies and Punitive Measures Urged.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Union of South Africa, Dec. 13.—A resolution demanding the repatriation of interned enemies, punishment for the ill-treatment of allied war prisoners, and the retention of the former German colonies, has been passed by an enthusiastic meeting held here.

At a mass meeting at Kimberley a resolution was adopted requesting the imperial authorities to demand the punishment of persons, from the highest to the lowest, who were responsible for the inhuman treatment of allied prisoners, and demanding that the Union Government repatriate all interned enemies.

NEW LIFE ANIMATES BOHEMIAN REPUBLIC

Mines and Factories in Full Operation Though People Keep Up Celebrations.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, Dec. 12, (Associated Press.)—This city, the centre of the new republic, is displaying new ambitions and new business interests. The people, rejuvenated, are waiting to celebrate the return of President Masaryk. Though signs are hung out—"Business as usual, if you please"—every night is devoted to some special patriotic entertainment, but the days are spent in attending to new political, commercial, and military problems.

Mines and factories are in full operation, everybody is working overtime and celebrating overtime; but underneath are evidences of sanity and cheerfulness, very unlike the conditions which have existed for the last few years.

Prague is like an American city of the Far West, built overnight upon an ancient European setting of castled walls and Gothic bridges over a winding river. Americans are cherished here in abiding affection. The photograph of President Wilson stands beside that of President Masaryk in many a store window.

While the newly arrived American cannot understand the pleasing speech of the people, as soon as they are aware he is present everybody smiles and bows. There is a surprisingly large number of persons who can speak English, which they modestly confess they learned right at home from friends who had been in the United States.

On the very day the correspondent arrived, there was an attempt to start riots in the city by Germans, who apparently wished to frighten the Czechs into dropping their claims for territory belonging to the ancient Bohemian kingdom which is now inhabited by Germans. But fifty persons were promptly arrested, and business went on as usual.

The democratic idea seems to be very strong here. Among the happiest and politest men are the hotel and restaurant waiters, who proudly say: "At last we are able to speak our own language. Formerly any one speaking other than German was liable to be arrested."

Despite possible loss, the hotel keepers explain that their prices are far below those in Vienna and elsewhere. Said one: "You see, six weeks ago our prices were high because all the food was taken by the Austrian Army. But now we have cut them more than 100 per cent."

Every farmer is imbued with the new idea. Agricultural prices were cut as soon as the Provisional Government put an anti-export law upon food and coal. The idea of the farmers, as they express it, is that they must get aboard the new ship of state.

In this way the farmers are combining to protect their interests by making themselves popular politically with the final object of saving their land from too great subdivision, as the socialistic program proposes.

The main object of the people of Bohemia now seems to be saving and preparing for the future. Many of the Czechoslovaks, who are always prepared to fight for their rights, have spent periods in prison under the Austrian imperial régime. They have suffered for their speeches and acts in behalf of Bohemian rights, especially during the early part of the war, when Bohemia, cut off from the Allies, surrounded by enemies and endangered by the Germans from the north, became practically a fortress of idealism, still striving for the rights of man.

Almost half of the present Government is made up of men who have either been subjected to arrest as traitors by the Austrians, or become fugitives to the friendlier soils of France, England, and the United States.

"LET'S FINISH THE JOB!"

Will Be Slogan of Fifth Liberty Loan Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 13.—Tentative plans for the Fifth Liberty Loan were decided upon at a two-day conference at the Marlborough-Blenheim here of Treasury Department officials and district managers of the loan. Forty men attended the meetings, which were presided over by Lewis B. Franklin, Director of the War Loan organizations of the Treasury Department.

R. W. Emerson of the Treasury Department, who acted as Secretary of the gathering, stated after the meeting that it was not likely that the name of the loan would be changed, as the term "Liberty Loan" had become a trade-mark with them, and they valued it very highly. He said that while no definite date had been set for the loan drive, approval of this matter being in the hands of the new Secretary of the Treasury, who is to assume office next Monday, it would probably be early in April. Nothing definite was decided as to the terms or duration of the loan.

The slogan of the next campaign will be, "Let's finish the job!"

GEN. JANI

SCORES OF GERMANS SENT HERE TO FOMENT TROUBLE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

cogs in the German information gathering machine and reported to Bernstorff, Albert, and Dernburg, with George Sylvester Viereck actin gas the go-between.

Near the end of his narrative Captain Lester dumped on the table in front of the Senators who compose the committee about 1,500 cablegrams and radiograms. They had all passed between William Randolph Hearst and William Bayard Hale when the latter was in Berlin as a correspondent for the Hearst publications. The Captain will read a selected lot of them this morning.

"How would you describe these messages?" Senator Nelson asked.

"They are pro-German, anti-British, and anti-American," the officer replied.

"Did Mr. Hearst know that his correspondent in Berlin was anti-American?" the Senator asked.

"Well, they were addressed to him, and I suppose he must have read them."

In his testimony Captain Lester also referred to the "great silent army" that Germany maintained in the United States during the war, an army of paid and volunteer workers which totaled, he said, between 200,000 and 300,000 persons. This "silent army," which aided the cause of the fatherland in various ways, was scattered all over the United States.

Propaganda Group Formed.

German judges, professors, linguists, scientists, and politicians were selected two or three weeks before the murder at Serajevo for propaganda duty in America when war came, according to Captain Lester.

"There was a German judge or jurist, that is, a man who was a judge of a court similar to our Supreme Courts," said Captain Lester, "who came to this country immediately after the war started. He was a Berlin judge, and is now in the custody of the Government, and for public reasons I ask that I be permitted to withhold, at this time, his name.

"We obtained from this Judge a very close insight into the formation of the German news bureau, or information service, as it was called, from the time it started. The facts are these: The men who were the German public service in civil positions, such as Judges, members of the different municipalities, members of the foreign office, members of other various departments were required upon taking office to state whether or not they were available for foreign service.

"That was part of the system, and has been, as I understand it, for a number of years. In June of 1914 there were about 200 or 300 of these men in civil positions, such as Judges and men in municipalities, and so forth, who were occupying governmental civil positions, who were approached by agents from the Foreign Office and agents of the Chancellor with an inquiry as to whether they were ready for foreign service, and certain formalities were gone through with, inquiries were made as to their financial condition, and so forth, and their families, and there were selected about 130 men from different German cities for foreign service.

"As early as July 10, 1914, these men were taken to the Foreign Office, including our informant, and privately notified that they were to be sent abroad, with the point of destination. This man was told that he was to go to America. He and thirty-one others were destined for the United States.

"They were told about July 10 that they were going to America; that there was to be a war in Europe very shortly, and their instruction began along the lines of the propaganda work that they were to conduct."

Mobilized Before the War.

Senator Wolcott—And this lot of men, over 130, got their instructions to mobilize at the Foreign Office some time early in June?

Senator Nelson—Before the murder?

Captain Lester — Before the murder. They were all approached. This man was, and he tells me that every man was. As a matter of fact, he says it was common knowledge among men connected in Government circles on the inside that there was to be a general European war. It was absolutely known. On July 10 they were told that it was to come. Now, out of these 130 men there was a large number sent to South America, a group was sent to Mexico, and a group was sent to China, but they all came by the same route to New York, and they all came in August, 1914, on the same boat that Dr. Albert arrived on. They were filtered along through by other lines to South America and the other countries.

"Many of them," Captain Lester explained, "were experts and had been working for the propaganda in Germany, of which Pan Germanism is an example, for fifteen or more years. I might add that since 1904 Pan Germanism propaganda has been systematically distributed from Germany in every country in the world. The exchange professor idea, for instance, was German propaganda, and we got our share of that."

The instruction of the thirty-one men ordered to the United States, of whom, it may be stated, Professor Bonn of Munich was one, began, Captain Lester said, on July 10, 1914, and was continued daily until the propagandists sailed for New York under the leadership of Dr. Albert. On their arrival in New York, he said, the thirty-one men assigned for duty in this country reported to M. B. Claussen, then publicity manager of the Hamburg-American Line. They then got in communication, he said, with Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd officials and agents in all parts of the country, as well as the German diplomatic and consular officials. Every man had had his particular job made plain to him before he left Berlin. On arrival in America the group for Mexico, that for China, and the groups for other countries proceeded to their destinations.

Introduced Here by Viereck.

To George Sylvester Viereck was allotted the task of introducing the propagandists to prominent German-Americans who "could be trusted." Viereck rented headquarters for the American group at 1,123 Broadway, taking practically a whole floor of offices. Dr. Albert established headquarters on the floor above. Von Papen, Dernburg, Boy-Ed, and other German head officials met the propagandists for conferences in Albert's suite of offices.

Albert also had an office at 45 Broadway, to get into which you had to say "Bergmeister," this being the name of a former Hamburg-American official who became associated with Albert. A private entrance to the Albert office at 45 Broadway was through the steerage ticket office of the Hamburg-American Line. Direct wire connection with the wireless station at Sayville, Captain Lester said, was established between 1,123 Broadway and the Long Island terminus of the German wireless system.

These thirty-one hand-picked propagandists who were planted in the United States, Captain Lester said, flooded the country with pro-German literature. They received in the first year of the war enormous quantities of material from Germany. They also scattered German picture postcards by the ton. The postcard had been, Captain Lester explained, a favorite form of German propaganda.

"This news service," the witness continued, "which was the visible part of the German propaganda, was prepared in manuscript form, typewritten, of course, in the office of Dr. Albert, and sent over to the American Press Association, which was run by a young man by the name of Courtland Smith, who Mr. Brisbane testified was his brother-in-law."

The German Government, added Captain Lester, had a wonderful system for getting information regarding newspapers and their employes. It kept, he said, a very complete record of the personnel in these offices.

"They went," he said, "to the length of getting complete records of everybody from the editor in chief to the office boys. Reporters, pressmen, typesetters, telephone girls, stenographers, telegraph operators, office help, all were looked up and listed. I know of one paper where they knew more about the property than the owner did himself. Of course, the purpose was obvious, namely to get information through this very valuable source if it was possible to do so.

Great Silent Army Here.

"Then there was the great silent army. This was made up of people friendly to Germany. It does not include the great numbers of men who registered at the Consulates as subject to military service immediately after the war started. They were persons who wanted Germany to win and who had volunteered their services to assist in any way and who were ready for call when wanted.

"One list that I happened to see in Boston showed that there were a thousand or twelve hundred who had registered in the city for volunteer service in New England. Their names were recorded and the record of their life history was taken down, their connections with business houses and publicity concerns especially, the particular lines that they were skilled in—whether in languages or anything of that sort—and at the end of this record, which was on a large sheet, was the particular class of work that they had undertaken to do.

"That list not only included propaganda work, but men who had volunteered to stay in this country and work in munition plants, to stay in this country and get information of a military character, and form part of the silent army that Germany kept over here up to the time war started, of which there were two or three hundred thousand working right with them all the time."

The two so-called "libraries," said Captain Lester, one run by Viereck, who was financed by the German Government, and the other by Hearst, were next referred to. The Government organization was operated under the name of Viereck's Library. The ostensible purpose was to sell books. The real purpose was to get information. Viereck had eighteen traveling agents, of whom sixteen were enemy aliens.

"The Hearst American interests," said Capt. Lester, "maintained a library similar to Viereck's, but, of course, it was not financed by the German Government. Hearst called his library the 'Deustchland Library.' We have the bills for a large number of German books which were charged to the International News Service. Mr. Hearst, I may mention, in September, 1916, undertook to publish Captain Koenig's book on the 'Voyage of the Submarine Deutschland,' following a raidogrammed suggestion from Hale in Berlin that he publish the book and donate the proceeds to the widows and orphans of German sailors who lost their lives in submarines.

"After Hearst bought the rights of the book and agreed to donate the proceeds, as suggested, The New York World had the 'Voyage' book cabled to them and so scored a beat on Hearst. However, the manuscript was brought here and Hearst published it as agreed."

J. J. Dickinson's Services.

"Now, on the subject of Viereck," Captain Lester continued, "there was a matter that was not brought out in the previous testimony that I think would be of value. Mr. Viereck maintained an agent in Washington who was sent here in 1914 for the purpose of getting information of Government activities. This man's name was Frederick B. Shrader. His name appears here in the books frequently as a writer. He continued up until February, 1916, when he was supplanted by a much better man, as was thought, by J. J. Dickinson, a former newspaper writer.

"Mr. Dickinson, who was known as 'The Major' and afterward became a Captain in the American Army, was brought to New York for a conference between Dr. Albert and Dr. Fuehr and Mr. Viereck, who represented that Mr. Dickinson had the entry to or had the confidence of certain very high public officials, including Cabinet officers; that he had been in the public service of the United States, being Commissioner of the Pan-American Exposition, and went to Europe, as our information is from Mr. Viereck and others, to take charge of the arrangement of exhibits for that exposition. Mr. Dickinson's proposition"—

Senator Nelson—When was it put in?

Captain Lester—It was put in in February, 1916. His representations were, to these Governments, that he was a member of two very prominent clubs in Washington, the Army and Navy Club, and the National Press Club; that he knew not only these Cabinet officers, but that he had an intimate personal acquaintance with the President; that he could get, as he expressed it, into the back door of the White House and that he could know everything that was going on. So Mr. Dickinson was taken on at $40 a week to start in with. What he got on the side I never knew, but I found the checkbook of the payments to him and the facts are as stated.

"There were supposed to be only four people in the world that knew of the connections: Dr. Albert, Fuehr, Viereck and Dickinson. So that Dickinson assumed the name that he carried until the time he gave up, and that was Josiah Wingate. He was known as Josiah Wingate. All of his letters, of which there are a great number in the record, were sent to Viereck over the name of Josiah Wingate in a very much crumpled and disguised handwriting. He never communicated over the telephone and never visited New York, and he was the secret agent of Viereck and the Germans in Washington, or posed as such.

Got Out of the Army.

Senator Overman—What has become of him?

Captain Lester—The last I heard he was in Washington.

Senator Overman—Was he still in the army?

Captain Lester—No, Sir; he got out of the army. How, I do not know, but he is out. The curious thing about the Wingate letters is this: They give accurate information of happenings in Cabinet and governmental circles. Where this information came from, whether Josiah Wingate made good or not, I do not know, but the letters have all been checked against subsequent events, and it is quite obvious that in certain cases information was obtained from some source or other, whether Mr. Wingate got it himself or not.

Senator Overman—He seemed to have had a back-door entrance somewhere?

Captain Lester—He had a back-door entrance somewhere; but the important part of this connection was this, that the Germans who were in charge of this bureau took Wingate literally and seriously, and these reports of his were sent by wireless to Berlin, immediately upon their receipt, as indicating the established policy of the United States Government and of the Executive, and from these reports was built up the policy of The Fatherland, editorials for The Fatherland, which continued to be published over the name of Frederick D. Schrader. Among the papers that were obtained, once the property of Mr. Viereck, that were turned over by certain people representing him, were letters showing that Mr. Dickinson had certain of the connections that he represented that he had. That was corroborated.

Senator King—Would it not be better to put it this way, Captain, that he had such a connection, or that he surreptitiously and perhaps fraudulently or clandestinely obtained information?

Captain Lester—I think there is no question about his fraudulently obtaining information. It was an abuse on his part of confidence of a long-time friendship in practically every case. For instance, Wingate reports on a visit he made to Shadow Lawn, the Summer of 1916, and goes into minute details of conversations had with President Wilson. Now, that, I think, was a pure fabrication. I do not think he ever was at Shadow Lawn. I do not think he had a conversation with President Wilson at that time at Shadow Lawn.

Other matters indicate that he had abused the confidence reposed in him by people who had known him for fifteen or twenty years and taken bits of information here and pieced them together into a story which turned out afterward to have a foundation in fact. That is, it forecast certain governmental positions on war matters.

Boasted of Peace Note Leak.

Major Hughes calls my attention to one letter here, written by Dickinson, in which he boasts to Dr. Albert and the others that he was responsible for the leak of the peace note. That, of course, is sent up to them to show what a wonderful man he is, that he is close enough, and all that. In the examination of men connected with Viereck they stated that they had information about that peace note ten days before it became public.

Senator Wolcott—Do you know whether this man Dickinson was in the employ of any of the civil departments of the Government at any time?

Captain Lester—He was a Major in the United States Army in 1898.

Dickinson, it was said, got his news as a newspaper man, and Captain Lester referred to the fact that he had a large acquaintance among public officials and army officers, a great many of whom trusted him and told him things of importance in confidence. He said that the last recorded payment of money to Dickinson was made in February, 1917, a few weeks before Congress declared war on Germany. He was paid by the Germans through Viereck, who transmitted all of Dickinson's reports to the German representatives.

The reports were sent by wireless to Berlin the day they were received. Sometimes the reports were revised and parts of them made the subject of special reports, Captain Lester explained.

The Dickinson reports "covered a variety of subjects. Sometimes they were of two or three pages. They covered principally the governmental or executive policies of our Government. That was his specialty. From the viewpoint of the German Government his information might have been of the utmost importance."

"Has anybody seen this fellow lately?" asked Senator Nelson.

"I am told that he was in this room this morning," replied Captain Lester.

"Now, I would like to know what this fellow did after he got into the army," Senator Nelson said.

"He was detailed for border duty at San Antonio, but he is out of the service now," Captain Lester replied.

"Did he have access to the Government departments?" Senator Overman asked.

"Yes."

Bernstorff Message Read.

Captain Lester began his narrative at 11 o'clock this morning. Major E. L. Hughes, also of the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff, asked if he had a certain telegram sent by Bernstorff, in September, 1914, relative to the attitude of the Chicago Tribune. The witness said that he had, and read a cablegram dated Sept. 9, 1914, in which Bernstorff wired, "Chicago Tribune friendly paper." Exactly why this message was placed in evidence at this time was not disclosed.

"You heard the testimony of Mr. Bielaski, of the Department of Justice, regarding one Edward Lyell Fox. I wish you to tell the committee whether or not you investigated that case and if so whether Fox made a statement to you," said Major Hughes.

"I was ordered," Captain Lester replied, "to take up the case of Edward Lyell Fox after he had been under investigation by the Military Intelligence Division for some time. I accompanied him to New York by agreement with him that he would tell all the facts in connection with his work in Germany and his work for the German Government, and turn over all papers and documents in his possession. He turned over a mass of papers and made what was considered nearly a full confession. We have never got the full facts from Mr. Fox, but we have got a great many connections that were not given in his previous confessions. Mr. Fox was sent to Germany in 1915."

"By whom?" asked Senator Nelson.

"By the German Embassy, by an arrangement made through Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador; Dr. Albert, and others representing the Germans in this country. He went ostensibly as an employe of the Wildman Newspaper Syndicate. Mr. Wildman believed that he was sending Mr. Fox as a writer. Mr. Wildman was brought in the transaction, as far as we were able to find, but Mr. Fox was also employed by the Correspondents' Film Company, which was operated by Mathew B. Claussen as part of the German propaganda in this country, which film company was financed by the German Government.

Employment of Fox.

"In addition an arrangement was made by the Hearst newspapers to employ Mr. Fox to write articles while in Germany, attaching himself to the headquarters of the Hearst service in Berlin, then managed by Gustav Schweppendick. He was to write articles and news for the Hearst publications. This arrangement is evidenced by a letter given to Mr. Fox by Mr. Bradford Merrill, who was the publisher of The New York American on June 29, 1915. The letter is as follows:

THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.
June 29, 1915.

Mr. E. Norgrove Cox, La Gazette de Hollande, Noordeistraat 20, The Hague.

Dear Sir: This will serve to introduce to you Mr. Edward Lyell Fox, a special correspondent of the Wildman Newspaper and Magazine Service of the United States, who is also a valued special contributor of war articles to The New York American.

It is possible that Mr. Fox may have occasion to send to you, forwarding by cable or mail as the case may be, to our London Manager, Mr. W. Orton Tewson, 69 Fleet Street, E. C., London. In such case, if you will be so kind as to communicate promptly with Mr. Tewson, we shall be greatly indebted to you, and Mr. Tewson will make suitable recompense for any expenses incurred.

Very truly yours,
BRADFORD MERRILL, Publisher.

"Norgrove Cox was in charge of the European end of the Hearst news service, that is, the transmission end, what was known as the International News Service," Captain Lester continued. "Mr. Tewson, in London, had the English end of the International News Service. The western terminus of that was in New York. This is the news service which was operated by cable, which the English Government abolished in October, 1916. That is, the English Government refused to handle the Hearst news service or let it come into their country or have any of their representatives there from October, 1916, down to—I do not think the service has ever been resumed.

Fox As a Propagandist.

"I am not in position to state whether Mr. Hearst or the Hearst papers knew that Mr. Fox was in the pay of the German Government. There is evidence, which I shall shortly produce, that Mr. Fox was a propagandist for the Hearst American papers, that he acted under the direction of Mr. Schweppendick, the Berlin manager of the Hearst newspapers, in the preparation of articles, and sent them to America for publication in the Hearst papers, and they were published."

Senator Wolcott of Delaware asked Captain Lester if he had made a study of all news articles sent out of Germany by American correspondents before this country entered the war. He replied that he had read about 1,500 messages from Dr. Hale to Hearst and The New York American, as well as articles which had been sent to other newspapers.

"As to the news articles sent by Fox," Captain Lester continued, "I can state that they were entirely different in character and makeup, and the source of information was different from that which other correspondents had access to. The articles that came from Fox were sheer propaganda, and they were written by him without any foundation in fact. The German Publicity Bureau in Germany understood that he was there to write anything they told him to write. He, himself, told me that.

"I have before me an article written by Fox, published in The New York American on Sunday, April 10, 1915, entitled 'Hands and Feet of Boys Cut Off by the Cossacks, Says Edward Lyell Fox. Mutilation of Children by Retreating Soldiers Charged in Official Records. Evidences of Atrocious Facts Found Everywhere. Eighteen Lads Found Maimed and Lying Helpless in the Snow.' Then follows a two-column, nearly a three-column, article, with illustrations in which Fox undertakes to represent that in the advance of the Russians on the eastern front through the Carpathians the Cossack troops mutilated boys and committed atrocities of a shocking character.

Never Saw an Atrocity.

"The facts in respect to that article are these: I obtained from Fox his original notes written in lead pencil, that formed the basis of this article. He never saw an atrocity, never saw any of the events that he described, and he stated to me that those events in his opinion never happened, but he was told to write an article to counteract the information that was being spread through the American press at this particular time, in respect to atrocities in Belgium."

"Told by whom?" asked Senator Wolcott.

"Told by a representative of the German Government, whose name I have forgotten. Mr. Fox was in touch with the Chancellor, Mr. Zimmermann, and various of the higher officials of the German Government. He had courtesies extended to him that other newspapermen were unable to get. He was under no surveillance whatever. He was armed with passes which permitted him to go anywhere in Germany on any battle front or any part of the firing line that he wanted to without hindrance.

"On the 25th of April, 1915, there was published in The New York American an article entitled 'Professor Stein, Greatest Peace Apostle, Warns United States of Japanese Perils.' This article was written by Fox in Germany. Fox stated to me that this article was a result of an interview which he had with Professor Stein upon general instructions received from The New York American. He was to play up, as the newspapers say, 'Japanese stuff.'

"Fox worked with Mr. Schweppendick upon matters of policy. That is, if they wanted a Japanese story, he would arrange with the Government officials to see the Japanese expert, who in this case was Professor Stein."

"And he received those instructions from Schweppendick, who you say was the representative of the Hearst papers in Germany?" Senator Sterling asked.

"Yes, Sir."

Represented Hearst Service.

Major Humes—He was the representative of the International News Service?

Captain Lester—No, he was the representative of the Hearst Service.

Senator Overman asked what the Stein article was about.

"Professor Stein attempts here to prove conclusively that a combination of Japan and China is imminent, that as a combine power they will arm and be a menace to the United States and rule the world; what is commonly referred to as the 'Yellow Peril,'" Captain Lester replied.

Captain Lester called attention to the fact that Fox also wrote for the Deutsches Journal, the German language newspaper that was published in New York by Mr. Hearst. He referred to several articles which appeared in the German paper, most of them glorifying the German armed forces. Fox, headed, admitted that most of these articles were "based on imagination." Another article, "A Night in the Firing Line Before Ypres, or a Thrilling Narrative, by Edward Lyell Fox," was described by Captain Lester as having been "entirely a matter of creation."

Fox, Captain Lester said, made several trips to Germany. The first in 1915 and the second in 1916. He remained in Germany practically all of 1916. When he attempted to go back a third time, a short time before the diplomatic break between the United States and Germany, Fox was unable to get beyond Copenhagen. He told Captain Lester that the American Minister to Denmark had refused to visé his passport. A man named Hale accompanied him on the last trip, was, however, permitted to cross the border. Captain Lester did not indicate the part O'Brien played in the drama.

In his confession Fox told of a personally conducted tour, which various correspondents made in a German official train to prove that stories of the food shortage in Germany were "allied fake." The Americans on this trip were Fox, representing The American; Harry Carr of The Los Angeles Times, the Rev. L. M. Powers of The Boston Journal, Philip Powers of The Associated Press, and Herr Albrecht of the Staats-Zeitung of New York.

Moving Picture Propaganda.

Captain Lester took up the story of the moving picture called "Patria."

"The letter which Fox wrote to Captain von Papen," said the Captain, "and which was read into the record by Mr. Bielaski, makes reference to a propaganda scheme in conjunction with the plan of violence in San Francisco, the propaganda scheme being the publication through moving pictures of a film play which would illustrate the bitterness toward Japan. Mr. Fox, in the telegram which he has sent to this committee, criticised this statement, as he did in his examination by the Military Intelligence, as a fanciful idea that never took shape in any form. He repudiated it, in other words.

"But the fact is that Mr. Hearst, through the International Film Service Corporation, put out a film in 1916 called 'Patria,' which exploited the very idea which was set forth generally in Fox's statement.

"I would like to make a brief statement as to the Patria film, as it was suppressed—that is, it was changed at the request of President Wilson and was suppressed in Canada as being German propaganda, or having the earmarks of it, and was intended to stir up trouble between this country and Japan."

Senator Sterling—The play was seen by the President, was it not?

Captain Lester—Yes, it was seen by him, and the report was—that is, our reports are—that in a personal interview he requested Mr. Hearst to eliminate features of the play, which was done.

"'Patria,'" Captain Lester added, "was a serial photoplay, released weekly in two-reel episodes, probably ten weeks in all. It was made under the direction of the Whartons, in upper New York, for the International Film Service Corporation, a Hearst-owned company distributing film, later reincorporated as the International Film Service Company, Inc. It was made in 1916, and cost about $90,000, including payment for the services of Mrs. Vernon Castle as the star. This is a conservative estimate.

"'Patria' had a story with three barrels. Its principal excuse was 'preparedness.' But by the time the first episodes were released the country was already committed to that. Therefore only the other two elements, anti-Mexican and anti-Japanese propaganda, remained active. These showed the attempt by Japan to conquer America with the aid of Mexico. A Japanese noble, at the head of the Secret Service of the Emperor in America, was the chief villain. Japanese troops invaded California, committing appropriate atrocities.

In Film and Story Form.

"'Patria' was first in New York Jan. 9, 1917, and, about that time, in other cities. The American and other Hearst papers carried the story in serial novel form week by week. And the story was run—as is the custom with all serials—in a large number of newspapers in each city. It was shown in the smaller towns and cities, the first four or five months of the war, I think up until about Sept. 7, 1917."

Senator Sterling—You spoke about the revision of the story of the film after it had been witnessed by the President, and possibly upon the suggestion of the President. Do you know how the story was considered and treated in Canada?

Captain Lester—Yes, sir. After "Patria" had been revamped for use in this country by the elimination of the anti-Japanese emphasis, the word "Japan" was removed, the Japanese characters were largely given Mexican names, and the Japanese end was dumped on Mexico. That is, Japan was eliminated from the scenery.

"And I suppose," said Senator Nelson, "that the poor Mexicans were made the villians."

"Yes, sir," replied Captain Lester, "they were made the villains and they changed the whole thing over into Mexico, so that the Japanese had Mexican names, but in the film they still wore Japanese uniforms."

After witnessing a private view of the picture, Colonel Chambers, the Canadian censor, Captain Lester said, "warned anyone who might be concerned in showing the film in its original shape in Canada would be liable to prosecution in the Canadian courts." The result was that everything Japanese, the scenery, uniforms, and everything, was eliminated. When this country entered the war the whole film was suppressed by the Canadians.

Captain Lester at this point asked that it be inserted in the record that following the publication of the "Russian atrocity story" in the American, Bernstorff was so much interested that he wirelessed the Foreign Office in Berlin asking if the story was "really true." The Foreign Office, Captain Lester said, for some reason or other, did not have the nerve to answer.

Fox's Career in Army.

The witness stated that Fox was before the General Staff five days before he broke down and told the truth as to his activities as a German agent. Fox, he said, went to France as an officer of artillery, but was recalled by General March when the latter learned of the officer's previous activities. Captain Lester said that in his opinion Fox, as an officer of the United States Army, had been loyal to his country, and had tried to atone for his previous activities for the Kaiser.

The concluding part of today's narrative by Captain Lester related to the employment of Dr. Hale by the Germans as editor of the news sheet of the German Information Service. Hale says, according to the witness, that a man came to his home in New York late one night and proposed that he take the job. This man Hale said, proved to be Dr. Dernburg.

Captain Lester referred to several radiograms that passed between Dr. Fuehr and the German Foreign Office regarding an exclusive wireless service for the Hearst papers. This matter was also referred to on Tuesday by Chief Bielaski. The messages to Mr. Hearst from Hale, said Captain Lester, were as a rule addressed to "Wilhelm" Hearst. Hale, he added, was always referred to as "Wilhelm" by the Germans. The 1,500 Hale-Hearst messages, some of which will be read into the evidence tomorrow, were produced.

The Captain said Marshall Kelly, who is said to be a Scotchman, sometimes acted as a messenger between the Hearst papers and the German Information Service. Kelly, he said, went to Baltimore in 1916 and tried to buy The Baltimore Sun, but nothing came of the visit. Later he became associated with The Evening Wisconsin, in Milwaukee, which was recently bought by Arthur Brisbane.

"Kelly has been reported to us," said Captain Lester, "as a man who was in the employ of Hearst."

Captain Lester also asked that the German spy Sanders, who was mentioned by Chief Bielaski, be identified in the record as a former dramatic critic of the Deutsches Journal. He also named one Albrecht Schoenstadt as a former worker for the German cause. He was a member of the Press Committee of the Friends of Peace.

Viereck's Labor Scheme.

Lastly, Captain Lester touched on the agricultural relief committee for enemy aliens established by Viereck. This, he said, was nothing but the Libau Bureau repeated in wartime. The scheme called for the placing of Germans on farms. This took the Germans out of the industries, including those engaged in the manufacture of munitions.

"The Golden Book" was alluded to at the end. This was a book which German-Americans wrote their names in after they had contributed to a German war relief fund. The book was to have been presented to the Kaiserin. The names written in the book may be disclosed tomorrow. A German agent carried the book from New York to Los Angeles, stopping in all big cities getting signatures and subscriptions.

"The real purpose behind this," said Captain Lester, "was to get certain prominent German-Americans to sign up as loyal to the fatherland without letting them know they were doing it."

At this point the hearing was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

DENIAL BY MR. MERRILL.

Publisher Says Fox Was Employed by Wildman Syndicate.

Bradford Merrill, publisher of The New York American, denied last evening that Edward Lyell Fox was ever employed by The American or Hearst's International News Service while the writer was employed by the German Government.

"Edward Lyell Fox," Mr. Merrill said, "was never employed by The American or the International News Service. In 1915 he was sent to Germany by the Wildman Newspaper and Magazine Syndicate to write a series of articles. The Wildman people offered the series to us as it did to other newspapers. We bought the New York rights, paid for them and published the articles. Some time in 1916 we heard that Bernstorff had suggested to his Government that part, at least, of Fox's expenses be borne by the German Treasury.

"Immediately I called up the Wildman Syndicate and said that, while it was not my intention in any way to question Mr. Fox's honor, we could not publish any more of the articles, in view of the information we had. And we did not.

"I gave Mr. Fox letters of introduction to our representatives in London and at The Hague, in which I stated that he was going abroad for the Wildman Syndicate; that The American was going to publish his articles, and that if our representatives could show him any courtesies I would be glad to have them do so. That is the whole story of our connection with Edward Lyell Fox."

FILM PEOPLE EXPLAIN.

Board of Review Referred "Patria" to State Department.

"Patria," the motion-picture serial referred to by Captain Lester in his testimony yesterday before the Senate Committee investigating the German and brewers' propaganda, was written by Louis Joseph Vance and distributed by the Pathé Exchange, Inc., for the International Film Service, Inc., of which William Randolph Hearst is the head.

An official of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, which is a volunteer organization, said yesterday that the picture was submitted to that body by the Pathé Exchange, Inc., for review in December, 1916, and that as soon as the board saw the first few chapters the members realized that the bringing in of the Japanese and Mexican questions the film was calculated to have far-reaching effect, and they referred the matter to the State Department. He said that he knew that changes were ordered in the film, but did not know just what these changes were.

Lewis Innerarity, secretary of the Pathé Exchange, Inc., 25 West 45th Street, said:

"'Patria' was one of the serials submitted to us as a finished production by the International Film Service for distribution, and, pursuant to the terms of our contract, we proceeded to distribute the same. When we first started the distribution of 'Patria' for the International Film Service, Inc., the preparedness question was one of the paramount issues of the day and 'Patria' was regarded by many at that time as a preparedness picture. People did not then look for subtle propaganda."

The picture was widely advertised by the Hearst papers here and elsewhere as a "sermon on preparedness and an argument against blindness to national dangers."

C. F. Zittell, general manager of the International Film Company, Inc., said last night that the original scenario of "Patria" contained a Japanese element, the villain being a Japanese, but when this country entered the world war Mr. McFarland, the Washington representative of the International, and the Japanese Consul called on President Wilson and requested that he suggest any changes that he deemed advisable. As the result of the interview with President Wilson, Mr. Zittell said, the film was called in and certain modifications were made.

DIVORCES LIEUT. D. B. PRATT

Wife Gets Interlocutory Decree, with Custody of Children.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Beatrice M. Pratt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Evarts Benjamin of New York, received today in the Superior Court before Justice Rathbun an interlocutory divorce from Lieutenant Dallas Bache Pratt, U. S. A., on the grounds of non-support and cruelty.

The case was heard on depositions. Mrs. Pratt, who has been a resident of Newport for more than two years, receives the custody of their two children, Cynthia A. Pratt, 7 years of age, and Dallas Pratt, 2d, 3 years old. No mention was made of alimony.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Pratt were married in New York Nov. 17, 1909. She returned to New York after her petition had been granted, accompanied by her children, to join her parents.

Religious Notices will be found on Page 21.

GERMANS EXPECT NEW ULTIMATUM

Fear Notice of Occupation by Allies Unless Responsible Government Is Formed.

MOVE TO CALL REICHSTAG

January 1 Officially Set for Public Rejoicing Over the Revolution.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 11.—Tonight's Berliner Tageblatt states with regard to the convocation of the Reichstag:

"It can be accepted as fairly certain that the Entente is preparing an ultimatum and in the shortest possible time will place before Germany the choice of establishing a Government which really speaks in the name of the people or having the country occupied. After the Government had treated the Reichstag as no longer existing, it has arrived at the view, having regard to the imminent ultimatum of the Entente, that the convocation of the Reichstag is the only means of saving the situation."

According to a message from Berlin, the Tageblatt also announces this evening that the Government is considering a plan of forming an army which will take the place of the standing army.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 12.—Jan. 1 has been fixed as a day of general rejoicing in Berlin in honor of the revolution, according to the Zeitung am Mittag of that city.

The announcement fixing the day was issued by the Ebert Government. The occasion will be marked by an open air carnival, concerts, and processions.

FOR LETTERS TO SOLDIERS.

Mgr. Mooney Asks Catholics to Send Christmas Messages.

Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of New York, sent yesterday to the priests of the diocese a letter asking them to urge upon parents and relatives the necessity of writing a Christmas letter to their soldier sons abroad or in camps at home. The letters should be written so as to reach their destinations just before Christmas Day.

"Among the most potent influences to right living and correct judgment of the things worth while is the influence of the letter from home, which at this sacred time of the year will be more welcome than material gifts," wrote Mgr. Mooney.

Mgr. Mooney also announced that permission has been granted to have midnight mass on Christmas Eve in all churches in the archdiocese.

LAST DAY of the SALE
at 2.45 p. m. today

The contents of the old English Manor-house, Cheverells, Cheverells Green, Hertfordshire, England.

Among the 94 items in this final day's sale are:

The Cheverells Bed from the workshop of Thomas Chippendale. A magnificent four-post mahogany bedstead "infinitely superior in dignity and style to the famous Canfield Bed." The columnar posts are crowned by Ionic capitals on bases embellished by festoons of flowers, the ends in carved relief; bold lion's-head feet, framed in a curved arabesque frame enriched by a shell design and tied back by leaves. (No. 536.)

The Very Important Sixteenth Century Florentine Drawn Work Coverings. Sixteen in number, to be sold singly. Composed of panels of drawn work, designed in a repeating needlework pattern of broken arabesques. Mounted on Italian hand woven linen, and furnished with open work fringe borders of a climbing garland design, and scalloped fringe edges. The surface of linen is flanked and framed by two rows of running buttonhole designs of varied sizes. The coverings are 12 feet long, 5 feet 6½ inches wide. The panels are 10 feet 6 inches long, 8 inches wide, with the exception of two coverings in which the panels are 11 inches wide. (No. 542.)

The Cheverells Rugs

During the final hour of the sale, at about 4.30 P. M., the antique Rugs from Cheverells will be auctioned.

Mr. John Kimberly Mumford, one of the greatest living authorities on the subject, wrote the description of each of these Rugs for the catalogue, and he says of them that they are "honest and genuine," "not chemically treated as are most Rugs sold in New York," but retaining "all their original beauty and virility." It would, he says, "be difficult to duplicate them," and they are "of large and lasting value."

The Kirman Rug (No. 570) is "sterling in its workmanship, strong and dignified in character, rich and brilliant in color effect and admirably adapted to a room in which refinement and substantiality at once are aimed at." (From Mr. Mumford's description.) 19 ft. 8 in. by 13 ft. 6 in.

The Antique Saraband Rug (No. 569) is of the "thoroughly rich, dignified and durable" type, of which "the usefulness in almost any scheme of furnishing" is such that the demand for such rugs cannot possibly be met. They possess "a distinction which has not been successfully imitated, although the attempt has been made in many weaving sections." (From Mr. Mumford's description.) 17 ft. 4 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.

The Antique Turcoman Rug (No. 566) usually called "Royal Bokhara," with its remarkable piled surface, is "an old and handsome" specimen which "originated in the Yomud district." (From Mr. Mumford's description.) 8 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft.

The Hamadan Camels-hair Strip (No. 560) "has splendid solidity and strength and is in perfect condition. The coloring is soft, but genuine and unimpaired." (From Mr. Mumford's description.) 15 ft. 8 in by 3 ft. 5 in.

The Saraband Kurd Rug (No. 559) is of a kind which "can now seldom be found." "With its long pile and tremendous strength, it was made by mountain people for use in tents." (From Mr. Mumford's description.) 7 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 2 in.

These, with the other antique Rugs and the various articles catalogued, will be sold to the highest bidder without restriction.

AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE,
Auctioneer.
Clarke's Rooms, 5 W. 44th St., (Opposite Sherry's,)
New York City.

Best & Co.

Announce a Sale of MEN'S

FINE OVERCOATS

which conservatively are worth $40 and $45, at

34.50

Town Ulsters, Ulsterettes, Raglans and Dress Overcoats Tailored in Best & Co.'s Own Shops

The ulster coat materials are warm and fleecy; light in weight, and of the British type in weave and pattern. The dress overcoatings are fine-surfaced meltons and velours. All these fabrics we have owned for months at prices far under the level at which wool is today held by the Government — which greatly enhances the value. The quiet exclusiveness of the designs, the elegance of the workmanship and finish, will make an especial appeal to the man who likes his clothes to reflect the finest custom standards — something which New York men have not heretofore found in clothes ready-to-wear.

One of the most remarkable of the series of events we have been holding to acquaint critical men with Best & Co.'s Clothes.

Until This Evening Only

Best & Co.

Men's Shop—Fifth Floor. Entrance—1 West 35th St.

BOOKS for XMAS

BRENTANO'S
Booksellers to the World
5th Av. & 27th St., New York.

WAR SECRET OUT.

First view of English Channel train ferry that transferred at once whole supply trains from British to French tracks, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow. —Advt.

From Italy to America
TO AVOID SUBSTITUTION
LOOK FOR THE FINAL LETTER: A
IN
BOSCA
The Real Italian Brand of
BRUT CHAMPAGNE
LOUIS BOSCA & SONS of CANELLI, Italy
Producers since 1831 and Exporters the World over.
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Pie-hungry? Remember how you used to hang around the kitchen just to get the tantalizing, fragrant whiffs when the "punkin" pies were baking?

Remember how they looked when they came from the oven, fat and golden and set to a turn?

But, Oh Boy! now grown up—remember the taste—the rich, creamy pumpkin, sweetened and mellowed by the frost, made richer with cream and eggs—the flaky, crispy crust that melted in your mouth with every delicious morsel?

Uum! dandy mince pie, too—made with "sugar and spice and everything nice".

Come to CHILDS any day before the run on pumpkin pie exhausts the supply.

A generous, golden "wedge" of luscious pumpkin pie with good coffee, 20c.

Childs

We are members of the United States Food Administration

For Strained and Sore Muscles

DON'T suffer from a twisted ankle, a strained wrist, a "crick" in the back or a lame shoulder.

For such aches and pains rub on

BAUME ANALGÉSIQUE BENGUÉ

that famous French reliever of plain originated by Dr. Jules Benguë of Paris.

Ready relief for the affected parts comes with a soothing, healing, and refreshing sensation.

Both here and abroad for twenty-five years this famous preparation has been highly recommended by the medical profession.

Be sure to get the original. On sale at most drug stores in spite of war conditions.

Keep a tube handy.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.
American Agents New York

Baume Means a Sure Relief

THE world gives her best so that America can be assured of getting the high quality that has made my SALTO NUTS FAMOUS.

Hatch
He pays the Parcel Post
35th St. at Herald Sq. B'way at 30th B'way at 45th

Full of good spirits for you and your friends.

Club Cocktails

always ready for the unexpected guest—a credit to your good taste and your hospitality.

Ask For—Get Horlick's "The ORIGINAL Malted Milk

Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids

No Cooking

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Quick Lunch; Home or Office. OTHERS are IMITATIONS

BAGPIPES' SKIRL STARTLES COLOGNE

Crowds Run to Hear the Sound and See the Kilted Soldiers.

HUNGER FOUND AMONG POOR

Observer Thinks the Appearance of Plenty Is Due Partly to Class Differences.

BY PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLOGNE, Dec. 13.—Few of the British troops, apart from the cavalry holding the bridges, are for the present in column, but bodies of infantry are passing through and going to camps and billets outside the city. Among these are the Jocks, Seaforths, Camerons, the Black Watch, and others, and they have come marching through with their pipes and at the first skirl of them the young Germans start running, unable to resist the sight of the kilted men and the sound.

Crowds gather around our transport, halted for a little while in the streets, and English-speaking Germans in these groups speak to the Jocks in a friendly way, though many of them were soldiers until a week or so ago and were fighting against these very men of ours.

A waiter with whom I spoke today was with the Sixteenth Reserve Division round about Grevillers and Bapaume, where they lost 75 per cent. of their men. He is a man of forty-two or three and is the head waiter of a great hotel, but was a private soldier in the ranks until the armistice.

"I often used to ask myself," he said, "what all this thing was for, what was the use of all this bloodshed in the front line. We did not hate the English and your soldiers did not hate us, though we tried to kill each other. It was only the people behind the lines who hated and they did not know the torture and cruelty of the things we suffered and will never know."

Many German people are asking themselves now what was it all about, why did we bring this ruin upon ourselves. They were made to believe, and I think they believed quite honestly, that they were fighting in a war of self-defense, just as the British and French believed they were, and they were duped into the belief that by a few more months of sacrifice they were bound to win a fairly good peace.

Still Think Army Unbeaten.

Now they have awakened from their nightmare to the cold, horrible reality of defeat and they ask who was chiefly to blame, and answer it not in the name of the Kaiser, but of the capitalists.

Many of them, including the editor of the Cologne Gazette and the so-called intellectuals of Germany, still seem to be under the delusion that their army was not actually beaten in the field, and that they had many lines of defense which the troops could have maintained for a long time. It is useless to tell them that they had, as I know by having gone over all this ground, no lines of defense whatever behind their Hindenburg line. The retreat of their army, they say, was due to the collapse of the interior of Germany, and that was caused, in their conviction, by hunger, which weakened the bodies and wills of the people.

From our point of view and in actual fact it is certain that the German Army was so beaten in the field by successive hammer blows and by inability to fill up the gaps in its ranks, owing to exhaustion of its man power, that nothing was left but surrender. Hindenburg himself acknowledged that, and recent history proves it, but it is certain also that in Germany itself there was a moral and physical collapse owing to the long strain of the war and underfeeding.

Sees Hunger Beneath Surface.

In recent messages I have given my first impressions of German conditions of life in the villages and rural towns, like Malmedy and Montjoie and Dupen and have shown surprise at the good meals one can get in the hotels and restaurants. I also described the apparent abundance of meat and other supplies in towns like Aix la Chappele and the absence of the hunger look in the faces of the middle class crowds in Cologne. But if one examines deeper, as I have now had time to do one finds that this is all superficial and due partly to the gross inequality of conditions between the rich and the poor, and partly, too, to proud camouflage of the misery which is beneath the surface of this show in the handsome streets and rich restaurants.

There is hideous stinting and scraping of the barest necessities of life with the hunger wolf at the doors of the small houses and in some quarters where workingwomen live in half starvation, which drains them of vitality.

This camouflage of life's luxuries has been cleverly done by the Germans, but like camouflage in war it is all sham. There is sham coffee and sham tea. Even the rich-looking pastry in the shop windows is made without fat, and with a little flour mixed with substitutes, so that it has no nourishment.

In the great hotels the skill of the chefs makes poor food tasty and ekes it out. The rich middle classes can buy good food at high prices, evading the food regulations, so long as they have the money to pay, but the working women and poorer middle class or professional people have to abide by their ration cards, and, as a Frenchwoman told me of her own people in the war zone, they get too much for death but not enough for life.

I think that is the truth of things, and to Germany it is now of vital importance that the truth should be told and the honor of the correspondents out here depends upon their accurate examination of the truth. We have been charged with dishonor because of our first impressions, but I should like to prove to the German people that we have no desire to underestimate their suffering, if they suffer, nor to prevent food from reaching them if they are in need of it.

Woman Tells of Food Lack.

To the English correspondents as a body a letter came last night from Hanover, from an English lady married to a German, imploring us to make England and America generous in this matter of food and giving her own experiences. I believe in her sincerity and truth, and no doubt her letter reveals conditions prevailing in many German homes.

"I can well understand," she writes, "why the English troops are amazed at the good condition of the inhabitants on the Rhine and draw conclusions from seeing well dressed, neat, tidy men, women and children. It is because the Germans are a frugal and industrious race and make old clothes into new. It is not clothes they ask for, it is the right to live on the food which God has provided for human beings and not for cattle.

"A few instances out of my own family circle will go to show how necessary an immediate, radical change is. We are only three in family since my boy, a lad of twenty, is lying in the cemetery at Etricourt. We belong to the so-called better classes, but as my husband's income is not such as permits our paying smugglers' prices for tea, cocoa, rice, etc., we have had long since to dismiss our maid purely and simply because we have no food to nourish her.

"You can judge for yourselves how a grown man or woman is likely to feel whose only sustenance consists of coarse war bread, one-ninth of a pound of butter in seven days, and one-half of a pound of meat per week and as much vegetable food as his weak or strong stomach allows him to eat. I wish one of you would surprise us at one of our so-called meals—no milk, no tea, coffee, or cocoa, no eggs, no bacon, no fish, not even Norwegian sardines in tins! We are literally on the verge of starvation, and that I say to you as a God-fearing, true woman, who would hold it beneath her dignity to tell a lie."

Groups in Market Complains.

This morning I went around the poorer quarters of Cologne with a friend, who speaks German perfectly, and tried to get more first-hand knowledge of the food conditions. The streets of tall, narrow houses about the old market were crowded with children playing about their doorsteps. They had an unhealthy look, although most of them seemed to be cheerful in spirit, and were playing about merrily enough.

I asked one boy: "Do you get enough to eat?" and he said, "Yes."

"Have you always had enough to eat?" I asked, and he said, "Yes."

Then I asked him: "What have you had for breakfast?" and at that he colored up and said, "Nothing."

A woman standing by him—it was in the market—said:

"Why don't you tell the truth? Why do you say you always have enough to eat?"

She turned around passionately and said:

"None of us ever has enough to eat. It is always just not enough, and sometimes less than that."

The women of that market crowded up and I could not understand half they said, but my friend understood and interpreted. They gave prices for beef and horseflesh and potatoes and cabbages and beans, not dearer, on the whole, than in England, I think, but as they said, it is of no use putting prices on things if there is not enough to go round, and it is of no use having ration cards if the supplies are not there.

Rations are now reduced. Whereas they used to have seven pounds of potatoes per head per week they now get three and a half pounds, which is not enough as a staple food, with half a pound of war bread a day and 250 grammes of meat, including bones, per week. The voices of the women were low in the market when they spoke of the suffering of the children, and their emotion was stirred.

Health Weakened by Hunger.

In a side street in a kind of court we met a woman who gave us a closer knowledge, and because of her simplicity and her honesty of face one was bound to believe her. She was a woman of good education, tidily though poorly dressed.

She told us that in Cologne as in other cities of Germany there had been four years of short rations, which had become increasingly severe, until at last there was no kind of reserve force in the people's bodies after such a long time of undernourishment, so that when any illness was about they caught it and could not fight against it.

"If you watch our women in the tramcars," she said, "you will see that they sit limply and fall asleep or nod in a drowsy way. These working women and girls are exhausted by working without proper nourishment. The influenza, which has broken out again, is really hunger typhus.

"The children suffer most; they do not get enough milk or fat. Children need milk and fat or they wither away."

She pointed to a group of children in the street and said:

"That is why those little ones are pale and dark under the eyes."

For a little while she was silent, with a look of pain in her eyes. Then she said:

"This war came to an end suddenly before any of us expected it, because something broke in the hearts of the people. It was the breaking of a barrier by the long and slow action of misery, like that of the sea. Germany had been weakening slowly, and then all of a sudden collapsed.

"Revolution was easy because under officials joined the people and helped them because of their own suffering. Without that the war would not have ended, because before we were in chains and nobody could speak his thoughts without fear of being overheard and punished."

COULD NOT GET THEIR COAL.

Fuel Administrator Unmoved by Appeals from Richmond Hill.

Fuel Administrator George J. Ryan of Queens was stormed at his office, in Long Island City, yesterday by indignant residents of the Richmond Hill section of Queens, who demanded that he revoke an order, given on Thursday night, preventing them from obtaining coal from four cars of fuel that arrived on that day. The order was not revoked, however.

Some time ago George A. De Vestern, President of a civic organization in Richmond Hill, told the residents he could get coal if the local dealers could not. They took him at his word and gave him orders, under an agreement that coal was to be delivered to them at $11 a ton. Local dealers, who said that they could get no coal, made sport of Mr. De Vestern's plan, but on Thursday four carloads of coal arrived. There was joy in Richmond Hill, but an order from Coal Administrator Ryan said the coal was not to be touched. Later he said he had given the order to keep his records straight and know who had received coal. Meantime the coal has remained on the railroad tracks and demurrage is piling up.

Judge Emory Speer Dead.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 13.—Judge Emory Speer of the United States Court for the Southern District of Georgia died at a hospital here tonight. He was 70 years of age, and was appointed to the Judgeship of the Southern Georgia District Court by President Arthur in 1885. He was a member of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, and in 1906 was the Storrs Foundation lecturer at Yale University.

Judge Speer presided at the trial of the United States vs. Lancaster, Hall, and others for conspiracy and murder in 1891; the trial of the United States vs. Greene and Gaynor for conspiracy and embezzlement in 1906, and Jones vs. United States in August, 1917, upholding the constitutionality of the military service law.

Religious Notices will be found on Page 21.

GIFT FOR NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

Christoffer Hannevig Donates $100,000 to Portrait Leaders in War Efforts.

WILSON WILL COME FIRST

Giver of the Fund Is the Head of a Ship Brokerage Firm in This City.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Announcement was made tonight that Christoffer Hannevig, a banker of New York, and former Norwegian shipbuilder, has donated $100,000 to lay the foundation for a national portrait gallery in the United States similar to that in London. The money is to be used in buying portraits of officials who have "formed the driving force of America's efforts in the great war."

The first portrait to be painted will be that of President Wilson, who will sit soon after his return from France. Others who have been invited to have their portraits painted are Secretaries Lansing, Baker, Daniels, McAdoo, and Lane, Generals Pershing and March, and Admiral Sims.

Christoffer Hannevig is President of Christoffer Hannevig, Inc., ship brokers of 139 Broadway. He has been connected with the Pusey & Jones Company of Wilmington, Del.; the Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Company, and the New Jersey Shipbuilding Company.

STORY INDICTMENTS STAND.

Judge Crain Refuses to Dismiss and Suggests Trial.

Mrs. William Cumming Story's request for dismissal of indictments obtained by the District Attorney in his investigation of war charities last Summer, was denied yesterday by Judge Crain in General Sessions. Several weeks ago Assistant District Attorney Kilroe asked that all four indictments against Mrs. Story be quashed on the ground that the death of his chief witness, William Garland Brown, deprived him of sufficient evidence upon which to go to trial.

Mrs. Story objected to the reasons for dismissal and moved that the indictments be disposed of in such form as to exonerate her. Robert E. Manley, attorney for Mrs. Story, then made a motion to set aside the indictments on the ground that the evidence before the Grand Jury was insufficient and partly illegal.

Judge Crain suggested that Mrs. Story might seek vindication by insisting on a trial of the case on its merits, and to afford her this means he would also deny the motion to dismiss the indictments made by the District Attorney.

Mrs. Story was formerly President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

GUARD WANTS VETERANS.

State Organization to Welcome Former Members to Its Ranks.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Governor Whitman announced today that New York National Guardsmen who were drafted into the service of the United States would have every opportunity to re-enter the State military forces upon their discharge from Federal service. Under reorganization plans now being formulated there will be plenty of room in the State forces for the National Guardsmen.

About 90 per cent. of the officers and many of the enlisted men of the New York Guard—the organization which succeeded the National Guard of the State—at one time or another saw service in the National Guard. General Westcott said today that there always had been the closest harmony and cooperation between the two forces, as evidenced by the turning over of funds and other property by National Guard organizations to the New York Guard and by the New York Guard organizations fitting up certain rooms in the armories throughout the State for the use of men in Federal service.

Now that these men are to be discharged from the United States Army they will be welcomed into the State service, the Governor declared.

Butcher's Murder to Grand Jury.

The charges against three men, alleged to have been implicated in the murder of Giro Accurso, a butcher, of 179 Court Street, Brooklyn, last Saturday night, were presented to the Grand Jury yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Conway of Kings. The men, Frank Patsey, Charles Pasarelli, and Joseph Mongelli, all of New York, were arrested early Tuesday. Bail for John Panico of 691 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, who was arrested last week for carrying a revolver, was today increased to $7,500 by Judge Campbell. He is held in connection with the butcher's murder.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

PRESENT

New Mid-Season Hats

Suitable for *Street* and *Semi-dress* in velvet—duvetyn and satin-antique, featuring new *slit brim effects*—silk and wool *embroidery combined* on smart new *tams* and *turbans* as well as many other new effects for the woman who desires a chic hat for present wear.

also featuring

Smart new styles for Southern wear and Early Spring

R. H. Macy & Co.

The wisdom of our Cash buying and selling policy was never better exemplified than in the values we are enabled to offer you here.

Men's and Young Men's

WINTER OVERCOATS

$24.75 $32.75 $37.50

These overcoats, the product of some of the leading manufacturers of men's clothing, were contracted for many months before the prevailing high prices became operative.

The lot also includes some that were purchased from a manufacturer whose business is being reorganized, and by paying cash we obtained a big concession.

The Models are:

Single Breasted
Double Breasted
Town Ulsters
Ulsterettes
Chesterfield
Slip-On Model
D. B. Ulsters
Button-Through Model

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St., Front.

Herald Square R. H. Macy & Co. New York

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Winter Underwear

A new importation of all-wool (unshrinkable) underwear has just been received from England.

Men desiring quality-underwear that has warmth and a soft, smooth texture, should find this announcement especially interesting, as there has been a decided scarcity of imported makes.

All the popular weights are included.

Men's Ribbed Union Suits

of American manufacture are shown in cotton, cotton-and-wool, silk-and-wool and silk.

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST

Two Splendid Values in Men's Shoes

The exceptional values offered by our Shoe Store, particularly since its reorganization, have made us a host of friends.

$7.50

Men's Black Shoes, $7.50

Of the best leather to be had for a $10.00 shoe. Special make. Thoroughly well put together. Specially priced.

Men's Tan Shoes, $8.00

Blucher cut, heavy drill lining, bellows tongue, full toe, Munson last.

Three Exquisite Styles in

Women's Dress Oxfords at $7.25

Smart styles, designed particularly for formal occasions. To see them is to recognize the excellent value offered.

Black Satin Oxfords, hand sewed, slender lasts, pointed toes, Louis XV. heels.

Patent Leather Oxfords, hand sewed, plain vamps, Louis XV. heels.

Patent Leather Oxfords, satin backs, long vamps, Louis XV. heels.

GIMBELS—Second Floor $7.25

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Books by Our President

Together with state papers, addresses, etc., edited by writers of note who have an intimate knowledge of President Wilson's literary activities.

History of the American People, 10 vols., bound in cloth,	$26.75
Life of George Washington,	1.79
New Freedom,	89c
On Being Human,	44c
When a Man Comes to Himself,	44c
In Our First Year of the War,	89c
President Wilson's State Papers and Addresses, Intro. by *Albert Shaw*,	$1.79
President Wilson's Addresses, Edited by *M. Harper*,	49c
President Wilson's Foreign Policy, with Intro. and Notes by *James Brown Scott*,	$3.14

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street, Rear.

MORE TROOPS HERE TELL OF BATTLES

1,100 Officers and Men Are Brought to Port from France.

WOUNDED ARE CHEERFUL

Nine Half-Blinded Men Make No Complaint of Their Ill-Fortune.

A MARINE'S VIVID STORY

All but Five of His Company Disabled, but They Fought Till Help Came.

Three American steamships, the Oregonian, Zacapa, and De Kalb, arrived here yesterday from France, having on board 1,100 officers and enlisted men of the American Army, of whom about 500 were convalescent wounded, and 100 civilians, most of whom had been in Government service. The vessels had been much delayed by the stormy weather on the Atlantic. At times the ships barely had steerage way against the tempests, and, being light, they listed as far as 45 degrees.

Of the three ships the Zacapa's voyage across the Atlantic was the most perilous. She was on her beam ends practically in the trough of the sea for fourteen hours with sea anchors out and wireless apparatus out of commission, and was compelled afterward to put into Halifax for coal and food. The De Kalb had more power in her engines and fought against the big seas. Six of her crew were injured and a four-inch gun was tossed round the forward deck like a cork, while a deckhouse was swept overboard. The Oregonian was buffeted and delayed by the weather, but was not damaged.

The weather in New York Harbor yesterday was not cheery, but it did not dampen the welcome which the homecoming soldiers received, from the time their ships started up from Quarantine until they were made fast at their piers. The band on the police boat Patrol, which escorted the ships up the bay, played patriotic and enlivening airs.

The soldiers who returned yesterday were young, their ages ranging from 19 to 24 years. They came from all divisions and all States, from Massachusetts to Washington. On the transport De Kalb there were nine soldiers each of whom had lost his right eye in the fighting at Verdun or the Argonne forest, but they did not complain. They spoke of their adventures in France, the digging in to avoid shells, and passing through barrages where many of their comrades met their death, as all a part of the day's work. The food on the battlefield was good, the men said, when they got it. Everything depended upon the mess Sergeant. If he had an attack of nerves when shells were bursting around the traveling kitchens and the cooks did not push close up to the front lines the soldiers had to depend on coffee and what food they had in their packs.

The first of the three ships to arrive was the Oregonian with forty-six civilians and one enlisted man, Sergeant Leland A. Kaufman, who was taking care of Major General Bundy's big brown horse Joe, which was brought on board at Bordeaux. As the piers at Hoboken were full, the Oregonian had to dock at Bush Stores, South Brooklyn. Sergeant Kaufman, who was attached to Headquarters of the Second Division, was gassed and wounded at Château-Thierry on July 18, when he was platoon leader of the 9th Infantry. The attack was made at 5:45 A. M., he said, when they went over the top and took Vaux in twenty minutes. After that, he said, they went to clean up a machine gun nest and he was brought down with a bullet in the leg.

Kaufman said that Joe had carried Maj. Gen. Bundy when he was commander of the 2d Division which saved Paris. He also carried the General in his engagements at Château-Thierry, Verdun, and the Somme. Joe was also present on the banks of the Marne when General Bundy, who is now in Washington awaiting the arrival of his charger, insisted on a counterattack by the American troops, forced temporarily to retire. The troops under General Bundy did counterattack and won a gallant victory.

The civilians on the Oregonian were mostly from the engineering construction works carried on in France by the United States Government. They said the new piers at Bordeaux were three miles long and would be of immense value later to the French for commercial purposes.

One of the engineers, F. W. Curry of Detroit, Mich., said that the fortifications about Paris were wonderful. The city was practically surrounded by big guns, he said, and it would have been almost impossible for the German aviators to have dropped bombs there after Oct. 1, this year, and have got safely away.

Zacapa's Perilous Voyage.

The Zacapa, which brought thirty-four civilians from Bordeaux and made fast at Pier 1, Hoboken, early yesterday afternoon, had the worst weather of the three. Normally she would have made the passage in twelve days, but the voyage occupied twenty-two days. After leaving Bordeaux the vessel encountered a series of gales and was battered by heavy seas, which swept her decks fore and aft continuously. On Friday, Dec. 6, the wireless apparatus was disabled and the Captain stopped the engines, which let the Zacapa wallow wildly in the trough of the seas.

The rolling of the ship became so dangerous, the vessel going over 45 degrees, that two sea anchors of canvas and wooden beams were put out aft to steady her. One of the sea anchors was carried away, but the other one held, and she lay in that position for fourteen hours, in which time the ship drifted back forty miles. The ship's physician ingeniously repaired the wireless apparatus, and, the weather moderating, the vessel forged slowly ahead again. On Monday it was discovered that the Zacapa was almost out of food and coal, and the Captain decided to make for Halifax, where her larder and bunkers were replenished.

Mrs. Dudley Farquhar, a passenger, wife of the United States Vice Consul at Barcelona, was seasick throughout the voyage. Her baby was regarded by the crew as a mascot, because the little one crowed and smiled in a temporary cradle on the top deck made from gratings, covered with blankets and securely lashed.

The transport De Kalb, which was formerly the German steamship Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was the last to reach port yesterday, and did not dock at Pier 2, Hoboken, until after 4 o'clock. She had 34 army, 2 navy, and 2 marine officers, 25 marines, 413 casuals, and 667 navy men returning from the aviation stations along the French coast. She was commanded by Captain E. H. Dodd, and, according to the officers on board, the voyage was unusually rough even for this season of the year. The seas poured over her bow with a force that stove in a deckhouse on the forecastle deck and swept it away, wrenched a four-inch gun loose and whirled it into the troop galley, tore away the ventilators from the decks and took a locker containing 70 tons of potatoes and 36 cases of gasoline bodily over the side.

Tell of Submarine Chasing.

Several of the naval men had interesting stories to tell of their experiences in chasing submarines in European waters. Glen Rankin of Monmouth, Ill., who has been thirteen months on the destroyer Cassin, said:

"It will seem quiet ashore after the last year of submarine chasing. We were mostly engaged in convoy work, and were never at sea more than seven days at a time. Our bases were at Queenstown and Brest. We got pretty adept at dropping the 'ash cans.' There sure is something doing when a periscope pops up. There is some speed made by all hands to get to general quarters. It doesn't take long for the men to man the guns, torpedo tubes, and depth-bomb devices. Once off the Scilly Islands we sighted a submarine and dropped the usual old can, and immediately afterward the sea was covered with oil. I guess we got her."

Louis Fischoff, a sailor, of 522 West 185th Street, said he reached European waters on July 29. He served on the Carola, a converted yacht which was mostly engaged in convoy work and which, in August, 1917, ran into a terrific storm. A U-boat came to the surface 900 yards away. "She came to see what we were," Fischoff said, "and the weather was so bad we couldn't work our guns. When she made us out she tried to fire, but, like ourselves, she couldn't. When we were on the crest of a big wave she would be in the trough of the sea and so for an hour we kept bobbing up and down, with only occasionally catching a glimpse of each other. On and off we kept this game up for four hours, without either one being able to fire a shot.

"Once I watched the destroyer Tucker drop an ash can on a submarine which immediately came to the surface and turned turtle like a drunken old whale, leaving a big, black ever-increasing mark on the surface of the sea."

One of the army officers on the De Kalb was Major Edward B. Clark, a West Pointer, who had left the army years before the war and returned in April, 1917. He was at Cheery, at the headquarters of the 1st Corps of the First Army when the radio ordering the firing to cease was received. He had the original typewritten copy of the order taken down by the radio operator which read:

Nov. 11, 1918.

By Radio at 8:45 A. M.

To all: The fighting on the enemy front will cease at 11:55 A. M. (German time.) From this time on the front lines will not be crossed.

Further orders will follow.

Of the wounded men on the transport, Private Michael McGrath of 380 Willis Avenue, the Bronx, belonged to Company C of the 307th Infantry, and was hit at Soissons in the thigh by shrapnel. In speaking of his experiences McGrath said:

"We were advancing at 4 o'clock one afternoon and I was crossing the road. There was a bank on either side of it. Just behind me was an Italian, and as I turned around he dropped dead with a bullet in his head. Our Second Lieutenant was killed with a machine gun bullet."

Story of a Marine.

The fierceness of the fighting round Soissons was dramatically described by Private John H. Marks, of Thornton, Ark., attached to the 95th Company of Marines, Sixth Division, one of the wounded men who came on the DeKalb.

"Fierce, well I should say it was," he said. "There were 6,800 of us in the Fifth and Sixth Divisions sent in to dislodge the Germans and when the fighting was over and the men came back there were only 1,500 of them left. The company that I went into the attack with was reduced from 250 to five, and I was one of them, of course.

"On July 10 the 5th Division went into action. Early the next morning the 6th Division, of which I was a member, went in to reinforce the 5th. Our objective was a hamlet beyond a stream, and to reach it we had to parallel the German lines. To reach our objective we had to cross a wheat field, with nothing to cover us. In broad daylight we started. The Germans plastered us with heavy artilliery fire and machine-gun fire. Nest after nest of machine guns sprang up along our path. Down went the men, one after another.

"He had started just after daybreak, yet it was dusk when we reached the stream, where we were to have stopped, but the Germans had a line on that point and the fire they poured into the section where we were was terrible. My company the 95th, was to hold this point. Under cover of the darkness we dug ourselves in as best we could, firing only when we saw spurts of German fire from the German machine guns.

"As the hours went on the German fire became worse. Big shells came dropping near us, exploding, and casting bits of shrapnel all around us. One by one the men around me dropped. We had to fight for our lives and fight constantly.

"Finally there were but five of us left. It was useless for us to keep on fighting against such odds unless we could secure machine guns to fight back with. Two of us crawled into No Man's Land, between our position and the Germans, scouting for machine guns, and luck favored us. We came back with three of them, cast aside in the fighting during the day by the Germans. With these we renewed the fight. Day broke, and when we could hardly stand another ten minutes of it, a detachment of French troops came to our rescue.

"The French drove the Germans back and we were able to make our way half a mile to another company of marines, and with them we fought until noon, when the Germans were at last driven in rout from their position. It was when we got back to the American lines at almost 2 o'clock in the afternoon and roll was called that we found what our casualties had been. Fifteen hundred of us came back, and most of us wounded. The rest were dead on the battlefield."

None of the enlisted men or the convalescent wounded were landed from the De Kalb last night as there were no accommodations for them.

MORE TROOPS ON THE WAY.

Roster of Ships Now on the Voyage to This Port.

Following is a list of transports and supply ships due to arrive within the next seven days bringing officers and men, returning to be mustered out of the army and navy, and sick and wounded:

Santa Anna, due since Dec. 10, with 46 officers, 21 enlisted men, and 79 civilians.

Siamese Prince, due since Dec. 10, with 396 enlisted men.

Dochra, due since Dec. 9, with 49 civilians.

Leviathan, due from Brest about noon tomorrow, with 419 hospital cases, and 3,981 officers and enlisted men from various divisions.

Maui, due to arrive on Monday with 64 officers and 2,161 men.

Celtic, due on Tuesday from Liverpool with 155 officers and 2,122 enlisted men. Will dock at White Star pier, foot West Nineteenth Street.

Martha Washington, due Tuesday with 110 officers and 1,656 enlisted men.

Amphion, due on Wednesday, with 125 civilians.

Buitenzorg, due on Wednesday, with 9 officers and 62 enlisted men.

Mercury, due on Wednesday, with 16 officers and 1,100 enlisted men.

Rappahanock, due on Wednesday, with one officer and 28 enlisted men.

Brighton, due on Thursday, with one officer and 28 men.

Suwanee, due on Friday, with 2 officers and 111 enlisted men.

The transports will all dock in Hoboken at the various military piers unless otherwise stated. Officers said yesterday that all the vessels bound for American ports had been delayed from two to six days by the violent westerly gales.

Gen. Mannerheim Finnish Premier.

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 13.—General Mannerheim formally was elected Premier of Finland by the Finnish Landtag today. The Landtag also accepted the resignation of former Premier Svinhufvud.

TRANSPORTS SAIL FOR HOME

Three, More Bring Troops — New Units Assigned for Return.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The transports Buitenzorg, Amphion, and Suwanee have sailed from France with troops. The Buitenzorg sailed Dec. 8 with the Twelfth Anti-Aircraft Battery, medical detachments, and casuals, totaling nine officers and sixty-two men. The Amphion also sailed Dec. 8, with 125 civilians, and the Suwanee Dec. 11, with two officers, 111 men, and five civilians.

The following additional units have been assigned for early return by General Pershing:

The 154th, 151st, 374th, 137th, and 373d aero squadrons, the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th companies of the Fourth Regiment air service mechanics, headquarters, and Companies B, C, D, and E, Twenty-ninth Engineers, and various medical detachments and casuals of the Chemical Warfare Service. Included in the list are 87 officers and 2,160 men.

Leanor F. Loree Dangerously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 13.—Leanor F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and Director of a score of other railroads, is dangerously ill at his home in West Orange. Mr. Loree had sent out invitations for a dinner to about eighty prominent alumni of Rutgers College, of which he is a Trustee, to take place at the Metropolitan Club, New York, last night, but the invitations were recalled.

Religious Notices will be found on Page 21.

Broadway **Saks & Company** *at 34th Street*

"In the Heart of New York"—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

An Unequalled Value—

Boys' Smart Suits

As Pictured

To-day Special at $3.95

Well tailored little suits, in the same models and materials as those widely advertised around town as good value at $5.95.

The washable Blouse may be had in White, Navy, Green, or Khaki, and the Corduroy Knickers are to be had in Brown, Green or Navy Blue.

Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

Suitable for "Best" or School Wear

Boys' Norfolk Suits $18.75

Extra pair of 'knickers included. Several snappy models, including the new Welt Seam waistline style, now so much in demand. Tailored in fine woolen mixtures of dependable service-giving qualities. Comparison will show them to be absolutely without competition. Sizes 9 to 18 years.

For Severe Winter Weather

Junior Boys' Overcoats at $11.50

They have all the quality of tailoring and material usually seen in coats at much higher prices. Real boyish double-breasted model, in a variety of colorful overcoatings of unquestionable durability. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

For Boys 10 to 18 Years—

Winter Overcoats, Special $18.75

Smart form-fitting models and ulster-like coats, skillfully produced in specially selected overcoatings. Fully lined, insuring plenty of warmth on the coldest days. *Second Floor.*

For Saturday Only—

Natural Wavy Switches Reduced to $3.50, $5, $7.50

Regularly $10 and $12. Beautiful Wavy Switches, on three stems (not separate). In all shades, except Grey. Quantity limited. *Third Floor.*

A Wonderful Collection of

Gift Frocks for Girls

Dainty, yet simple frocks—all newly arrived—in Pique, and many others in sheer Organdies, Filmy Voiles, and Batiste. Tastefully trimmed with Valenciennes Lace or dainty Embroideries and Ribbons. Priced very reasonably, from

$3.95 to $12.95

Exceptional Value!

Girls' and Junior Party Frocks at $12.95 to $18.50

For little girls and bigger sisters of Silk Chiffon, in Pastel shades of Pink, Blue, Peach, or White, with large Fichu collar, short sleeves, and skirts ruffled or tucked. *Second Floor.*

Beginning This Morning—

The Pre-Inventory Sale of Women's Coats and Fashionable Wraps

at Substantially Reduced Prices

Each model will be found tailored with great care, and equal in every particular to coats of custom origin. Fur-trimmed and strictly tailored styles are well represented at each price, developed in Evora, Crystal Cloth, Silvertone, Siberia Cloth, Normandy, Rich Mixtures, Velour de Laine, Baffin Seal, Velour de Nord, Plush and Arcadian Lamb. Lined throughout and interlined. Sizes 34 to 52½.

Note these important reductions:

Coats	formerly $110 to $135	$85.00
Coats	formerly $95 to $125	$75.00
Coats	formerly $79.50 to $85	$59.50
Coats	formerly $65 to $75	$49.50
Coats	formerly $59.50 to $69.50	$45.00
Coats	formerly $49.50 to $55	$39.50
Coats	formerly $39.50 to $45	$29.50
Coats	formerly $29.50 to $35	$22.50

Fourth Floor.

We shall also place on sale Today

Luxurious Evening Wraps

Formerly $75 to $225

at $50, $75, $95, $135

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Fourth Floor.

Greatly Reduced!

200 Women's Smart Frocks

in a variety of very charming styles, fashioned of Fine Serge, Satin, Meteor and Georgette Crepe

Serge Dresses	Were $25 and $29.50	$18.50
Serge Dresses	Were $39.50	$25.00
Satin Dresses	Were $25 and $29.50	$18.50
Crepe Meteor Dresses	Were $29.50	$21.50
Velvet Dresses	Were $35	$25.00
Velvet Dresses	Were $39.50 and $45	$29.50
Wool Jersey Dresses	Were $35	$25.00

None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or on Approval

Fourth Floor.

We Have Made Extensive Preparations for a Most

Important Sale Today of Misses' Fur-Trimmed Coats

Very Special

at $35

Winter's most delightful and practical coats, at a price which does not in the least indicate their splendid character or making.

The styles are in youthful belted and loose-back effects, fashioned in Wool Velour and Rich Silvertone Cheviots, in all wanted shades.

Large Muffler and Shawl Collars are of Natural Raccoon, Taupe Nutria, and French Seal.

Full lined and interlined. Sizes 14 to 18 years. *Fourth Floor.*

Smartest Winter Suits for Misses

Regularly $45 to $59.50

Reduced to $28

Broken assortments of some of our highest grade Suits in youthful belted straight line and sports models. Many fur-trimmed, others strictly tailored for wear with separate furs. Developed in Wool Velour, Duotone, Duvet de Laine, Oxfords, Broadcloth and Heather Mixtures. Sizes 14 to 18 years. *Fourth Floor.*

Fashion's Newest Notes Are Sounded Today in a Special Presentation of

Misses' Street Frocks Special at $18.50

Exquisite one-piece tunic and draped frocks of rare charm, artistically embroidered or trimmed with Braid. Developed in Fine Serge and Twill-back Velveteen.

All Wanted Colorings. Sizes 14 to 18 years. *Fourth Floor.*

300 MEN'S

Very Fine

Blanket Robes at $5.95

¶ Nothing better for gift purposes—and none like these anywhere at this low price.

¶ Made of Beacon Blanket Cloth, trimmed with colored cord to match. All sizes. *Second Floor.*

Today—In an Important Clearance—

275 Women's Cloth and Velveteen Suits

Formerly $39 to $59

Reduced to $33

Handsome Fur-trimmed suits and strictly tailored models, at a price so low their immediate disposal should be assured. Perfectly tailored in Silvertone, Twillback Velveteen, Suede Velour, Duvet de Laine, Broadcloth, Oxfords, and Velour Checks. None better at their regular prices. Sizes 34 to 50½. *Fourth Floor.*

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store opens 9:00 A. M. and closes 6:00 P. M.

A High Grade Camera Makes a High Class Xmas Gift

There must be a member of your family who would be delighted with a gift of a Camera—not a toy affair, but a real, "honest-to-goodness" picture-taker!

Here is just the right sort — an Eastman No. 1 A Folding Pocket Kodak Special (thick model), fitted with F-6:3 Anastigmat lens and Optimo (1-300th second) Shutter.

It is the peer of all high-grade outfits. The camera is covered in the best fine grain genuine Morocco leather, has a leather bellows, brilliant reversible finder, and rising and falling front.

The frame work is of aluminum, and the metal parts are all nickel plated.

See How You Save Money

The thickness of the camera is 1⅞th inch. There is a new model with **F-6:3** lens and the same shutter, which sells for **$75.00.** With the exception of a few minor improvements and the reduction of the thickness from 1⅞th inch to 1⅝th inch, our model at **$32.75** is practically the same camera. It takes pictures just as well as the more expensive model.

It is worthy of note that the lens (Speed F-6:3 Meteor Anastigmat) is the fastest made for this type of Camera. The shutter is graduated from 1-300th of a second to a second.

The Camera is of the folding type and uses Eastman Roll Film, size 2½ x 4¼.

The government restrictions against the use of cameras have been removed.

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If you haven't time to choose or don't know what to choose let your friend choose for himself. Send him a Merchandise Bond.

We have them in denominations of one, two and five dollars, exchangeable in whole or part payment for merchandise in any section of the store.

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NEEDLES *in a* HAY STACK

How to Find and Get Them Out

THE PROBLEM:

TRY to picture to yourself one hundred million men and women of every class and condition, of every trade and profession, of every degree of education and income,—scattered over three and a half million square miles of territory. *Within this mass, somewhere,* there are 100,000 possible purchasers of your goods, Needles! One hundred thousand of them in a mammoth hay stack! How to find them, and get them out,—that's the problem.

THE SOLUTION:

VOGUE has attracted and holds the attention of the 100,000 wealthiest and most discriminating individuals among America's one hundred millions. Through its advertising pages, Vogue affords you the opportunity to address *your* message to these 100,000 possible customers whose attention is already awakened and held by the magic of Vogue's 60 editorial pages. Here indeed is a Magnetic Force that holds an equal magic for the furtherance of your work. Will you use it?

THE VOGUE COMPANY

NINETEEN WEST FORTY FOURTH STREET NEW YORK

EDNA WOOLMAN CHASE, Editor — CONDE NAST, Publisher — RALPH F. BLANCHARD, Advertising Manager

Mr. American Advertiser,
Busytown, U. S. A.

SUBJECT:
Needles in a Haystack

Dear Sir:

The United States has in it one hundred millions of people. Only a mere fraction of this great entity can become possible clients for any mercantile establishment - even though it be an establishment of colossal stature and of the broadest success. Thus, the one problem hardest to solve, for the merchant or manufacturer who, in bewilderment, faces this one hundred millions of people, within which somewhere are his clients, is the problem of selection; the problem of isolation.

The business manager who could, by some magic power, ignore, among these hundreds of millions of people, the nine out of every ten who do not want, or cannot buy, his particular product - who could go directly, in every case, to the tenth individual who did want, and could buy, his article - thus eliminating 90% lost motion, wasted energy and expense, would instantly bring to his Company millions of dollars in profit.

No manufacturer, therefore, who is alive to his opportunities, would overlook or permit to lie idle, even for a moment, any device, machine or force, that would enable him rapidly to pass by:

Individual No. 1
Individual No. 2
Individual No. 3
Individual No. 4
Individual No. 5
Individual No. 6
Individual No. 7
Individual No. 8
Individual No. 9

- the nine who cannot or will not buy from him - and go directly and exclusively to Individual No. 10 who is not only willing but eager to purchase his goods.

Now, there is a magnetic force that will do just this very thing for you. It is described on this page.

Very truly yours,

Condé Nast

VOGUE

A Magnetic Force

IMAGINE a huge magnet, passing over the one hundred million inhabitants of this country, from Maine to California, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, so charged that it could literally segregate, lift out, and draw into itself those particular individuals who have certain defined characteristics, as to mode of living, inclinations and income.

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The amazing purchasing power of this audience that Vogue has segregated, and attracted to itself, is well known to you American advertisers.

Now, Vogue in England, Vogue on the Continent of Europe, and Vogue in Latin America and Spain, in the same way are finding the needles in the haystacks overseas.

If you wish to reach, in England, in Europe, in Spain and Latin America, the clientele which corresponds to the Vogue clientele in America, you can do so by using these great Magnetic Forces.

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The AMERICAN VOGUE	United States & Canada
The BRITISH VOGUE ..	Great Britain & Her Colonies
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What the American Vogue has done for you in America, the British Vogue, the Spanish Vogue and the French Vogue will now do for you in Foreign Countries

CONDÉ NAST, *Publisher*

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Uncle Sam's hat is off to the Boy Scouts. They gave a splendid account of themselves in war service on land and sea.

Every boy, whether he is a Scout or not, should read

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By ARTHUR A. CAREY.

It's the most practical and livable interpretation of the Scout Law ever written. Every word is an inspiration, a stimulus towards principles as high as those of King Arthur's Knights.

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Attractively bound in Khaki tones, at all bookstores, *65 cents*.

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But he laughed. She was only a child after all. Left alone in the world to run wild like a gypsy—used to the vulgarity—the gaudy glamour of the London music halls—yet how little—how pitifully little she knew of the ways of the world!

Life at its most unconventional—thrilling adventures by the wayside—the tragic gaiety of one girl's heart-stirring story—these are the things you will read about in this big, colorful book of life as it really is.

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By COMPTON MACKENZIE

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of GENERAL PERSHING'S STAFF

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Full of toy-dolls and fun—a story that tells itself in pictures.

$1.25.

DUTTON'S
681 Fifth Ave., near 54th Street

TAKES WIRE CONTROL FROM C. H. MACKAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

graph systems under the Post Office Department is made clear in its great outlines.

At the head is Mr. Burleson. Next is the Wire Control Committee, composed of John C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster General David J. Lewis, Commissioner United States Tariff Commission, and William H. Lamar, solicitor of the Post Office Department. This committee, under the Postmaster General, will have to do with the making of policies. Next come the two organizations instituted today for the carrying out of the policies, that is the practical administration work by men of experience. On the one side will be the cable systems under Mr. Carleton and on the other the Operating Board under the Chairmanship of Mr. Bethel. In both these great departments it is planned to press forward vigorously the work of unification.

All Operated as One.

When the second order was given out reference was made to a recent order that all telegraph systems shall be operated as one and that all telegraph offices shall accept for transmission all classes of messages now accepted by any one of them at the prescribed tariff rates. This the new board will at once proceed to make more effective, and the unification of the telephone companies in the connection of the exchange of hitherto rival companies, with the union of isolated companies with the long-distance line will also be developed with new energy, it is planned. The order placing Mr. Carlton in charge of the cables and excluding the Commercial Cable Company officials is as follows:

Office of Information,
Post Office Department,
Dec. 13, 1918.

Postmaster General Burleson has issued the following order:

Dec. 12, 1918.

Order No. 2474.

Whereas, the Congress of the United States in the exercise of the Constitutional authority vested in them, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives bearing date of July 16, 1918, resolved: That the President during the continuance of the present war is authorized and empowered, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the national security or defense, to supervise, take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems, or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for the duration of the war, which supervision, possession, control, or operation shall not extend beyond the date of the proclamation of the exchange of the ratification of the treaty of peace, and

Whereas, the President of the United States, by his proclamation of the second day of November, 1918, declared that he deemed it necessary for the national security and defense to supervise and take possession and assume control of all marine cable systems and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable, and did, by said proclamation under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by said resolution and by virtue of all other powers thereto him enabling, take possession and assume control and supervision of each and every marine cable system and every part thereof owned or controlled and operated by any company or companies organized and existing under the laws of the United States or any State thereof, including all equipment and appurtenances thereto whatsoever and all the material and supplies, and did also, by said proclamation, direct that such supervision, possession, control and operation of said marine cable systems by him undertaken be exercised by and through the Postmaster General, Albert S. Burleson, which said proclamation further directed that until and except so far as the Postmaster General shall from time to time by general or special orders otherwise provide, the owners, managers, boards of directors, receivers, officers, and employes of the various marine cable systems shall continue the operation thereof in the usual and ordinary course of business of said systems in the names of their respective companies, associations, organizations, owners or managers, as the case may be, and that from and after 12 o'clock midnight on the 2d day of November, 1918, all of the marine cable systems included in said proclamation shall conclusively be deemed within the possession and control and under the supervision of said Postmaster General without further act or notice.

And, whereas, by Order No. 2351 of the Postmaster General, dated Nov. 18, 1918, it was directed that all of the officers, operators, and employees of the marine cable companies continue in the performance of their existing duties, reporting to the same officers as theretofore, and on the same terms of employment, in which order it was announced to be the purpose to co-ordinate and unify these services so that they might be operated as a national system, with due regard to the interest of the public and the owners of the property.

And, whereas, by letter of the Postmaster General, dated Dec. 4, 1918, addressed to Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable Company, copies of which were transmitted to Mr. George G. Ward, Vice-President of the Commercial Cable Company, and to Mr. Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, it was declared that the interest of the public service during the present emergency necessitated the unification in operation to the fullest extent possible of the cable systems leading from this country to Europe so that the full capacity of all the cables might be available to the public and the press, which it was manifest could only be accomplished through the operation of the two systems under one management, and that after having made a survey of the situation and becoming satisfied that the object sought could best be accomplished by placing the cables under the operating head of the Commercial Cable Company, it was directed that Mr. George G. Ward, Vice-President of the Commercial Cable Company, assume the management and operation of both the Commercial Cable system and the cable systems operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company;

And, whereas in his letter of Dec. 6, 1918, said Newcomb Carlton not only acquiesced for his companies in the aforesaid directions for unification in operation of the two cable systems under said George G. Ward, the operating head of the Commercial Cable Company, but pledged his hearty cooperation therein, stating his judgment to be that such unification would result in an increase in the total daily capacity of the cables comprising the two systems, and also in important economies in operation;

And, whereas in his letter of Dec. 11, 1918, Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable Company, advised the Postmaster General that said George G. Ward had taken no step to unify the properties by taking possession of the cables controlled by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and had no intention of doing so;

And, whereas in his said letter of Dec. 11, 1918, the said Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable Company, has shown the hostility of the officials of the said company to any plan of unification of operation of the cable systems, and said Ward has declined to comply with said instructions of the Postmaster General of Dec. 4, 1918;

And, whereas the public interests require that the operation of the said cable systems be unified not only for improvement of service but also that important economies in operation may be effected during the period of Government control which can be accomplished only by placing such unified operation under the management of persons in complete accord with the ends desired;

Now, therefore, it is ordered and directed that so much of the said Order No. 2351 as directs all of the officers, operators, and employes of the marine cable companies to continue in the performance, of their present duties is modified so as to exclude Clarence H. Mackay, George G. Ward, and William W. Cook from any connection with the supervision, possession, control or operation of any and all marine cable systems or any part thereof the supervision, possession, control, and operation of which was taken over and assumed by the President in his said proclamation of Nov. 2, 1918, and said Newcomb Carlton is hereby directed to assume the management and operation of each and all of the marine cable systems, the supervision, possession, control, and operation of which was taken over and assumed by the President and by him directed to be exercised by and through the Postmaster General so far and to such extent as is authorized by the said joint resolution of Congress and the said proclamation of the President. The said Carlton will proceed at once to the execution of this order and shall carry into effect directions which have been given for the unification of the operation of said cable systems and such other directions hereafter to be issued.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Says President Wilson Approves.

The joint resolution introduced in the House by Representative John A. Moon, Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, was taken to him yesterday by Postmaster General Burleson, who discussed this move toward Government owership of these utilities with him and other members of the committee. Mr. Moon said that he had been told by the Postmaster General that President Wilson had approved the measure and favored its passage, and desired to have the appraisal made, so that Congress would be in possession of the facts and might act when peace was declared, at which time the systems under Government control would otherwise pass back to the owners. The joint resolution reads:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as an auxiliary to the postal system the Government control and possession of the telephone and telegraph systems of the United States now existing by virtue of the joint resolution of Congress dated July 16, 1918, and the proclamation of the President, be and the same is hereby continued until otherwise ordered by Congress.

That the Postmaster General shall cause to be fixed the appraised value of all the telegraph property, and effects of any or all telegraph companies as provided in Section 3 of the act of July 24, 1866, and report the result thereof to Congress for its consideration.

The Postmaster General is also directed to negotiate contracts for the purchase of any or all telephone lines, together with their property and effects, subject to the approval of Congress.

That the Postmaster General shall report to Congress within a reasonable period some plan of organization which will combine all the advantages and authority of the Government with such plan of operation as the experience of the best operation in our industrial world has shown to be advantageous.

Section 3 of the act of July 24, 1866, known as an act "To aid in the construction of telegraph lines, to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," referred to in the resolution offered by Representative Moon, reads:

That the rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be transferred by any corporation acting under this act to any other corporation, association, or person; provided, however, that the United States may at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this act, for postal, military, or other purposes, purchase all the telegraph lines, property and effects of any or all of said companies at an appraised value, to be ascertained by five competent disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Postmaster General of the United States, two by the company interested, and one by the four so previously selected.

Mr. Moon said that he would call the Post Office Committee together to consider the resolution as soon as the annual appropriation bill was finished. He said that there would be no hasty disposition of the bill and that an opportunity would be given to all sides to be heard. Other members of the committee, while not committing themselves to Government ownership, said that Congress would not delegate its power of determining the cost of the telephone and telegraph systems to the Postmaster General, but might authorize a Congressional committee or the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine the value of these companies.

Republicans Are Opposed.

Republican members of the Post Office Committee are opposed to public ownership of these utilities as a policy. Mr. Burleson has recommended in annual messages for four years that these systems be brought under Government ownership, but many members of even his own party have opposed the course.

It is expected that the opposition to public ownership will be founded not only upon objection to it as a policy, but also upon the great expenditures that will be necessary to acquire the properties.

Reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission fix the value of the larger telephone lines—that is equipment and plants—at $1,217,756,379. This valuation does not include the small inter-county and farm lines. The equipment and plants of the larger telegraph companies are estimated to be worth $140,985,568. These values do not include good will, and experts variously estimate that an impartial jury would fix the value of the two systems at $1,750,000,000 to $2,000,000,000.

Republican members of the House hold that there is a Government ownership trend to all reconstructive legislation thus far offered by the Administration. They have opposed the acquisition of wireless systems by the Navy Department and insist that the proposal to extend Government control of the railroads for five years and to authorize the Government to acquire the rolling stock of the meat packing industry at a cost of $500,000,000 are further evidence of the Government ownership trend.

COMMERCIAL MAN TO HELP.

George Clapperton Appointed to Cooperate with Mr. Carlton.

As soon as Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, had accepted his appointment by Postmaster General Burleson as Director of all cable lines in this country yesterday, he sent a letter to George G. Ward, Vice-President and General Manager of the Commercial Cable Company, asking that some person be chosen from that company to co-operate in the management of the two cable systems. George Clapperton, a Vice President and Traffic Manager of the Commercial Company, was suggested for the place and was immediately appointed by Mr. Carlton. The latter's letter to Mr. Ward is as follows:

Dec. 13, 1918.

George G. Ward, Esq., Vice President and General Manager Commercial Cable Company, 253 Broadway, New York.

My dear Mr. Ward: The Postmaster General has instructed me in his order No. 2474, dated Dec. 12, a copy of which is transmitted herewith, to assume the management and operation of the cable systems which were taken over pursuant to the President's proclamation of Nov. 2, 1918.

Recalling our recent conversation, I may say that it would have been far more agreeable to me had you consented to accept the Postmaster General's designation as his representative to assume the management and operation of both the Commercial Cable and Western Union systems. In that conversation I told you that the Western Union cable organization would be happy to follow your direction and to co-operate to the fullest extent in whatever instructions you saw fit to give for the purpose of unifying the operation of the two systems, and thereby augmenting the efficiency of the cables.

In my opinion, the co-ordination of the two systems will result in an increased service to the Government, the public, and the press, which is so sorely needed at this time, and I am writing in the hope that to this end the Commercial Cable Company will support me by designating one of its officials to whom I may delegate the immediate supervision of your stations, and who will work in close co-operation in carrying out the instructions that may be issued by me. You will, I am sure, understand my reluctance to take over the details of operating a system which may again become competitive.

Regardless of such contentions as may have arisen between your company and the Postmaster General, it seems to me that you can, without in any way prejudicing the position of your corporation, bear a hand in improving the cable service of today by co-operating in the selection of the most suitable official of your organization for the post mentioned and in otherwise assuring the hearty co-operation of all officials and employes of the Commercial system.

I venture to think that there is an important expansion of service awaiting a combined and extended American cable system, and that the great industrial and commercial interests of this country are entitled to increased facilities for cable communication with foreign countries. I believe this can be accomplished by unified action, and when the advantages of such an expansion have been so demonstrated as to be understood by the public. Because of the limited character of American cable systems, the business interests of the United States are at a distinct disadvantage in meeting the competition of foreign countries in export trade, since the business interests of our competitors are essentially assisted by the comprehensive character of their cable systems.

May I ask you to give me a reply not later than 3 o'clock today, as I am under instructions to proceed without delay?

Will you please accept this note in your capacity as an officer of the following corporations or companies, all of which I understand fall within the scope of the order:

Commercial Cable Company.
Commercial-Pacific Cable Company.
Commercial Cable Company of Cuba.
United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company.

Yours faithfully,
NEWCOMB CARLTON.

Later in the day Mr. Ward made public the following statement:

The Commercial Cable Company, of course, objects to the whole procedure of unifying the cable properties which is being done for purposes that have no bearing whatever upon war necessities. My declination to accept the management of the combined cable system was not only prompted by our legal action, but I regarded it as most unreasonable to place in charge of these properties a manager who naturally had a most decided reason for advancing the interest of his own company. It is most unjust to the interests of the Commercial Cable Company to appoint a competitive manager in charge of our properties. I am sure that such action will be severely condemned by the business interests of the country.

Mr. Carlton has asked us to designate one of our officers as an operating official of the Commercial Cables. I have addressed the following letter to him: "In reply to your letter of today, I would say that under protest (and without waiving any legal rights or objections thereto) I have turned over to Mr. George Clapperton the management of the cables of the Commercial Cable Company and other cable companies referred to."

Mr. Ward was asked last night whether he desired to comment on Mr. Burleson's order. He replied that he was sufficiently familiar with the order to satisfy him that his statement contained all that he wished to say at this time. Mr. Mackay, the President of the Commercial Company, is somewhere on Long Island on a hunting trip, and will be home tomorrow. Comment at the office of the Commercial Company was acrimonious. William J. Deegan, Secretary of the Mackay companies, said:

"Mr. Burleson is evidently desperate. We do not believe the public will approve his course. It is our belief that Mr. Burleson wanted Mr. Carlton as the head of both systems all the time, and that he knew that Mr. Ward would not accept the place when he was named. Mr. Ward, as a cable man, knows that unification is camouflage. If the Government gives this company the same kind of treatment it received for its land lines it will amount to confiscation."

Mr. Carlton said that the big thing was not his appointment, but that we were helpless in the matter of foreign trade because of inadequate cable expression. He said consolidation was needed, the lines to be controlled by the Government that co-ordination and co-operation could be brought to the highest point of efficiency.

"Do not say," he continued, "that I favor Government ownership control. Far from it. That the service will be better under private ownership, with reasonable regulation, is to my mind indisputable. I am quite firm in this opinion."

The new situation in no way affects the pending litigation to restrain the Government from taking over the cable systems.

Doubt Early Vote on Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, Dec 13.—Senate advocates of woman suffrage are making a poll to determine whether it would be possible to adopt before Christmas the House resolution for submission of a woman suffrage constitutional amendment. Chairman Jones of the Woman Suffrage Committee said today, however, that so many Senators were leaving Washington for the holidays that an early vote seemed improbable unless all pairs could be arranged.

Names Another Otranto Victim.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Another name was added today to the list of American soldiers lost in the sinking of the transport Otranto. He was Corporal Jones O. Johnson of Sweden.

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Regular Price			Regular Price		
134 Strings	$18.50	$6.50	202 Strings	$40.00	12.50
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Harps	$75 to	$10,000
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Music Rolls	$1 to	$5
Music Satchels	$2 to	$18
Piccolos	$5 to	$55
Saxophones	$75 to	$105
Trombones	$25 to	$65
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AMERICA in FRANCE

THE ONE BOOK that tells the story of General Pershing and the American Army in France

By Major Frederick Palmer
of GENERAL PERSHING'S STAFF

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
NEW YORK

Picture and Sculpture Prize Winners.

Photograph of King Albert, his Queen, and Prince Leopold, the Crown Prince, making triumphal entry into Ghent, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

AMERICAN FORCES LINED UP ON RHINE

Were to Have Crossed the River Yesterday, All Four Divisions Having Come Up.

COBLENZ SPIRIT CHANGES

Some Sneers at Our Troops Heard and Men Are Jostled in the Streets.

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 12, (Associated Press.)—The four advance divisions of the American Army of Occupation virtually completed their march to the Rhine late yesterday. They are now awaiting orders to cross the river, which they will do tomorrow, according to the present program.

The 32d Division yesterday rested its right in the suburbs of Coblenz, with the 2nd Division on its left.

Just south of Coblenz the other two divisions are hugging the river at various points.

The American troops today were greeted as "good fellows" by the Mayen Volkszeitung. The Third American Army Headquarters is temporarily at Mayen, Rhenish Prussia, about 15 miles west of Coblenz.

"Mayen resembles a great army camp," says the Volkszeitung. "American troops of all arms of the service pour through the streets. They sometimes take quarters in the neighborhood for a day's rest on their way to Coblenz. Automobiles of all kinds go through the streets, making the thoroughfares dangerous for children.

"The troops are well behaved, their intercourse with the people is correct, and we willingly admit that the Americans are good fellows."

Discharged German soldiers are returning to civil life, in many instances just where they left off to take up arms four years ago. This is particularly true where the wife or relatives conducted business, while the husband did duty as a soldier.

On the other hand, many cases are reported where there is no work for discharged soldiers of the laboring class, owing to unsettled conditions in the industrial districts. Leaders among the workmen, however, are of the opinion that affairs generally will soon adjust themselves.

The press censorship officers and the newspaper correspondents are staying at a Coblenz hotel. At the same hotel the clerk has resumed his job after four years' absence, arriving on Sunday simultaneously with the Americans. He had traveled three weeks by rail from Rumania, where he fought in the army.

Captain Arthur Fellows of the 39th Infantry yesterday visited a Coblenz jeweler to have his watch repaired. Behind the counter was the store owner, just from the army, and, although discharged, he was still wearing his uniform, without insignia. A month ago this jeweler was on the Meuse-Argonne battlefront, facing the Americans as an artillery officer.

COBLENZ, (By Courier to Nancy,) Dec. 10, (Associated Press.)—Sentries of the American and German armies face each other across the Rhine tonight. From Andernach, below Coblenz, northward to the British lines, American forces hold the west bank of the stream. South of Coblenz, advanced elements of the American army have reached the river.

The First and Third Divisions have been designated to occupy the advanced positions along the thirty-kilometer arc east of Coblenz, constituting the bridgehead stipulated in the armistice. The Thirty-second, Ninetieth, Fourth, and Forty-second will occupy positions in support of the advanced lines.

The First, Third, and Fourth Divisions are of the regular army. The Thirty-second is made up of National Guard regiments from Michigan and Wisconsin. Texas and Oklahoma National Army men make up the Ninetieth, while the Forty-second is the "Rainbow" Division, composed of National Guard regiments from Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New York, Georgia, Ohio, Alabama, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Maryland, South Carolina, California, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Kansas, Texas, Michigan, New Jersey, Tennessee, Oklahoma, District of Columbia, Nebraska, Colorado, and Oregon.

The Thirty-second, and perhaps the Ninetieth, will cross at Coblenz, and the others will use the bridges north and south of the city. Arrangements have also been made to use tugs, if necessary, to expedite the crossing.

Engineer regiments have inspected all bridges and roads beyond the river, while a commission made up of German army officers and civilians has given every facility for the Americans to collect information as to the territory that is to be occupied east of the Rhine.

Across the river from Coblenz, in the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, there has been a small force of Germans, but it has been withdrawn, and an American force entered the fortress today, following a request to that effect from the German authorities. The German Commandant of the place informed the Americans that by tomorrow the entire German army, except small detachments of guards, would be nine miles from the Rhine.

A bottle thrown from a window by a woman at an American soldier has been the only overt act of hostility reported since the Americans have entered Coblenz. The incident was regarded as being so trivial that it was left to the local police to deal with the woman.

There has developed, however, within the last twenty-four hours an unmistakable air of independence on the part of the people, reflecting their conviction that the Americans are going to deal with them much more delicately than have the French or British with the people north and south of the city.

The position of the Americans is slightly peculiar. Coblenz was informally occupied by a battalion which arrived on Sunday and which served only as a guard, which probably would have been inadequate in event of serious trouble. German officers are here treating with the American authorities, and discharged soldiers, still wearing their uniforms, are quite numerous in the streets, which seems to offer to the civilians, who have not yet felt the strength of an invader's hand, reason to believe that the Americans are not of a resentful nature.

Instead of cringing, or even showing deep respect, the population adopted an attitude today that found expression in jostling American soldiers on the streets and in sneers and laughs, which were only vaguely concealed.

The Burgomaster has published only the rules regulating local affairs. The latest one orders the closing of cafés at 11 o'clock in the evening. It is estimated at his office that there are sufficient foodstuffs in the district to last them till February, after which assistance will be imperative.

Sales of firearms have been prohibited in Coblenz by orders of the Burgomaster, who is co-operating with the American forces. All civilians are directed to turn over their firearms to the municipal authorities. German militiamen and discharged soldiers, who have been assisting in police duties, are discharged by the Burgomaster's order preliminary to turning the municipal affairs entirely over to the Americans.

All theatres and restaurants are affected by the order directing cafés to close at 11 o'clock. These places are forbidden to burn lights after that hour. Hotels are also affected, but in a lesser degree. German grand opera has been presented at the largest theatre here within the last few days. The order as to lights, it is explained, was necessary because of the shortage of coal.

PERSHING'S SECTOR SHORTER.

No American Advance on Thursday, His Report States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—General Pershing's report for yesterday read as follows:

"On the front of the American Third Army there was no advance during the day. The army sector has been shortened, and now extends along the west bank of the Rhine from Bolandseck to Brey."

A belated report for Wednesday, received today, says:

"Units of the Third American Army, which were yesterday on the line Andernach-Bassenheim-Boppard, today advanced to the Rhine and occupied the important city of Coblenz. At nightfall our troops were along the west bank of the River Kolandseck, south of Bonn, to Trecht Ingshausen."

First American Women at Rhine.

COBLENZ, Germany, Dec. 13 (Associated Press).—Miss Marion, of Hollywood, Cal., claims the distinction of being the first American woman to reach the Rhine with the Army of Occupation. She arrived at Coblenz on Tuesday. Two Salvation Army women, "Eddie" Hodges, of Richmond, Va., and Florence Tirkington, of South Manchester, Conn., reached this city Wednesday.

Belgians on Dusseldorf Bridge.

DUSSELDORF, Rhenish Prussia, Dec. 10, (Associated Press.)—That portion of Dusseldorf lying on the western bank of the Rhine has been occupied by Belgian troops, who also hold the bridge across the river. Machine guns, which control the crossing and both banks of the river, have been established on the bridge and have been reinforced with barbed-wire barriers.

BRITISH OVER THE RHINE.

Advanced Troops Begin Occupation of Cologne Bridgehead.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—An official statement on the operations of the British Army of Occupation, issued tonight, says:

"Our advanced troops yesterday crossed the Rhine and commenced occupation of the Cologne bridgehead. By evening they had reached the general line Ober-Cassel-Siegburg-Odenthal-Opladen."

DEMANDS BOYCOTT AGAINST GERMANY

Hurd Declares Safety of the World Depends on Keeping Her Poor.

TAKES ISSUE WITH WHEELER

Sees Industrial Unrest if a Flood of Enemy-Made Goods Are Dumped in This Country.

In taking exception to the statement of H. A. Wheeler, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in a speech made recently before the Merchants' Association, "that an economic boycott cannot be agreed upon in this country as a sound principle on the ground that it drives the world further apart and creates industrial unrest," Richard M. Hurd, Chairman of the No German Goods Committee of the American Defense Society, asserted yesterday that the safety of the world from future wars depended upon keeping Germany economically poor.

Mr. Hurd further answered Mr. Wheeler's statements by saying that industrial unrest would be created if America allowed a flood of German goods to be dumped into this country at a time when four million American soldiers were returning to peaceful pursuits and that American capital must be protected against unfair German trade methods.

The $120,000,000,000 indemnity suggested by Lloyd George might be obtained, said Mr. Hurd, by not permitting Germany to maintain a navy, an army, a worldwide spy system, or an unnecessary bureaucracy; by exporting from Germany several hundred million tons of coal annually without payment, by taking potash and other minerals, and the earnings of the nationally owned railroads, mines, and forests, and, finally, by confiscating import duties on raw materials entering Germany and export duties on manufactured goods leaving Germany.

Mr. Hurd answered the question, "If the Allies boycott Germany, how can Germany pay the indemnity?" by saying: "The Allies did not enter the war for money, but for self-defense." He conceded that under an allied boycott it would take Germany longer to pay the indemnity than otherwise, but said that this was an advantage rather than a disadvantage, since Germany must be kept under the control of the Allies until the indemnity is paid.

"In 1871," he said, "Germany imposed an indemnity of $1,000,000,000 on France, and then purchased her products to such an extent that France very rapidly earned enough from the profits of foreign trade to pay off her indemnity. The Allies control 80 per cent. of the raw materials of the world. It would be a short-sighted policy for the Allies to supply these raw materials to Germany, finance and encourage the Germans to manufacture products, and then repurchase them on such a profitable basis as would enable Germany to earn the indemnity. It would be sounder economic policy for the Allies to distribute these raw materials among each other and give to allied labor and capital the earnings and profits from the conversion of these raw materials into manufactured products."

MRS. FIELD QUITS POLICE.

Resigns from Reserves After Raid on Staats-Zeitung.

Mrs. Isabelle Louise Field, Captain of the 32d Company of Women's Police Reserves of the West 100th Street Station, was summoned for trial last night at Police Headquarters, before a court-martial board composed of the chief officers of the Police Reserves, on charges growing out of her visit to the Staats-Zeitung office in William Street to protest at what she termed a public sale of German-made toys. Mrs. Field sent her resignation and remained away from the hearing. The trial, however, went on in her absence, after which the board voted to recommend acceptance of the resignation.

Mrs. Field had appeared at the inquiry previously conducted by Police Inspector Dwyer, and had insisted that the Police Department was without jurisdiction to try her on these charges because she had not acted at that time in her capacity as a Police Reserve member, and had not worn her uniform.

T. T. Wells, Mrs. Field's attorney, was invited to sit with the board. His questions to the witnesses consisted only in asking if Mrs. Field had represented herself a Police Reserve member or had displayed her shield.

Colonel Warren Leslie presided over the trial board, other members of which were Colonel Avery McDougall, Lieut. Col. Harold A. Lee, Major Charles F. Bostwick, Captain Augustine J. Smith, and Captain F. J. Candelu, recorder. Mrs. Field is the wife of William Cromwell Field of 601 West 110th Street.

Victor Ridder, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, who had pressed the charges against Mrs. Field, said last night that the toys and dolls sold by his newspaper were not German but American made goods.

ANTI-WAR PLEAS DISCLOSED

Light on Secret Socialist Methods at Berger Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Members of the Young People's Socialist League called "Yipsels," believing that they were facing jail for spreading propaganda against the nation's war program, had a triplicate officership arranged, with female "reds" in the background, to continue a secret fight under the guise of "athletic, musical, and dramatic clubs," according to evidence introduced today in the espionage trial of Victor L. Berger, Congressman-elect from Milwaukee, and his four co-defendants, in Federal Judge Landis's court.

A scrapbook labeled "Anna's" and identified by Anna Campbell, 80 South Paulina Street, formerly in charge of the stenographic force at the Socialist headquarters, as being a file of copies of articles and letters sent out by all of the defendants, save Berger, furnished this evidence. From it the prosecution took half a dozen letters couched in violent language urging nation-wide opposition to the Conscription act and the war.

A "secret order" sent out by William F. Kruse, National Secretary of the "Yipsels," was addressed to all State Secretaries, and was dated to August, 1917, several months after the Draft act went into effect. In part it read:

"Take only the most trustworthy 'Yipsels' into your confidence. Especially put your mailing list in a secluded place, so that if your offices are broken into you will not lose it. Train three of your most trustworthy 'Yipsels' for each office and at least one girl, so that if all our men go to jail we can keep going."

One from Kruse, addressed 'Dear Comrade Yipsel,' said:

"I don't see why our members need get excited over the war. It is not our war. Fight it tooth and nail. No self-respecting 'Yipsel' will enlist in the army or navy under any circumstances."

Connecting Berger with the defendants, Miss Campbell testified that directly after Adolph Germer's acquittal at Grand Rapids, Mich., on an Espionage act charge, he ordered a complete mailing list of the American Socialist and of The Eye Opener to be sent to the Congressman-elect at Milwaukee.

Federal Judge Landis, United States Attorney Clyne and Joseph B. Fleming, his first assistant, received threatening letters by special delivery today. All were couched in violent language and were signed "Sid." Extra guards were stationed in the court room.

V. C. FOR TWO CANADIANS.

Lieut. Dinezen and Sergt. Zengel Decorated by King George.

LONDON, Dec. 13, (via Montreal.)—King George at Buckingham Palace today decorated Lieutenant Thomas Dinezen and Sergeant Raphael Zengel, both of the Canadian Infantry, with the Victoria Cross.

The Duke of Connaught, former Governor General of Canada, was present at the ceremony.

Woman Republicans Get Charter.

The National Woman's Republican Association, of 105 West Fortieth Street, to promote Republican principles among women throughout the country, was incorporated yesterday with the approval of Justice Philbin. The Directors are Mrs. L. C. Harnesberger, Landore, Wyo.; Mrs. J. D. Whitmore, Denver; Mrs. William Severin, Chicago; Mrs. Virginia W. Speel, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Phillip W. Moore, St. Louis; Mrs. Frank K. Sears, Seattle; Elizabeth F. Pierce, Boston; Mrs. John W. Blodgett, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mrs. William E. Andrews, Wichita, Kan.

Religious Notices will be found on Page 23.

B. Altman & Co.

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A Remarkable Sale of Men's Winter Overcoats at $43.50

will be continued to-day (Saturday).

These Coats are shown in English ulster and knee-length models, made of soft, warm wool materials in qualities that offer splendid value at the price quoted.

(Sale on Sixth Floor)

Men's Dressing Gowns House Coats & Bathrobes

In many cases the gift problem can be solved by selections made from the following interesting assortments, now displayed on the SIXTH FLOOR.

Men's House Coats of fancy silks, velvets or double-faced cloths, variously priced at . . . $6.50 to 30.00

Men's Bathrobes of blanket or Turkish toweling, variously priced at . . . . . $5.00 to 25.00

Men's Dressing Gowns of silk matelasse, velvets, zenanas or woolen materials are also very attractively priced.

Men's Walking Sticks

of the better grades are always in demand, but never so much as at the present time, when they offer a solution for the always important gift question.

Walking Sticks of selected natural woods—some plain, others mounted with gold or sterling silver, form an important part of the collection. Others, again, are of snakewood, malacca and ebony, with Prince of Wales or opera handle.

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Store Open 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

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31st ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

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Continuing The Half-Price Sale of Military Goods

Including every single item in our big stocks, warehouse accumulation and merchandise just received on old orders.

CIVILIANS, TAKE NOTICE!

Officers' Regulation Overcoats,	$75.00.	Now $37.50
Officers' Regulation Overcoats,	$65.00.	Now $32.50
Officers' Regulation Overcoats,	$60.00.	Now $30.00
Officers' Whipcord Suits,	$80.00.	Now $40.00
Officers' Serge Suits,	$65.00.	Now $32.50
Officers' Serge Suits,	$60.00.	Now $30.00
Officers' Serge Suits,	$50.00.	Now $25.00
Officers' Serge Suits,	$39.75.	Now $19.88
Officers' Whipcord Suits,	$60.00.	Now $30.00
U. S. Regulation Cotton Khaki Suits (privates),	$9.00.	Now $4.50
U. S. Navy Raincoats (Blue),	$35.00.	Now $17.50
Officers' O. D. Wool Suits,	$55.00.	Now $27.50

Officers' Rain Coats and Trench Coats, suitable for civilian wear.

Officers' Trench Coats, (separate linings)	$80.00.	Now $40.00
Officers' Trench Coats, (separate linings)	$65.00.	Now $32.50
Officers' Trench Coats, (separate linings)	$60.00.	Now $30.00
Officers' Trench Coats, (separate linings)	$42.00.	Now $21.00
Officers' Rain Coats and Trench Coats,	$50.00.	Now $25.00
Officers' Rain Coats and Trench Coats,	$40.00.	Now $20.00
Officers' Rain Coats and Trench Coats,	$22.50.	Now $11.25
Mole Skin Heavy Trench Coats,	$50.00.	Now $25.00
Officers' Regulation O. D. Overcoats,	$60.00.	Now $30.00
Officers' O. D. Wool Trench Overcoats,	$50.00.	Now $25.00
Officers' O. D. Wool Trench Overcoats.	$35.00.	Now $17.50

Officers' Mackinaws, O. D. Wool,	$28.50.	Now $14.25
Officers' Mackinaws, O. D. Wool,	$25.00.	Now $12.50
Officers' Capes (rubber),	$9.50.	Now $4.75
Rubber Ponchos, (regulation tan),	$8.75.	Now $4.38
Officers' Leather Puttees—		
$5.00. Now $2.50.	$5.75.	Now $2.88
$7.50. Now $3.75.	$11.75.	Now $5.88
$10.00. Now $5.00.	$15.00.	Now $7.50
Genuine Imported Sam Brown Belts,	$10.00.	Now $5.00
Officers' Barracks Caps,	$5.00.	Now $2.50
Officers' Overseas Caps,	$5.00.	Now $2.50
Officers' Rubber Cap Covers,	$1.50.	Now .75
Officers' Hat Cords,	$2.00.	Now $1.00
Privates' Hat Cords, (silk),	.50.	Now .25
Privates' Hat Cords, (cotton),	.25.	Now .13
Officers' Clothing Rolls,	$8.50.	Now $4.25
Officers' Clothing Rolls,	$6.00.	Now $3.00
Officers' Bedding Rolls,	$11.75.	Now $5.88

—All Insignia at Half Price—

Wool Sweaters—		
$8.50. Now $4.25.	$4.50.	Now $2.25
$6.50. Now $3.25.	$2.95.	Now $1.48
$6.00. Now $3.00.		
Unfilled Kits,	$3.50.	Now $1.75
Unfilled Kits,	$2.00.	Now $1.00
First Aid Kits,	$2.00.	Now $1.00
Housewife Kits,	$1.25	Now .68
Periscopes,	$8.75.	Now $4.38
Swagger Sticks,	$1.50.	Now .75
U. S. A. Spiral Puttees, (knitted)	$6.00.	Now $3.00
Wool Knitted Vests,	$5.00.	Now $2.50
Wool "Regulation" Shirts, Khaki Color—		
	$7.50.	Now $3.75
	$8.00.	Now $4.00
	$9.00.	Now $4.50
Officers' All-Silk Shirts,	$10.00.	Now $5.00
Officers' Khaki Shirts,	$5.50.	Now $2.75
Cotton Khaki Shirts,	$3.50.	Now $1.75

Everything in the Military Section ½ Price
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AMERICA in FRANCE

THE ONE BOOK that tells the story of General Pershing and the American Army in France

By Major Frederick Palmer
of GENERAL PERSHING'S STAFF

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
NEW YORK

RESINOL CLEARS AWAY EMBARRASSING PIMPLES

March 30.—"Some time ago pimples began to appear on my forehead, and spread so that people remarked about them, and I didn't like to go anywhere on that account. I tried various creams, soaps, and skin remedies, but nothing seemed to help me. A friend of mine who had the same trouble told me she cleared her skin with Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap, so I tried them. After the first application all the redness and soreness disappeared, and after two or three applications my friends began to ask me what I used, my face looked so much better.

"Now I can go to places without being ashamed of those awful pimples, and I will never be without Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap." (Signed) Miss Jessie Torrance, 67 Beech St., Rutherford, N. J.

All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap.

EISNER'S AMBITION 'TO TELL THE TRUTH'

"I Do Not Want to be a Statesman," Declares Bavaria's Idealist Premier.

SEEKS WORLD DEMOCRACY

Socialist Chief Tells of His Hopes, Surrounded by the Trappings of Royalty.

MUNICH, Dec. 12, (Associated Press.)—"If democracy spreads to all classes, as I believe probable, Germany will become the most democratic country in the world," said Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, in concluding an informal call which the correspondent made today, as he heard his wife's insistent voice outside the door reminding him that it was time to go to the theatre.

The Bavarian leader is an idealist. His opponents say so; and Eisner himself probably would be the only person in the world to deny the allegation. His friends call him "the greatest man in Germany," but his enemies, who apparently are increasing in Bavaria, assert that he is "an impractical and dreaming idealist."

"I do not want to be a statesman," he declared. "I want to tell the truth. I believe in the power of humanity. I believe the people are in a mood to be freed from the past."

Premier Eisner received the correspondent twice today, first in that section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he makes his home, and later in his office. The Socialist leader of Bavaria appears almost incongruous in his office, amid the surroundings of the former royal regime.

Wife His Constant Companion.

Eisner is short and stocky. The forepart of his head is almost bald, but a shock of iron-gray hair hangs far below his collar in the rear. He has huge red whiskers, slightly shot with gray. He dresses simply.

Mrs. Eisner is the constant companion of her husband, being with him at all hours of the day. She is small in stature, and looks tiny beside him. She seems out of place as, in a plain gown, she flits about the huge building with paintings of former kings and diplomats in gorgeous uniforms staring from the high walls.

Eisner received the correspondent the first time while he lounged ungracefully on a couch, which groaned under his weight. His wife sat alongside and interjected suggestions here and there. The Premier explained that he was tired because he had been up nearly all night attending to urgent business. In the afternoon he again received the correspondent.

The Premier explained that his loss of sleep was due to the fact that a mob had stormed the office of the Bavarian Courier. He said that the attack on the newspaper office was all a mistake. The employes of the paper had been told that they would be permitted to own the paper, and the news of this caused the crowd to congregate. The employes finally decided to investigate whether the paper was free of debt before they reached a decision.

Has No Fear of Allies.

The correspondent told the Premier that many persons were calling him a "dreaming idealist." The Premier laughingly admitted that such might be the case, but added that he thought he was "a wide-awake one."

"There are bourgeois and capitalist classes here in Bavaria who would support Bolshevism," he began, rapidly. "There are certain people in Bavaria who would welcome allied occupation, knowing that it would be temporary after it had overturned the present Government. Another class would welcome allied occupation because they are afraid the Bolsheviki might come, and they fear the present régime, anyway."

Unrest, the Premier continued, would manifest itself occasionally. The people of Bavaria were peace-loving and quiet, but had been stirred up by suspicious elements. The Bavarians were unanimously in favor of a deliberate course rather than a policy of force. He complained of the press campaign against him and criticised the newspapers for "their wild outcry against the Entente," adding:

"We have no grounds to fear the Allies, but there is no defense against such brainless talk."

Premier Eisner said that he particularly blamed the newspapers of the powerful Centre Party "for raving without material for an attack."

Predicts Universal Democracy.

A counter-revolution in Bavaria, the Premier added, was improbable. It might be prepared in a roundabout way through unrest, but he believed there was good protection against it. Bavaria was a country of contradictions and it was not easy to democratize the seed left from the ruins of the German Empire.

The Premier explained that his opposition to the definite naming of an election day for Members of Parliament was because he believed the women would not readily be able to vote intelligently. He gave in finally, he added, because he was a Socialist and had always favored woman suffrage.

Eisner said he believed fully that the entire world some day would be completely democratized. When asked if he thought that this belief was proof that he was an idealist, he replied:

"No. There might be delay in Germany and elsewhere, but nothing can long prevent the sprouting of democratic ideals."

OLD KAKEMONOS ON VIEW.

Collection of Chinese Paintings to be Sold at American Galleries.

There are interesting old kakemonos in a collection of Chinese paintings in that form, the collection of E. Josenhans of Paris, France, now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, to be sold next Monday evening. The paintings were collected by Mr. Josenhans in China and include many portraits. There is the Emperor K'ang-hsi in robes of state; an empress in magnificent embroidered robes, a brilliant red, the predominating color, with two great five-clawed dragons across the breast and elaborate earrings and head dress. Contrasting with this is a Manchu lady in a plain unadorned coat of dark blue and a little round cap of blue. The Emperor Ch'ien Lung is seen in humble attire, a dull red coat, bare footed, his slippers in his hand, as a Buddhist priest.

An interesting kakemono of the Ming Dynasty, a water color, shows a nobleman ascending to heaven on a dragon while his attendants gaze after him. There are the typical Chinese cloud forms and many touches of red. What might be a zoological garden in browns and greens is a good Ming painting, and nothing is better than the Sea-Dragon done in soft browns, his sinuous body filling the entire kakemono. There are 116 of the paintings.

REVERSE HEARST RULING.

Appellate Division Holds Mount Vernon Can't Bar Papers.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court sitting in Brooklyn handed down a decision yesterday which said that a ban upon a newspaper by a city or municipality was beyond its powers, and that it would invade the constitutional rights of a free press. The decision was in the suit of The Star Company, which prints The New York American and The Evening Journal, to compel the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor of Mount Vernon to revoke the ordinance prohibiting the sale there of the two newspapers.

The suit was dismissed by Justice Young of the Supreme Court of Westchester County upon demurrer, and an appeal was taken in which former Justice Scott argued the case for the plaintiff. The decision reversing the ruling of the lower court was unanimous.

After saying that the ordinance prohibiting the sale of the papers was unconsitutional, the opinion stated that the ordinance subjected a clear property right to damage by the enactment of a law which was beyond the municipal authority to enforce.

"The intervention of the court is asked," reads the decision, "not to save the complainant from a penalty, or to declare its innocence, but to stop this continuous injury by excluding its papers from local sale. Such an injunction is not an interference with the criminal law. Instead it is a judicial restraint against such a continuous injury which otherwise the plaintiff must suffer without redress. This is therefore a case for relief in equity."

RUSSIANS IN SESSION HERE.

Delegates Representing 200,000 Express Confidence in Wilson.

Deelgates of nearly one hundred Russian societies throughout the United States met yesterday afternoon and evening in Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street, to consider the attitude of their countrymen toward the problems to arise at the Peace Conference and to discuss the advancement of their own interests in this country.

Those present constituting the Congress for the Federation of the Russian Organizations in America were said to represent 200,000 Russians in the United States whose sympathies were with all political parties except the extreme right and left, the Monarchists and the Bolsheviki. Their attitude toward the present situation is that they will support any movement which will result in the calling of a constituent assembly and the establishment of an all-Russian Federal Government.

The convention, which is to be continued today and tomorrow, was opened by A. L. Semenoffsky, President of the Federation. Addresses were made by General Constantino Oberutcheff, a member of the Central Committee of the Social Revolutionary Party, and Alexis F. Staal, who was District Attorney of Moscow under the Kerensky Government, and President of the All-Russian Peasants' Union. Resolutions were sent to President Wilson, expressing confidence in his mission and pledging that the Federation will "at all times uphold him in his stand for the victory of democracy over autocracy and for the freedom of oppressed nationalities."

No shopping!—just write us whom to send the Rose Garden to, whom the Fruit Garden, whom the Grape Trellis, the Living Xmas Trees, etc.—enclose check ($5 per gift)—we do the rest!
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Forty Years of Success Nurs. 68

Two heights in a smart roll front style.
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AMERICA in FRANCE

THE ONE BOOK that tells the story of General Pershing and the American Army in France

By Major Frederick Palmer
of GENERAL PERSHING'S STAFF

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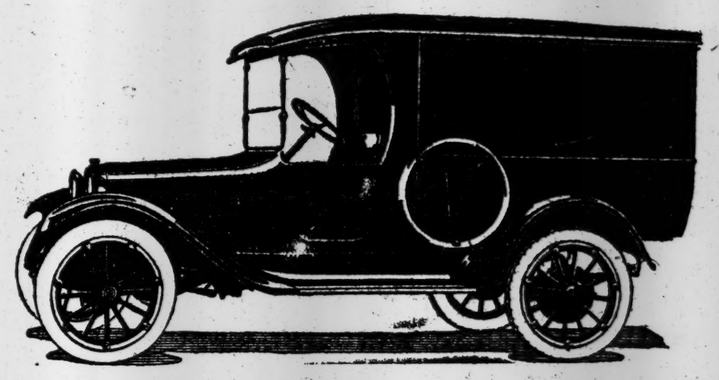

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Men's Clothing Store—
Fourth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

Store Open
9. A. M. to
7 P. M.

Christmas Is Coming and So Are the Men Who Know

Coming to broad assortments, so big and complete that they represent the productions of most of the country's Clothes Makers—not just one or two.

Men's Winter Overcoats at $23.50

Chesterfield models, with or without velvet collars, form-fitted models, short Ulster models, and the big Ulster styles for the cold Winter days.

Some quarter, half or full lined. Different style pockets. A big assortment.

Sizes 34 to 44

Men's Good Suits at $23.50

For men or young men, the regular conservative model as well as the form-fitted model, quarter, half or full lined.

Plain Oxford greys, all wool worsted. Browns, green and blue and many fancy patterns. Fancy worsted styles.

Sizes 34 to 48

Other Suits and Overcoats from $30.00 to $110.00, Including Finest Imported Models

Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats

Muskrat lined, beaver collar, black cloth outside, $98.50.

Muskrat lined, genuine Otter Collar, Oxford grey cloth outside. $150.00.

Muskrat lined, genuine Otter collar, light grey cloth outside. $165.00.

Other Fur Coats up to $275

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Lunch Once at GIMBELS and you'll always lunch at GIMBELS

The Food is such a good quality, so deliciously cooked (with all of the "home cooking" flavor), and so nicely served that one never thinks of the price. Yet the price is a real attraction, too!

FOR EXAMPLE

These Saturday Specials Listed Below:

Assorted Vegetables, Bread and Butter, 50c

Broiled Boston Scrod, Wax Beans, Potato, Bread and Butter, 50c

Baked Halibut Steak, String Beans, Potato, Bread and Butter, 60c

Veal Ragout, Vegetables, Bread and Butter, 60c

Fried Scallops, Tartar Sauce, Baked Potato, Bread and Butter, 70c

Chicken a la King, Vegetables, Bread and Butter, 70c

Roast Turkey, Cranberry Jelly, Vegetables, Sweet Potato, Bread and Butter, $1.00

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to GIMBELS via Tubes and Subways

WE BELONG 100% STRONG

This is the symbol for the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call to be displayed by every business house where *every* individual has joined for 1919.

WE BELONG
100%
STRONG

Our quota is every man, woman and child in Manhattan.

Does this mean every person in the huge business organizations with thousands of employes? IT DOES!

Does it mean the little cobbler shop around the corner with one man at the bench? IT DOES!

It means every person who loves the Red Cross. Every person, no matter how high or low in the business scale. Every person, no matter how much money he has, or how little.

For this is a campaign for members, not money. This is a call to the *heart* not to wealth. One dollar is all that's needed to pay for a full membership, and everybody's dollar and everybody's name is equally needed and equally valued.

The Red Cross lies as close to every American heart as our boys in France have lain to the heart of this "the greatest mother in the world".

No far-off thing is this, the Red Cross—not something we only partially understand, but something dear and close to the best that is in us. The Red Cross *is* the heart of America. The Manhattan membership shall be *the heart of Manhattan.*

Show the 100% symbol—a credit to your business—an example to others—and a mighty inspiration to the Red Cross workers.

Show it early—Show it Monday!

Delay is terrible in time of disaster.
Remember the Red Cross and its instant response in the
Perth Amboy explosion
Dayton flood
Wreck of the Eastland
Loss of the Titanic
The greatest peace-time organization in the world.

Red Cross Christmas Roll Call

DECEMBER 16th to 23rd

New York County Committee, 665 Fifth Avenue

This space paid for by the following:

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OUR FLEET ABROAD WILL PARADE HERE

Dreadnoughts and Destroyers Are Ordered Home and Are Expected Dec. 23.

DANIELS TO REVIEW THEM

Vessels That Formed Our Unit of the British Grand Fleet Among the Returning Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Return to home waters of the first ships of the American armada sent to Europe to combat German sea power will be marked by a great naval pageant in New York Harbor about Dec. 23. Secretary Daniels announced today that he would go to New York on the Mayflower to review the fleet, which will be led by Admiral Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, on his flagship, the Pennsylvania which accompanied President Wilson to Europe.

In the homecoming vessels will be nine dreadnoughts, twenty destroyers, and more than forty converted yachts, mine planters, submarines, and other craft. The destroyer force, part of which already is on the way to New York, includes many first sent to the war zone, and some of them carry on their funnels the starts awarded for destruction of German submarines.

Owing to the character of some of the craft ordered home, no definite date can be set for their arrival, and it is possible that some of the smaller ships will not get back in time for the review, which will give the people of the country an opportunity to see the fighting ships that helped materially to defeat the German menace. Efforts will be made, however, to bring as many as possible of the returning vessels into port together.

Instructions to Admiral Mayo called for the return of all naval craft that could be spared. Some portions of the American forces, however, must remain on the other side temporarily to complete the work of carrying out naval conditions of the armistice.

The deadnoughts ordered home are Division No. 6, commanded by Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, battleships New York, (flagship,) Texas, Wyoming, Florida, Alabama, and Nevada, and Division No. 9, commanded by Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rogers, battleships Utah, (flagship,) Oklahoma, and Arizona.

Admiral Rodman's division has acted as the Sixth Battle Squadron in the British Grand Fleet. It won high praise from Admiral Beatty for its efficiency and shared with the Grand Fleet the acceptance of the surrender of the German high seas fleet.

The division under Admiral Rogers was stationed on the west coast of the British Isles to act as convoys against enemy surface craft. Both divisions were assembled on the French coast today to meet the George Washington, with President Wilson on board.

The destroyers ordered home are among those first sent to European waters to battle against submarines. Those now on their way to New York are the Whipple, Truxton, Worden, Stewart, Flusser, Preston, Lamson, and Reid. Those soon to sail are the Jenkins, Trippe, Cassin, Conungham, Paulding, Stevens, Balch, Caldwell, McCall, Ammen, Sterett, and Terry.

It is understood that much of the Atlantic Fleet which has remained on this side will be mobilized at New York to meet the home-coming ships.

SOUGHT ON A FRAUD CHARGE

Wealthy Real Estate Operator Said to be a Fugitive.

A bench warrant for the arrest of a New Yorker, said to be a millionaire and a fugitive from justice on fraud charges, was issued yesterday by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions. The man's name is withheld pending arrest. For two days the Grand Jury has been hearing evidence gathered by the Mayor's Committee on Taxation, which is investigating tax lien frauds, and when the jury's findings were presented to the court, at noon yesterday, the issuance of the bench warrant followed.

"The man we are after," said Assistant District Attorney Waugh, who has been assisting in the tax lien investigation, "is a real estate operator who has dealt extensively in Richmond County, Long Island, and New Jersey. Hundreds of persons have been defrauded. In the last ten years this man has done a business of about $4,000,000, and I believe that at least half of that amount was profit to him. He sold real estate to which he had no legal title. The specific case upon which the present charge is based involves only $60, and the victim was a poor Italian. But there are many other instances."

It was said that detectives had been ordered to arrest the man on sight, but that they had been unable to find him, although a general alarm had been sent broadcast to the police in all parts of the country.

18TH CENTURY FENDER, $550

Society of Colonial Dames the Purchaser at Cheverells Sale.

The Society of Colonial Dames made a purchase at the Cheverells sale at the Clark galleries yesterday, paying the perhaps record price of $550 for an 18th century brass fender by Robert Adam. It was a piece of great beauty, a graceful leaf and trellis design, pierced and engraved, a double serpentine front with shaped and molded top, from Houghton Hall, St. Regis. It was purchased by Mrs. E. Chauncey for the Dames.

An early English silver salver of beautiful design, weighing 184 ounces, made by I. S. H. Hancock, London, went to J. D. Henry for $800; Miss Alice Lounsbury paid $400 for four old English silver candlesticks, of charming design, London, 1782; Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James gave $525 for an elaborate early 19th century, four-piece silver tea service, and Mrs. Thomas Kissell $475 for an old sofa of the Chippendale period covered with old flowered chintz.

The returns to date for the sale, which closes today, are $37,226.

Religious Notices will be found on Page 21.

DIFFER ON IRELAND BEFORE COMMITTEE

Resolution for Advocacy of Independence at Peace Conference Urged and Opposed.

SOCIETIES FAVOR ADOPTION

Many Members of House Committee Are Disposed to Report Favorably to House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The hearing by the House Foreign Relations Committee today on the resolution of Representative Gallagher of Illinois that American delegates to the Peace Conference be requested to declare for the independence of Ireland was enlivened by George L. Fox, a schoolmaster of New Haven, who came to protest against the resolution.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of many members of the committee to report the resolution favorably, on the ground that it does not go beyond what the President has said in many speeches about self-determination of nations. That such a course should be taken by the committee was reflected in statements made by several members. There is opposition to Congress going on record, because it is feared that a problem might be injected into the peace proceedings that does not belong there.

Richard F. Dalton of New York presented the views of the Irish delegations on the propriety of action by Congress on the Gallagher or some similar resolution which had been requested by Chairman Flood. The resolution did not seek, he said, to lay down a form of government for Ireland; did not tell the people of Ireland what form of government should be adopted, and did not ask the Peace Conference to fix a form of government for Ireland.

"Would not your aims be accomplished by striking from the resolution the words 'independence and freedom' and leaving only the plea for self-determination for Ireland?" asked Chairman Flood.

"I believe it would strengthen, not weaken, the resolution," replied Mr. Dalton. "To leave the resolution in its present shape might lead to the interpretation that we are prejudiced in favor of some particular form of free government, whereas all we ask for Ireland is her right of self-determination."

Dr. P. McCatan of Ireland said that Ireland asked for justice only from England, not for vengeance, restitution, or restoration. We ask England to get out of Ireland and leave us alone," he said.

"I want to oppose this resolution as a miserable insult to the United States and to England," said Mr. Fox. "I have been for years a student of the Irish question. I was invited not long ago by a member of the British Ministry to speak in England on the Irish question. At that time I favored the Irish Parliamentary party, but I do so no longer. I protest against this resolution because it is against the policy of the United States, and those who are now favoring it were in favor of Germany."

A protest was voiced by the Irish men and women present, and Chairman Flood admonished Mr. Fox to be guarded in his accusations.

Mr. Fox wound up a long denunciation by saying: "When we have given the right of self-determination to the Filipinos and Porto Ricans it will be time for us to talk about giving it to other countries."

SAYS GERMANY IS UNBEATEN

I. F. Marcosson Declares Her Soldiers Go Home as Conquerors.

Isaac F. Marcosson, writer and lecturer, who has just returned from a six-months' visit to France, Holland, and Switzerland, delivered his first lecture yesterday afternoon on "The War—and After," at the Advertising Club, 47 East Twenty-fifth Street. He praised the work of General Pershing, and called his being sent to France, "an inspirational stroke." General Pershing, he said, had never had a day's business experience in his life, yet he organized and directed the tremendous business system of supplying and equipping our armies until when the armistice was signed there were 2,100,000 American soldiers in France, with four-months' complete supplies and equipment in the store houses. In speaking of the economic compensations of the war he said:

"The tragedy of the war is that Germany has not been beaten. The German soldiers are returning home as conquering heroes. They are being greeted as saviors of the German economic system. I believe that Germany is a great deal better off than she wishes the world to believe. I have visited all the neutral countries of Europe and have seen the tremendous store houses owned by the Germans in Holland and Spain."

He said he was sorry President Wilson had seen fit to leave his place as the spokesman of humanity, and he believed that his judicial judgment would have had more weight if he had stayed in this country. "But now," he said, "that he has gone I hope that he will see some of the results of the unspeakable atrocities perpetrated by the Germans and will talk to the men who have been through cruelties which have not been duplicated since the dark ages."

Experts to Study Influenza.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Five physicians began consideration today of the question whether influenza masks and the closing of churches and places of amusement are practical measures to combat the spread of influenza. The question was referred to a committee of five by the American Public Health Association at the closing session last night of its four-day convention, and as the result of a long debate, which developed about equal division of opinion.

Rabbi Goldstein Installed.

The service installing Dr. Israel Goldstein as rabbi of the Congregation of B'nai Jeshurun was held last evening in the synagogue, 257 West Eighty-eighth Street. There were about 1,000 present, and Rabbi Goldstein was introduced to his congregation by Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of the Jewish Seminary. In his talk Dr. Adler attacked the Bolsheviki, and said that all true Jews should hold aloof from them, as they attacked the sacred institutions of the family, the right of property, and individual liberty. Dr. Goldstein also spoke. The congregation is one of the oldest in this country, having been organized in 1825. Its new home was only completed in May, and Dr. Goldstein is its first rabbi. Previous to that it was at Sixty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue.

More Influenza in the Bay State.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Reports to the State Health Department for the twenty-four hour period ended at noon today showed a total of 1,285 new cases of influenza and 22 deaths. The reports came from all parts of the State, and most of the cases were mild. In Boston there were 75 new cases and 3 deaths. Springfield reported 92 cases and 9 deaths.

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WHAT is the difference between a Saks-tailored Overcoat at $50 and a custom-tailored overcoat at $80?

Answer: $30.

130 distinct and distinctive Overcoat Styles from $28 to $88

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BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

The Freedom of the Seas

WHAT IT MEANS IN AMERICA, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE

There is a very interesting article in this week's LITERARY DIGEST--December 14th--bearing upon the most vital topic likely to be discust at the great peace conference--the Freedom of the Seas.

While Lieutenant-Colonel Repington, the famous British Military Expert, remarks that "I have not the slightest idea what freedom of the seas means, nor have I met anyone who can tell me," London and French newspapers have quite definite ideas as to its meaning.

Much of the comment in the London and Paris papers emphasizes the fact that President Wilson has not yet defined what he means by freedom of the seas, but most of the French journals agree with the Paris *Matin* when it says "if this doctrine means any diminution of the power of the British navy, France will reject it."

Other articles of timely interest in this number of THE DIGEST are:

Making War On Our Chief Peacemaker

Summarizing All Shades of Public Opinion in America Regarding President Wilson's Visit to Europe and His Presence at the Peace Table

Turning to the Pursuits of Peace
War Prices and Peace Wages
Shall We Take German Africa?
Russia's Chaos Laid to the Allies
Abolishing the Private Kitchen
Why Arc Light Globes Turn Purple
New York's Arch of Thanksgiving and Welcome
A Way Open for Shakespeare
Cannon for Peace Bells
Christmas a Time for Food Service
(Prepared by U. S. Food Administration)
A Vanished Railroad Ghost
Mr. Kitchin's Plan of Taxation
How Canada Views the President's Trip
Surgical Moss Wanted for Red Cross Work
A Plea to Improve a Fatal Water Route
Machine-made Rubber
The Scene of the Peace Drama
A Christmas Call from the Red Cross
Are Bolsheviki Mainly Jewish?
The Best of Current Poetry
News of Finance and Commerce
Personal Glimpses of Men and Events

Many Timely Illustrations Including Humorous Cartoons

Just Ready—New Armistice Edition of The Digest Liberty Map

Every patriotic American will want to know just where the war was won and to follow the movements of the victorious armies of occupation. The wonderful NEW Armistice Edition of The Literary Digest Liberty Map of the Western Area of the war, now ready, shows you the German territory surrendered, the bridgeheads extending East of the Rhine, and the Neutral Zone. It gives the line reached by the Allied Armies at the moment when hostilities ceased, shows German Great Headquarters, the spot where Marshal Foch imposed the armistice terms, the boundaries of the recovered provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and 12,000 towns and villages, with separate finding index; railways, highways, canals, etc. One special insert map shows the whole field of operations, including Russia, Mesopotamia, and the Balkans, and another the coal and iron areas in the belligerent countries. Strikingly printed in four colors on strong bond paper, size 4 ft. 4 in. by 3 ft. 6 in., $2.75; on special Map Cloth, same size, $4.50; latter style with Wall Hanger and Roller, complete, $5.50. To be had at all bookstores or directly from THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York on receipt of the price. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

December 14th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

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Plant Life
The Earth
Familiar Things
Book of Wonders
Famous Books
Men and Women
Stories and Legends
Poetry and Rhymes
Golden Deeds
School Lessons
Manual Training

Answers Every Question a Child Can Ask

How do flies walk on the ceiling?
Why can we see through glass?
How can we judge distance?
Is the earth hollow inside?
Why do loud noises make us deaf?
Why do we dream?
What makes a dimple?
Why do we feel tired?
Why can we not breathe in water?
Why does a match strike?
Why has water no taste?
Can animals reason?
Why are flowers never green?

THIS BOY is happy, and he has good reason to be. THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE has been his constant companion for a year and a half. No more lonely or idle hours. His teacher says he puts more new ideas into his compositions than any other boy or girl in the class. History and Geography are not mere lists of dates and names of places to him. He can tell you who were the leaders of the greatest periods of history, AND WHY. He can give you hundreds of interesting facts regarding the different peoples of the earth, their habits and customs. He does not look foolish when you ask him why England is so much warmer than Siberia, or how it is that the X-Ray can show you what is going on inside your body. He is wide-awake and thinking for himself, and he likes it. In the home THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE furnishes him with all kinds of delightful entertainment and things to make and do, sports, games, carpentry, gardening, and many fascinating and wholesome occupations. It will do all this for your child. Do not keep your child waiting until another Christmas for THE GREATEST OF ALL GIFTS FOR THE YOUNG.

In 600,000 Homes Today

In 5 Languages—English, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese

Let Your Child Have It This Christmas

Solves the Home Problem

The child and THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE belong together as naturally as the flower belongs to the soil in which it grows. It has a magnetism for childish minds which no other work for the young has ever possessed. This wonderful work lays the foundations of a thorough education in the daily reading and occupations of the child in the HOME. It contains the important knowledge of the world made plain and easy to grasp by means of *10,000 striking educational pictures,* and brief but fascinating descriptive articles. Let the child master the contents of THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE and *he will be able to hold his own in the world,* for he will have that best of all possessions, general intelligence, and an open and alert mind. Many times the wise parent will be able to decide upon the future of the boy or girl by the measure of his delight in reading one or another of the 16 Great Departments of this remarkable work.

The Most Valuable Gift

There is not a doubt about what will make the children happier than anything else this Christmas. It is THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, because it is everything, rolled into one great big, beautiful gift which will be loved as long as there is a volume left which has not been used up by handling. Never in all time has there been a work produced which appealed with almost equal fascination to young and old. There is no gift which will give as much delight to every member of the family on Christmas morning as THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, with its pictures of the worlds in the sky, of animals and plants, of wonderful men and women; original photographs of foreign lands, charts of our own bodies, and whole series of industrial processes—pictures which can never be forgotten.

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FREE COUPON

THE GROLIER SOCIETY,
2 West 45th Street, New York.
Please mail descriptive book, containing a little talk on the different departments in THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, and explaining the use and meaning of the work for the mind of a child.

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Has been engaged by the Philadelphia PUBLIC LEDGER to represent it at the Peace Conference.

"This distinguished Journalist speaks a dozen different languages, has the personal acquaintance of all the leaders in political life in Europe and is more intimately acquainted with the secret policies of the chancelleries of Europe than any other living man. Lord Burnham gave his consent to the PUBLIC LEDGER engagement provided we would share it with the London Telegraph, which we were very glad to do.

"DR. E. J. DILLON is far and away the ablest, the most cultured, the most adventurous newspaper man I have ever met. There is no one on the English press who can wield a pen so luminous, so lucid and so learned, nor could we have from any other writer such expositions of the inside track of contemporary events, both in war and peace."—*THE LATE WILLIAM T. STEAD, in the Review of Reviews.*

We engaged Dr. Dillon to go to Russia for the Public Ledger, but sent him back to the Peace Conference, after which he will proceed to Russia.

We also have Mr. Harold J. Learoyd, former Managing Editor of the Public Ledger and New York Evening Post; Mr. Raymond G. Carroll, who has been thro' all the fighting with the American and French troops, for the Public Ledger; Mr. Clinton Gilbert, one of our Washington correspondents, formerly editor New York Tribune, and

LONDON TIMES—PUBLIC LEDGER
CABLE SERVICE

Which will carry cables from the following authorities:

MILITARY PROBLEMS	HERBERT SIDEBOTHAM, whose commentaries Kitchener recommended to his generals.
NAVAL PROBLEMS	CAPT. CHARLES NAPIER ROBINSON, R. N., Naval Critic of the London Times.
GENERAL DIPLOMATIC PROBLEMS	H. WICKHAM STEED, Foreign Editor of the Times and its former correspondent at Berlin, Rome and Vienna; author of "The Hapsburg Monarchy."
FRENCH PROBLEMS	G. S. ADAM, Paris correspondent of the Times and formerly of the Reuter's Agency.
GERMAN QUESTIONS	J. E. McKENZIE, formerly Times correspondent at Berlin.
ITALIAN QUESTIONS	McCLURE, the Times Rome correspondent.
THE BALKAN PROBLEM	JAMES DAVID BOURCHIER, who accompanied the Kaiser to Jerusalem and who has covered Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Macedonia for the Times.
BELGIAN PROBLEMS	PERRY ROBINSON, Times correspondent at the Belgian front.

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will attend the conference and contribute big cable stories to be carried by the service.

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Independence Square **PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Metropolitan Philadelphia has five million people. The PUBLIC LEDGER circulates 225,000 copies daily net paid and is an enormous circulation for a newspaper of so high a grade. It sells on its value only—no premiums—no forced methods.

4,992 MORE CASUALTIES IN ARMY ANNOUNCED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

Total Reported for Army Now Up to 138,450; 4,450 Wounded Named in Today's Lists

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The War Department gave out two army casualty lists today, which contained 4,992 names, bringing the total for the army up to 138,450.

No Marine Corps casualties were issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 4,925 names. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 143,375.

Army casualty lists issued today contained the names of 175 killed in action, 123 died of disease, 1,458 severely wounded, 1,615 wounded to a degree undetermined, 1,377 slightly wounded, and 244 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Dec. 13.	Total.
Killed in action	25,211	175	25,386
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	9,454	..	9,454
Died of accident	1,955	..	1,955
Died of disease	13,514	123	13,937
Total	51,166	298	51,464
Wounded	67,577	4,450	72,027
Missing	14,715	244	14,959
Total	133,458	4,992	138,450

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA)	Died from Accident or Other Cause.	Gen.	General.
(DD)	Died of Disease.	Col.	Colonel.
(DP)	Died from Airplane Accident.	Maj.	Major.
(DW)	Died from Wounds.	Capt.	Captain.
(KA)	Killed in Action.	Lt.	Lieutenant.
(LS)	Lost at Sea.	Sgt.	Sergeant.
(MA)	Missing in Action.	Corp.	Corporal.
(P)	Prisoner.	Bgl.	Bugler.
(RD)	Returned to Duty.	Mch.	Mechanic.
(WL)	Wounded Slightly.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
(WS)	Wounded Severely.	Mus.	Musician.
(WU)	Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ABRAMSON, M., 1,053 Simpson St.....(WU)
ACERBO, CIRO, 219 E. 118th St.....(MA)
ADAMOWITZ, TONY, 907 E. 12th St...(WS)
ALPERT, MAX, 189 Sutter Av., Bkln..(WL)
ALSTER, R. E., 241 Etna St., Bkln....(WU)
ANDERSON, AXEL S., 436 E. 136th St..(MA)
ANDRUSCHCH, P. F., 352 Stone Av., Brooklyn—Corp .....(WU)
ANTICO, JACK, 149 Columbia St., Bklyn.(MA)
ARNOLD, F. X., 1,571 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn—Corp .....(WU)
ARNSTEDT, OTTO, 31 Gordon St., Bklyn.(MA)
BACHMAN, L., 729 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn—Sgt .....(WU)
BANTA, G. H., 104 Hallick Av., Bklyn.(WU)
BARMA, FRANK, 238 E. 4th St.....(WU)
BASMAJIAN, ASTOOR, 521 W. 162d St.(WU)
BAUCHLE, T. H., Jr., 110 Riverside Drive—Lt .....(WU)
BAULANO, HARRY, 251 W. 129th St..(WL)
BEHNKEN, J. O., 643 76th St., Bklyn..(MA)
BENNETT, ELMER E., 41 Essex St., Brooklyn—Corp .....(WS)
BERGER, IRVING, 669 Prospect Av....(WU)
BERLIN, WALTER F. 358 W. 30th St.(WS)
BERNSTEIN, BENNY A., 16 2d Av.—Bgl .....(WS)
BESEDSKY, AVERKI, 115 Henry St...(WU)
BIERWEILER, J. F., 171 E. 131st St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
BISBEE, K. A., 671 Lincoln Pl., Bkln..(WS)
BISHOP, C. E., 316 W. 134th St.....(WL)
BOHAN, THOMAS, 518 E. 87th St.....(WU)
BOSCIA, FRANK, 252 E. 148th St.....(WL)
BREISACHER, FREDERICK, 708 Woodward Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
BRENAN, J. A., 304 W. 96th St.—Sgt..(MA)
BRIGGI, LOUIS V. 223 E. 76th St.....(WL)
BRILL, SAMUEL, 281 Brook Av.....(KA)
BROCK, E. R., 504 24th St., Bklyn....(MA)
BRONSTEIN, ABR., 130 E. 111th St.....(WS)
BURKE, E., 448 Lexington Av.....(KA)
BULLOCK, WM. R. 301 E. 90th St.—Corp .....(WL)
BURNS, ANDREW, 339 E. 39th St.....(WU)
CALLERY, H. J., 309 W. 55th St.—Sgt..(WU)
CAMPBELL, W. N., 1,230 Carroll St., Brooklyn—Sgt .....(DD)
CAMPONE, F. J., 218 Nassau St., Bklyn.(WU)
CANONICO, FRANK A., 1,046 1st Av...(WU)
CAPERNO, CARMINE, 77 Washington Av., Corp .....(WL)
CARILLO, BIGGIE, 70 Bayard St.....(WS)
CARNEY, E. C. F., 48 Hale Av., Bklyn.(WS)
CARRIERI, DOMENICO, 125 South St., Jamaica .....(MA)
CASHIN, FRANK J., 1,451 E. 14th St., Brooklyn—Corp .....(WL)
CASTELLANE, M., 871 E. 180th St.....(WU)
CASTELLANO, ANTHONY P., 779 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
CATALETTO, MAURO, 5,912 9th Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
CECERE, GAETANO, 426 E. 113th St.(WU)
CERIO, JOSEPH, 144 N. Elliott Place, Brooklyn .....(WL)
CHIAVARO, PASQUALE, 266 E. 154th St.....(WS)
CHRISTOPHER, RICHARD C., 790 Riverside Drive—Lt .....(WU)
CICCARONE, VINCENT, 2,659 Bainbridge Av .....(WS)
CLARK, BONNIE, 408 W. 36th St.—Sgt..(WU)
CLARK, THOMAS J. 464 W. 131st St.—Corp .....(WU)
CLARKE, PATRICK J., 117 E. 120th St.—Sgt .....(WU)
CLEARY, MICHAEL P., 871 2d Av.....(WU)
CLIFFORD, ALFRED J., 206 Park Place, Brooklyn .....(DD)
COCKOROS, ARISTOTLE, 406 W. 55th St.....(WS)
COHEN, HARRY, 311 E. 102d St.....(WU)
COHEN, ISRAEL, 379 Irving Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
COHEN, MAX, 193 Madison St.....(WS)
COLEMAN, FRANCIS X., 695 Degraw St., Brooklyn .....(WL)
COMMONS, JOHN, 342 Morris Av.....(WU)
COMMONS, VIVIAN K., 2,430 University Av .....(WU)
CONOLLY, GEO., 1,841 3d Av.....(WL)
CONWAY, HORACE B., 52 S. 8th Av., Rockaway Park—Sgt .....(WU)
COOKE, WILLIAM C., 19 S. Portland Av., Brooklyn—Lt .....(WL)
COOPER, J. M., 313 E. 12th St.....(WL)
COTTER, GEORGE V., 103 York Av., New Brighton .....(MA)
COYNE, JAMES E., 333 E. 38th St.—Sgt .....(WS)
CRACOLICI, SALVATORE, 45 Ellery St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
CRAIG, GEORGE J., 36 Sherman St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
CROPPER, McK., 158 Lexington Av..(WU)
CUCARESE, GENNARE, 17 Auburn Pl., Brooklyn .....(WS)
DALTON, JAMES J., 116 Prospect St., Astoria .....(WL)
DANN, HAROLD W., 1,700 Elmore Pl., Brooklyn—Sgt .....(WL)
DARLING, JAMES, 2,244 Bassford Av., Jamaica .....(WL)
DA BRUZZO, JEREMIAH J., 236 E. 63d St.....(WU)
D'AVELLA, JOHN, 210 Covert St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
DAVIS, CHARLES J., 42 W. 61st St.—Sgt .....(WL)
DELANY, JOSEPH M., 3,200 B'way..(WL)
DELIA, ANTHONY, 96 Troy Av., Brooklyn .....(WS)
DIETRIG, RICHARD J., 6,105 5th Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
DIKEMAN, RALPH J., 1,034 Forest Av.—Corp .....(WU)
DILUCEA, LOUIS, 13 Withers St., Brooklyn .....(WL)
DINARO, JAMES, 726 9th Av.....(KA)
DODD, ALAN, 310 E. 141st St.—Corp..(WU)
DOLAN, H. T., 409 E. 204th St.....(WU)
DOLLINGER, SAM, 115 Rivington St..(WU)
DONATO, A, 11 Sherlock Pl., B'klyn....(WS)
DONLON, WM., 345 Rivington St.....(WU)
DONNEGAN, WM. R., 247 W. 145th St.(WU)
DORRIAN, G., 440 E. 77th St.—Corp..(WU)
DUERR, A. J., 1,291 Greene Av., Bklyn.—Corp .....(WU)
DUFFY, F. J., 185 Sheridan Av., Bklyn.(WU)
DUGAN, JOHN, 693 Myrtle Av., B'klyn....(WU)
DUGAN, T. A., 433 W. 28th St.....(WS)
DUNCAN, J. A., 933 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn—Sgt .....(WL)
DUNHAM, P., 403 E. 20th St.....(WU)
DUNNE, WM. P., 165 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
DUNNELL, F. L., Jr., 106 Central Park West .....(WU)
DUNWOODY, H. N., 829 72d St., B'klyn—Corp .....(WU)
DUROCHAR, V., 415 W. 36th St.—Corp..(WU)
ECKSTROM, H., 148 E. 54th St.....(WL)
EDELSTEIN, C., 1,947 80th St., Bklyn..(WU)
EICHHORN, WM. H., 2,328 2d Av.....(WS)
EINSTEIN, H., 200 Riverside Av., B'klyn—Sgt .....(MA)
ELROSE, R. J., 230 Skillman St., Bklyn..(WL)
EPSTEIN, S., 556 Fox St.....(WU)
ESKIN, M., 160 E. Houston St.....(WL)
EYRE, F. B., Jr., 163 Clinton Av., New Brighton, S. I.—Lt .....(WU)
FALCO, T. J., 1,601 Bergen St., Bklyn.—Corp .....(KA)
FAVUZZA, J., 206 Meserole St., B'klyn—Corp .....(WS)
FEHSENFELD, J. A., 456 E. 139th St.(WL)
FELDMAN, H., 1,541 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn—Sgt .....(WS)
FELITTO, C., 130 Baxter St.—Corp..(WU)
FERGUSON, J. G., 6,203 18th Av., Bkn..(WU)
FINKELSTEIN, M. J., 180 Henry St..(WU)
FITZPATRICK, E., Jr., 147 E. 50th St.(KA)
FLYGHT, E. K., 627 3d Av., Brooklyn..(WU)
FOWLER, R. S., 215 18th St., B'klyn....(WS)
FREIDMAN, ITZE, 261 W. 38th St.....(WL)
FRIEDEL, SAM, 298 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn .....(WS)
FUSSARO, A., 315 90th St., B'klyn....(WL)
GANNON, R., 584 Myrtle Av., B'klyn....(MA)
GASS, ROLAND, 281 Delafield Av., West New Brighton, Staten Island—Sgt .....(WL)
GAYNOR, T. E. 201 Windsor Pl., B'klyn.(KA)
GEIER, L. J., 395 Madison St.....(WU)
GERMAIN, FRANK, 3 Mill St.....(WL)
GERON, J., 1,162 First Av.....(WL)
GIBSON, R. I., 24 Grove St.....(WU)
GOFSTEIN, SAMUEL, 690 Eagle St...(WU)
GOLDBERG, CAM. 17 Essex St.....(WL)
GOLDBERG, L. J., 1,402 Washington Av.....(WS)
GOLDBERG, S. L., 10 West 118th St..(WU)
GOLDMAN, B., 129 Monroe St.—Corp..(MA)
GORLITZKY, JOE, 490 Forsythe St....(WS)
GORMALEY, J. P., 156 West 98th St..(WU)
GOT[illegible] ADOLPH, 1,217 Vyse Av..(WL)
G[illegible] ANIELLO, 1,290 1st Av.....(WU)
[illegible] VINCENT, 2,105 2d Av.....(KA)
GREENSTEIN, HARRY, 1,517 Washington Av.....(WL)
HABERMANN, RICHARD, 619 West 135th St.....(WU)
HAGGERTY, CHARLES, 182 East End Av.....(MA)
HART, T. J., 1,211 Fulton St., B'klyn.(WU)
HASTINGS, T. W., 114 West 84th St.—Capt .....(WU)
HATRY, W. A., 509 West 121st St....(WL)
HAYES, J. J., 372 East 141st St.—Mch..(WU)
HAYES, T. J. 199 18th St., Brooklyn..(WU)
HEARON, M. R., 103 Amsterdam Av...(WU)
HEFTY, W. F., 15 Charles St., Rosebank, S. I.—Sgt .....(WU)
HEITHOFF, R. W., 1,988 Belmont Av..(WS)
HEMLER, WILLIAM, 2,121 85th St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
HERSHDORFER, SOL S., 163 Stanton St.....(WU)
HILL, C. J., 2,239 Bath Gate St.—Sgt..(WU)
HILLOCK, T. A., 1,123 Fulton St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
HOEFLING, AUGUST, 249 Harmon St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
HOLM, EDWARD, 25 South St.....(DD)
HORAN, J. J., 352 West 12th St.—Corp .....(WU)
HORN, G. F., 1,086 Madison St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
HOUSTON, A. H., 257 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn .....(WU)
HUTT, BENJAMIN, 815 Boulevard Av..(WS)
HYBER, HENRY, 105 Prospect Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
HYMAN, IRVING, 91 Rockaway Road, Jamaica .....(WS)
HYMAN, ISIDORE, 937 East 156th St..(WL)
ISACHSEN, EMIL, 208 Richard St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
JACOBOWITZ, ARON, 548 East 5th St..(WS)
JANSSEN, A. M. O., 1,305 Amsterdam Av.—Cook .....(WU)
JOHNSON, O. R., 316 53d St., B'klyn..(WL)
JONES, EDWARD E., Jr., 3 Quincy St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
KALMEYER, NICHOLAS, 240 Linden St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
KAPLAN, BARNEY, 1,094 Simpson St..(WU)
KARAMITROS, PETER, 1,223 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
KATZ, JOSEPH, 715 Elsmere Place....(WL)
KAUFMAN, B., 408 Central Av., Bklyn..(WU)
KEHOE, JOSEPH, 545 W. 50th St.....(WS)
KELLY, FRANCIS, 772 9th Av.....(WU)
KELLY, HOWARD, 43 Broadway.....(WS)
KENNEDY, EDWARD, J., 2,023 Woodbine St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
KEYES, THOMAS, 433 E. 135th St.....(WS)
KINZ, WILLIAM, 36 Cherry St.....(KA)
KISSACK, E. N., 1,240 University Av..(WU)
KLEIN, LOUIS, 442 Himrod St., Bklyn.(WS)
KOZAKOWSKY, A., 250 Clinton St.....(WU)
KUJAWA, W. J., 2,081 Vyse Av.....(WL)
KULESZA, M., 2,251 110th St.....(MA)
KURKA, MICHAEL, 512 E. 70th St.....(WL)
LACORELLI, ROCCO, 1,434 E. 76th St..(WS)
LANGLEY, THOMAS, Jr., 9,313 3d Av., Brooklyn—Wagn .....(WL)
LA ROCCA, JOHN, 278 St. Ann's Av.....(WU)
LA TORELLA, C. A., 196 Spring St—Corp .....(WU)
LAWRENCE, AUSTIN L., 49 Locust St., Flushing—Lt .....(WU)
LAWRENCE, W. H., 60 W. 120th St.....(WS)
LEINHARDT, J., 181 Covert St., Bklyn..(WS)
LESSER, EDWARD, 1,242 Madison Av..(WS)
LEVIN, ABRAHAM, 1,587 Fox St.....(WS)
LEVINE, MEYER, 61 Van Buren St., Bklyn..(AA)
LOBEL, JOSEPH, 40 W. 111th St.....(WS)
LOESER, F., 1,559 Greene Av., Brooklyn—Corp .....(WU)
LOCKOROS, ARISTOTLE, 406 W. 55th St.....(WS)
LONGO, MARCO, 212 20th St., Bklyn....(WU)
LOPICCOLO, J., 405 19th St., Bklyn....(WU)
McALEER, E.F., 200 Albany Av., Bklyn.(KA)
McBRIDE, W. A., 362 Greene Av., Brooklyn—Corp .....(WU)
McCABE, T., 493 Amsterdam Av.....(WL)
McCARTY, J. P., 418 73d St., Bklyn....(WU)
McCULLAUGH, EDWARD, 276 Haywood St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
McDONOUGH, E., 325 E. 37th St.....(WL)
McEWAN W. J., 181 Cumberland St., Brooklyn—Corp .....(WU)
McFADDEN, P. L., 11 Audubon Av—Corp .....(WU)
McGAW, A., 68 S. Kent St., Brooklyn..(WL)
McGOWAN, H. J., 225 Smith St., Bklyn..(WL)
McINTYRE, K., 610 W. 112th St.....(WU)
McKAY, A. M., 80 Hewes St., Bklyn....(WS)
McKENNA, F., 1,011 Seneca Av. Bklyn..(WU)
McLAUGHLIN, GEORGE J., 641 Grand Av., Brooklyn .....(DD)
McLEAN, E. C., 570 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
McQUILLAN, JOHN A., 384 E. 193d St..(WU)
McTIGHAN, JOHN F., 568A 6th Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
MADIGAN, JOHN J., 693 Bedford Av..(WS)
MALONEY, M., 500 West 159th St.—Sgt .....(WU)
MANKOWSKI, B., 148 Sylvester Av., Jamaica .....(WL)
MANNING, E. A., 517 West 236th St..(WU)
MARCUS, D., 564 West 138th St.....(WU)
MARGERE, C., 642 Morris Av.....(WU)
MARINO, S., 175 Sacket St., B'klyn..(WS)
MARTIN, J., 115 Lawrence St., Brooklyn—Corp .....(WU)
MARTINES, L. A., 167 East 102d St..(WS)
MARZITELLI, G., 135 Vernon Av., Long Island City .....(WU)
MASTERSON, C. E., 281A Monroe St., Brooklyn—Corp .....(WU)
MASTROIANNI, P., 435 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn .....(WL)
MAZUCCA, L. F., 141 Lincoln St., Flushing .....(WU)
MAZUCCI, D. T., 134 Scholes St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
MEDICA, A. M., 283 22d St., B'klyn....(WU)
MELCHER, J. G., 849 Belmont Av., Brooklyn—Corp .....(WS)
MENDELSON, A., 1,135 Intervale Av..(WS)
MERRILL, H. M., 72 Centre St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
METZLER, W. F., 330 East 85th St.....(WU)
MIGNONE, J. G., 168 Chrystie St.....(WU)
MILLER, FRED, 1,422 3d Av.....(WU)
MILLER, H. A., 2,426 Palmetto St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
MITCHELL, J. B., 413 West 39th St.....(WS)
MITCHELL, V. P., 100 Bay 17th St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
MOLLINEUX, G. H., 4,351 Ridgewood Av., Richmond .....(WS)
MONROE, J., 346 21st St., Brooklyn..(WU)
MONTALBANO, A., 1,421 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
MORAM, L., 6,757 5th Av., Brooklyn..(KA)
MORGESE, G., 336 East 114th St.....(WS)
MORHART, W., 12 Arlon Place, Brooklyn—Corp .....(WU)
MORRISON, J., 448 Amsterdam Av.....(WU)
MULLER, F., 23 Duckhill St., Long Island City .....(WU)
MULLER, H. H., 206 West 21st St.....(WS)
MULLIGAN, J. B., West 258th St—Corp .....(WS)
MULLINER, G. A., 369 Prospect Place, Brooklyn .....(WU)
MUNRO, W. F., 31 Nassau St.....(WS)
MUNSKARTZ, C., 399 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn .....(WL)
MURPHY, J. J., 805 Rogers Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
MURPHY, J. W., 506 West 134th St..(WU)
MURPHY, T. F., 73 East 81st St.....(WU)
MURRAY, D. J., 132 Norman Av., Brooklyn .....(WL)
MURRAY, PETER J., 78 South 9th St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
MYERS, FRED, 152 Brook Av.....(WS)
NAGLE, PATRICK, 2,068 Anthony Av..(WS)
NEWMAN, H., 83 Sutter St., Brooklyn..(WS)
NICHOLAS, C., 1,728 E. 7th St., Bkln..(WL)
NICKOLIDES, H., 120 Covert St., Bkln..(WU)
NIGRA, MICHAEL, 112 Christie St....(KA)
NIXON, A. B., 2,356 University Av.—Lt..(WS)
NOLAN, JOSEPH F., 809 Union St., Brooklyn—Cook .....(WS)
NOTCH, S., 1,301 74th St., Brooklyn..(WL)
O'BRIEN, JAMES, 222 9th Av.....(WU)
O'BRIEN, J., 853 Manhattan Av. Bklyn.(KA)
O'BRIEN, THOMAS, 334 E. 40th St...(WU)
O'BRIEN, WILLIAM, 1,063 Madison Av. Corp .....(WU)
O'BRINE, THOMAS J., 189 St. Nicholas Av.....(WU)
OBORN, T., 78 Power St., Brooklyn..(WU)
O'CONNELL, JOHN J., 349 E. 142d St.(WS)
O'CONNOR, T. J., 441 Clermont Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
O'CONNOR, V., 904 Av. U, Brooklyn..(WL)
O'GORMAN, R., 401 West End Av.....(WU)
OLIVERI, PIETRO, 212 Holland Av.....(WU)
OONDERDONK, JOHN W., 469 Prospect Place, Brooklyn .....(WL)
O'ROURKE, T., 25 Truxton St., B'klyn..(WL)
O'SULLIVAN, H. A., 360 Union St., Brooklyn .....(WL)
O'TOOLE, M. F., 416 15th St., B'klyn.(WS)
PACE, A., 181 Roseville Av., Jamaica..(WU)
PALLIO, TONY, 717 Courtlandt Av.....(WL)
PARADIS, R. P., Triton Av., Rockaway Park .....(WU)
PECINKA, FRANK, 400 E. 74th St.....(WL)
PELL, JOHN J., 963 Pacific St., Bklyn..(WL)
PEOPLES, ROBERT L., 396 Hudson St..(WU)
PERKOWSKI, JOSEPH, 101 Nichols Av., Fort Richmond .....(WL)
PERONACE, A., 147 Mulberry St.....(WL)
PETELENSKY, JOHN, 348 Oakland St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
PETRIS, D. ST., Jr., 213 E. 69th St.—(WU)
PETTY, JOHN J., 2,030 Ryer Av.....(WS)
PFEIFFER, DAVID, 112 W. 114th St..(WU)
PIERSON, WILLIAM F., 171 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn—Corp .....(WL)
PINKERTON, R., 557 10th St., B'klyn.(WL)
PLACIDO, M., 462 E. 117th St.....(WL)
POCCIA, A., 230 20th St., Brooklyn....(WU)
POCARAT, WALDO, 885 West End Av..(WU)
POLLACK, SAMUEL, 402 E. 4th St..(WU)
POPE, FRANCESCO, 246 Mott St.....(WS)
PORETTO, G., 234 Sackett St., Bklyn..(WL)
PORTUS, E. J., 1,258 E. 47th St.....(MA)
POSNAK, A., 402 E. Malta St., Bklyn..(WU)
POWELL, E. F., 383 Ferry St., Woodhaven—Sgt .....(WS)
PREVOST, C. J., 449 E. 173d St.—Corp..(WS)
PURCELL, J., 20 Columbia Pl., Bklyn..(WL)
QUIGLEY, J. M., 728 E. 5th St., Brooklyn—Corp .....(WU)
QUINLAN, D. J., 554-556 W. 54th St..(WS)
QUINN, J. M., 1,152 St. John's Pl., Brooklyn .....(WS)
RADER, SAMUEL, 80 Avenue D.....(WS)
RAPUZZI, PETER, 221 Sackett St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
RAUSCHKOLB, FRED, 108 Cooper St., Brooklyn—Sgt .....(WL)
RAYCROFT, H. V., 184 Amity St., Brooklyn—Lt .....(WU)
REDDON, E. J., Jr., 238 93d St., Bklyn.(WU)
REPPE, A., 111 So. 4th St., B'klyn....(WS)
RICHTER, J. F. 92 Hill St., B'klyn....(MA)
RIESS, G. J., 123 7th St., Woodhaven.(WU)
RINGEN, W. E., 477 W. 135th St.—Sgt..(WL)
RIORDAN, J., 1,570 Madison Av.....(WL)
RIZZO, JOSEPH, 432 E. 14th St.....(WU)
ROESICKE, R. J., 229 E. 10th St.—Corp .....(WU)
ROGERS, CHARLES, 2,511 New Woodhaven Av., Woodhaven—Corp.....(WS)
ROGERS, M. A., 426 Shepherd Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
ROLLBURGH, S. A., 281 E. 17th St..(WU)
ROUSS, CONRAD, 165 St. Nicholas Av..(WU)
RUFFINI, LOUIS, 77 Alabama Av., Brooklyn .....(WS)
RYAN, JOHN J., 217 E. 69th St.....(WL)
SALITURI, F., 160 Thompson St.—Sgt..(WL)
SAUER, E. F., 39 Bushwick Av., Bklyn..(WL)
SCALISE, L. C., 75 Franklin Av., Bklyn..(WU)
SCARINGI, P., 236 E. 116th St.—Corp..(WS)
SCHAEFFLER, S. J., 625 W. 166th St.—Corp .....(WU)
SCHERER, G. J., 321 E. 46th St.....(WS)
SCHIESSED, E., 966 Halsey St., Bklyn..(WL)
SCHMIDT, C. H., 64 Olmsted Place, Glendale, L. I.—Corp .....(WU)
SCHNEIDER, J., 149 So. 4th St., Bklyn..(WU)
SCHNORR, A., 1,034 Walnut St., Richmond Hill .....(DD)
SCHNELL, H. P., 6 81st Pl., Bklyn..(WS)
SCHWEIZER, JACOB, 1,068 Av. A.....(WS)
SCHWIMMER, M., 520 E. Houston St..(WL)
SCOLLESE, L. J., 289 4th Av.....(WS)
SCOULLOUDIS, FRANCIS, 146E. 53d St..(WU)
SCULLY, J. J., 1,487 1st Av.....(WU)
SEDLACE, LODY, 418 E. 73d St.....(WU)
SERENBETZ, RICHARD A., 11 Weirfield St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
SERINO, NICOLA, 73 Mulberry St.....(WL)
SHARROT, CHRISTOPHER, 489 2d Av..(MA)
SHARP, EDGAR C., 315 W. 79th St...(MA)
SHAPIRO, DAVID, 344 Clarmont Pky..(WU)
SHAW, W. P., 171 Marcy Av., B'klyn....(WU)
SHEA, W. J., 1,412 Vyse Av.—Corp.....(WU)
SHEAR, LOUIS, 101 Meserole St., Bklyn..(WU)
SHUCHTZ, S., 995 Simpson St.....(WU)
SIGMUND, FRANK, Remsen St. and French Av., Jamaica.....(WU)
SIEGEL, JACK, 64 W. 124th St.—Sgt...(WU)
SIEGEL, JESSE, 124 E. 104th St.....(WU)
SILVER, JACK, 62 Summer Av., Bkn..(WL)
SILVIC, W., 114 Belmont Av., B'klyn..(MA)
SINACORE, L., 279 Humboldt St., Bkn..(WL)
SINCERE, F. S., 438 Bradford St., Bkn..(WU)
SIMONETTI, E., 402 Metropol'n Av., Bklyn..(WU)
SIMONS, C., Jr., 708 Lex'ton Av.—Corp..(WL)
SKOLNICK, S., 291 Alembra Av., Bkn..(WU)
SMALLEY, H. A., 1,007 7th Av., Bkn..(WU)
SMITH, ARTHUR, 228 W. 28th St.....(WU)
SMITH, CHARLES J., 9 3d Pl., B'klyn.(WS)
SNELL, A. B., 150 E. 150th St.—Nurse..(WU)
SOBIER, RANDOLPH, 135 Jay St.....(WL)
SOEHNGEN, WILLIAM, 231 Troutman St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
SORKOWITZ, JACOB, 59 Norfolk St....(WS)
SOSTILIO, ANTONIO, 41 Sidney.....(WU)
SPATAFORE, MICHAEL, 84 Skillman St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
SPECTOR, I., 2,641 Fulton St., B'klyn..(MA)
SPEIGHT, C., 139 Hamilton Av., Bkn..(WU)
SPIELFOGEL, H. L., 9 Willett St.....(WU)
STAGNARO, P. P., 167 St. Nicholas Av..(WU)
STAPELTON, F., 223 Pacific St., Bkn..(WL)
STARKEY, J., 1,153 Jay St., Bkn.....(WU)
STENSEN, E. A., 89 Wolcott St., Bkn..(WU)
STEPHENSON, FRANK R., 1,232 Fulton Av.—Sgt .....(WS)
STESIS, G. A., 1,344 68th St., Bkn.—Sgt..(WU)
STEWARD, D., 1,741 W. 10th St., Bkn..(WU)
STEWART, CHARLES W., 739 Hamilton Av., Richmond Hill .....(WU)
STIEHLER, O., 962 Onderdonk Av., Bkn..(WS)
STOCKHOFF, JOHN D., Fillmore St. and Morris Park .....(WU)
STOKES, P. M., 934 Ogden Av.—Corp..(WU)
STOUTHOFF, T., 1,586 Harmon Av., Bkn..(WU)
STORY, J. V. J., 49 Washington St.—(MA)
STRAHLE, C. O., 182 Sheffield Av., Brooklyn .....(WS)
STUEBAL, P., 267 East 10th St.....(WS)
SULLIVAN, A. J., 218 Hudson Av., Brooklyn .....(KA)
SWEENEY, W. S., 287 Carleton Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
TAMBORSKI, THEODORE, 38 Diamond St., Brooklyn .....(WL)
TAMKE, E. A., 117 57th St., Brooklyn—Sgt .....(WS)
TAYLOR, W. A. E., 974 Boston Road..(WU)
TEITZ, B., 33 Greene St.—Cook.....(WS)
TESKE, C. A., 1,399 Green Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
THATFORD, C. J., 262 12th St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
TONJES, EDWARD, 9,821 Flatlands Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
TONRY, E. J., 388 Henry St., Brooklyn .....(WS)
TRIENENS, GEORGE, 15 Thames St., Brooklyn .....(WL)
TUCKMAN, FRANK, 27 Esta St.....(WU)
TURCHIMES, JOHN, Elmhurst—Sgt .....(WU)
VALLEAU, T. F., 455A Prospect Av., Brooklyn .....(WL)
VAUGHN, J. F., 400 East 157th St.—Sgt .....(WS)
WALSH, E. J., 1,240 Hancock St., Brooklyn .....(WU)
WALSH, J. M., 14 Buchanan Place....(WU)
WARD, T. P., 790 East 169th St.—Corp .....(WU)
WEBER, C. T., 1,046 Halsey St., Brooklyn—Corp .....(WU)
WEINBERG, ISAAC, 66 Graham Av., Broo'lyn .....(WU)
WEINMAN, HARRY, 446 East 79th St..(WS)
WEINER, HARRY, 814 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
WELKER, A. E., 486 Amsterdam Av..(WL)
WENZEL, JOHN, West 109th St.....(MA)
WHITE, J. F., Sterling Place, Brooklyn .....(WU)
WILKENFELD, ABE, 1,507 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
WILKERSON, J., Jr., 303 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
WILLIAMS, JOHN, 30 Broadway, Brooklyn—Corp .....(WU)
WITHINGTON, C. P., 630 West 141st St.....(WS)
WOLF, ABRAHAM, 69 Forsythe St...(WL)
WURSTER, RICHARD, 642 Ward St., Richmond Hill .....(WU)
ZEITZ, I. P., 215 South 3d St., B'klyn..(WU)
ZIMMERMAN, SAMUEL, 1,030 38th St., Brooklyn—Corp .....(WU)
ZIMMERMAN, W. J., 3,218 Church Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
ZWEIFACH, MAX, 170 South 2d St., Brooklyn .....(WU)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ABARE, W. E., Fort Edward—Bgl.....(WS)
ACKLEY, FRANCIS, Richmond—Corp..(WS)
ADAMOWICK, NICHOLAS, Bayside..(WU)
ALBRECHT, J. F., Johnstown.....(WL)
AMES, C. W., Canandaigua—Corp.....(WL)
ARMER, ARTHUR E., Kenmore.....(WU)
BAILEY, WILLIAM, Goshen—Sgt.....(WU)
BAKER, FRED R., Red Creek—Corp..(WU)
BAKER, JESSE, Philipsburg.....(WS)
BALENA, JOHN, Minoia.....(WU)
BALZER, ALEXANDER, Rochester.....(WS)
BARR, WILLIAM T., Ogdensburg—Lt..(WS)
BARTHOLEMEW, J. L., Whitehall...(WS)
BARSHAW, CLEMES, Lake Placid.....(WU)
BEDNAREK, JOHN, Elmira.....(WL)
BEERS, RALPH H., Athens.....(WS)
BELL, HOWELL H., Ogdensburg.....(WU)
BENZ, HARRY E., Oswinga.....(WU)
BLOWERS, FRED, Mayfield.....(WS)
BOGART, C. M., Geneva—Corp.....(WU)
BOGENSPERGER, JOSEPH, Syracuse..(WU)
BOLDT, CHARLES H., Colden.....(WS)
BOOTH, HOWARD, Inwood.....(WL)
BOTSFORD, ALLAN V., Albion.....(WL)
BOWLER, GORDON R., Buffalo.....(WU)
BOYLAN, PETER M., Yonkers.....(WU)
BRINKOS, JOHN J., Binghamton.....(WU)
BROCIUS, HARRY, Buffalo.....(WU)
BROKAW, L. F., Binghamton.....(WS)
BROWN, GEORGE, Oneida.....(WU)
BROWNING, R. F., Rhinebeck—Lt..(WS)
BRUECHER, WALTER F., Rye.....(WS)
BUCHANAN, HUGH R., Bonhamtown—Corp .....(WS)
BUCHANAN, W. P., Rochester.....(WU)
BUCKLEY, JOSEPH H., Geneva.....(WU)
BURDON, FINLEY M., Jamestown.....(WU)
BURKHART, CHAS. H., Troy—Sgt.....(WU)
BURNS, C. J., Niagara Falls.....(WU)
BURR, JOSEPH A., Freeport.....(WL)
BUSH, FREDERICK G., Oswego.....(WU)
BUSH, HERBERT J., Glen Falls—Lt..(WU)
BUTLER, EARL H., Buffalo—Corp.....(WU)
BUTLER, W. F., Rochester—Corp.....(WU)
CAMPANA, JOSEPH, Buffalo.....(WU)
CANTWELL, JOHN, Elmira.....(WU)
CAPLISKI, THOMAS, Utica.....(WU)
CAPUANO, FRANCISCO, Port Henry..(WS)
CARR, WM., Edmestown, Penn Yan....(WU)
CARLING, ERNEST H., Jamestown..(WU)
CARLSON, G., Niagara Falls.....(MA)
CARROLL, J. J., Niagara Falls—Bgl..(WU)
CARVER, DANIEL, Whitesville—Lt..(WL)
CASE, ARTHUR B., Waverly.....(WU)
CAULKINS, BRADLEY E., Lorraine..(WS)
CAVIN, JOSEPH P., Geneva—Sgt.....(WU)
CLARK, WM., Jamestown—Sgt.....(WU)
CLARK, ROY W., Chemung.....(WU)
COLE, MONROE C., Sidney.....(WU)
CONKLIN, R. W., Otego.....(DD)
CONVER, DANIEL, Rochester.....(WU)
COLEMAN, C. J., Ballston Spa.....(WU)
CONROY, DANIEL, Plattsburg.....(WS)
COOK, C. H., South Otselic.....(MA)
COOK, WM. H., Albany—Wagn.....(WU)
COSTELLO, W. J., Saratoga Springs—Sgt .....(WU)
COYNE, HAROLD G., Buffalo.....(WU)
CRESPINO, JOHN, Kingston—Bgl.....(WU)
CROWLEY, LEO M.,

PREPARED TO DELUGE GERMANS WITH GAS

America Would Have Used Ten Tons to Foe's One if the War Had Continued.

SIBERT TELLS OF BIG PLANT

Casualties There "Hard to Match" in Battle—Perfected Mask Devised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Statements that America next Spring would have smothered the German front with undreamed of quantities of poison gases, that Edgewood Arsenal through gas production would have brought about the capture of Metz, that America alone would have had ten tons of mustard gas to Germany's one, and that our chemists had surprises of which German scientists never dreamed, were made public at a dinner given tonight by the commissioned personnel of the Chemical Warfare Service to Major General William L. Sibert, Director of that service.

Colonel W. H. Walker, Gas Production Chief, revealed facts about the gases that were being made at Edgewood Arsenal, the secrets of which had heretofore been carefully guarded. He told how one of the most deadly institutions since time began had been developed in an isolated region of Maryland. The plant, he said, had been invented as it was built, for no such industry as it represented had existed before.

Enlisted men had worked with the deadly products, he continued, and at times the casualties had been such as would be hard to match on the battle front. Shells loaded with these gases had been going to Europe by the shipload. Hundreds of tons of gas in containers were stacked up, and its production was already in advance of the possibility of allied use.

Colonel Bradley Dewey, who was in charge of gas defense production, said that a mask had been evolved which required no nose clip and no piece in the mouth. A man could wear it indefinitely and could sleep in it. No such mask could be made in Germany because of the lack of rubber.

Back of this production work was the Research Division under Colonel G. A. Burrell, at American University, on the edge of Washington.

General Sibert summed up the accomplishments of the service. He said:

"The Chemical Warfare Service came into existence as such July 13, 1918, by executive order. On Nov. 11 plants for the manufacture of the standard gases were in operation with a manufacturing capacity greater than that of England and France combined, which capacity would have been trebled in the case of certain gases before the beginning of the new year.

"Several other endeavors in the toxic field were just coming into production, and had the war continued until the Spring of 1919 we would have subjected the Germans to a deluge of toxic substances such as he never dreamed possible when he commenced this type of warfare.

"This gas production record made by a nation that had not devoted its attention to chemical matters in the past is something to be proud of and something indicative as to the future. Before the war the world looked to Germany in chemical matters, and among the great nations America especially was looked upon as most backward in such matters.

"It is hoped that one of the great results will be to give capital confidence in the ability of our chemical engineers to manufacture chemical substances at a cost that will compete with other nations.

"This war has shown that chemical engineering is the greatest undeveloped field of industry in the United States, and no nation can afford to permit such great possibilities to lie fallow. Our colleges, therefore, should make a specialty of chemical engineering."

MONTREAL STRIKE ENDS.

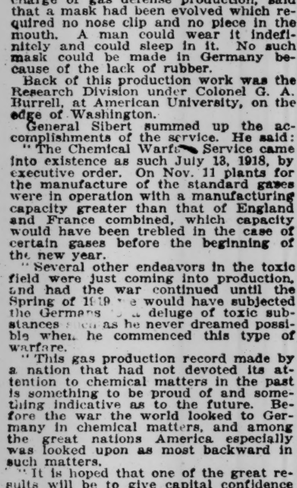
But Riots Caused $300,000 Damage While Police Were Off Duty.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—The strike of policemen, firemen, and other city employes was settled tonight and the men returned to duty.

Property damage to the amount of $300,000 and injuries to many persons, including several city officials, resulted from rioting and looting in the city last night.

During the night twenty-one arrests were made, largely by striking policemen, who caught boys breaking into stores. Five hundred false fire alarms were turned in. Alderman Lemarre, while serving as a volunteer fireman, was struck by a falling beam and Chairman Decary of the City Administrative Commission was stoned by a mob.

The city is quiet tonight.



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EVERYONE needs a periodical internal bath. For constipation, indigestion and biliousness—

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America's Physic

is Nature's own physician. Bottled at French Lick Springs, Indiana.

Look for the little Red Devil of good health on every bottle. Large bottle 45c; smaller bottle 20c.

Your Physician Prescribes It

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CRITICISES THE CHURCHES.

The Rev. J. H. Holmes Sees Need of Organization in Present Work.

A conference was held yesterday at the Park Avenue Hotel, under the auspices of the Community Councils of National Defense, to consider the part community forces should play in the reconstruction period. The sessions of yesterday were given over to discussions covering community work, municipal needs, food, and labor.

The Rev. John Hays Holmes, pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, who made the chief address at the morning session, said that the national structure must be maintained at the point it had reached and that the best means of accomplishing this was through the complete organization of the community council. Dr. Holmes added that people in this country up to the time of the war had underestimated the value of organization. In the speaker's view, the Christian Church had been a failure because it failed to realize the value of organization.

"Why in 2,000 years has the Christian Church not Christianized the world?" the speaker asked. "There is certainly one reason that must be offered for an explanation of the failure of the Church in most of the fields it has endeavored to enter. It has completely underestimated the existence of organization and the business which it has in hand. The Church has always been more or less of a mob. It has therefore, never been able to focus itself and carry through any big task. The necessity of organization has been shown most impressively in the Liberty Loan drives, and Red Cross campaigns."

At the afternoon session, Robert Bruère, of the Bureau of Industrial Research, Washington, discussed the Government's relation to labor, and in the course of his remarks criticised the Supreme Court of the United States.

"If the forces of organized business and organized labor are to carry out the purpose of peace as they carried out the work of the war," he said, "they will have to be released from the restraints of old law and custom as the President released them during the war. Certain of the policies formulated by the War Labor Board and the President wiped out for the period of the war certain of the decisions of the Supreme Court. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court as an institution is frequently the repository of outworn points of view and customs."

Thomas W. Churchill, ex-President of the Board of Education, who followed Mr. Bruère, said that he would favor sending the Supreme Court to Russia where its conservatism might exert a beneficial effect on the Bolsheviki.

MISS MORGAN ASKS AID.

Tells of Work of Committee for Devastated France in War.

Miss Anne Morgan, in making an appeal for the American Committee for Devastated France at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday afternoon, said that the committee's workers in France now have 950 acres of land under cultivation, and they hope to leave the work well organized so that it can be carried on after the Americans leave. She told of the scene of the organization's first work, of their leaving before the onrush of the Germans, of the wonders accomplished by the girl chauffeurs, and of the celebration of Bastile Day on July 14 by the Americans, following the celebration of the Fourth by the French. Miss Morgan succeeded with great effort in getting material for ice cream for more than 2,000 men, and they had a real French concert, "every song with ten verses and five encores." Then there was a thrilling moment. A message was brought to one of the officers and repeated to his men. They were on their feet to a man as they cried: "This is the moment for which we have been waiting!" That was the beginning of the offensive," said Miss Morgan.

Dr. Barbara Hunt, of the American Women's Hospitals told of that work. Both talks were illustrated and both organizations need money for work which is imperative.

GLASGOW TO MOONEY'S AID.

Cable Message Made Public Here Calls for Appeal to President.

The Glasgow Trades Council, representing 100,000 Scottish trade unionists, has adopted resolutions demanding a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney, or else his immediate release, according to a cable message made public last night by the New York Council for San Francisco Labor Defense.

In the cable dispatch it was charged that "unscrupulous methods of trumping up evidence" had been used to obtain the conviction of Mooney for murder by a bomb explosion at the time of the San Francisco Preparedness Day parade. The New York Council was asked "to convey to America's President this demand for justice."

JUGOSLAVS AGAIN PROTEST.

Say Actions of Italians in Coast Lands Will Lead to Bloodshed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Jugoslav National Council today made public the text of a second protest made to the American and allied Governments by the National Council at Agram, which is acting as the Provisional Government of the Jugoslavs in former Austria-Hungary, concerning the Italian occupation of the so-called Jugoslav coast lands. The protest, which was received by cable from Agram today, reads in part:

"On Nov. 17 Italian troops arrived and occupied Fiume, although Fiume was not included for occupation in the armistice terms. From the first moment the behavior of the Italian troops assumed a degree of hostility toward the population usual only in enemy's lands. They seized all the public buildings, dissolved the branch of the National Council, dismissed all Jugoslav local authorities, and seized all the warships and merchant ships which happened to be in the harbor and which did not come under the terms of the armistice. All these acts are contrary to the treaty of armistice and to public law.

"More than this, the Italians closed indefinitely all the Jugoslav schools, and seized the railways and telegraph, declining their use to the Jugoslavs. Starvation is on the threshhold because the Italians make imports and distribution of food impossible.

"In Dalmatia things are, if possible, worse. On Nov. 2 a National Council was established for Dalmatia, being subject to the Central Council at Agram. The temporary Italian occupation disregards and violates all the terms of public and private right. The Italian Governor dissolves schools en masse, the whole mechant marine in Dalmatian harbors was seized and sent to Italy, being declared Italian property on the ground of seizure during a war.

"The exasperation of the Jugoslavs in all parts occupied by Italian troops has reached a state of acute danger, and if there is no quick interference by the Allies, especially by America, deplorable bloodshed will be the result."

President Bumpus of Tufts Resigns.

MEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 13.—Dr. Herman Carey Bumpus, President of Tufts College for four years, has resigned. In announcing today that the resignation had been accepted the trustees said that Dr. Bumpus had expressed the wish that he be relieved of his duties as soon as possible. He plans to devote his time to rest and study, and possibly to travel.

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Holiday Special—To-day

Attractive and Practical

Sailor Suit

(as illustrated)
Regularly $12.50

at $8.50

Made of pure worsted twill navy serge; collar, cuffs and shield linen taped; yoke back and front; finished with lanyard and whistle; knee trousers lined throughout; sizes 3 to 10 yrs.

Buy This Christmas Gift NOW

A Box of

Holeproof Hosiery

Freedom from holes, darning and unnecessary expense accompanies your Xmas Gift when you give Holeproof Hosiery. Particularly appropriate for gift purposes right now when patriotic Americans are trying to eliminate wasteful giving. One pair of HOLEPROOFS will probably outwear two pairs of any other hosiery sold at similar prices.

For Men—$2.00 to $6.00 the Half Dozen
For Women—$3.00 to $7.50 the Half Dozen

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279 Broadway 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn 47 Cortlandt St.
125th Street at 3d Avenue

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JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS' CAMPAIGN

HOW THE DIVISIONS STAND IN THE $5,000,000

WITH QUOTA AS FIXED FOR EACH TRADE GROUP

COMMITTEE ON TRADE ORGANIZATION.
Chairman—HENRY F. SAMSTAG
HERMAN LISSNER
MANNY STRAUSS

	QUOTA.	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday No Report	Saturday	Sunday
Division I and XVII.—Foods and Food Products; Metals and Mining.							
LUDWIG VOGELSTEIN, Division Head.							
Wholesale Bakers — Mrs. Flora Burgheimer.	4,000.00						
Wholesale Confectioners —Mrs. Flora Burgheimer.	2,600.00						
Butchers and Packers — Walter Blumenthal.	29,000.00	4,841	8,603	12,589			
Grocers (Retail) — Mrs. Flora Burgheimer.	2,000.00						
Grocers (Wholesale) — Mrs. Flora Burgheimer.	26,000.00			5,881			
Produce and Provisions—Leopold J. Lippmann.	8,000.00		4,500	8,000			
Metals—Bernard E. Pollak.	800,000.00						
Mining.							
Iron and Steel.	15,200.00	50,550	56,520	63,545			
Coal.							
Total	886,800.00	78,488	92,720	118,060			
Division III. — Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers.							
WILLIAM GOLDMAN, Division Head.							
Clothing Manufacturers — William Goldman and Committee.	175,000.00	78,150	81,690	100,130			
Men's Retail Stores.	6,500.00						
Merchant Tailors— Miss H. Kramer and Miss Olga Nathan.	5,000.00	550	550	550			
Total	186,500.00	78,700	82,240	100,680			
Division III.—Section 2.—Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishings, etc.							
Col. H. A. GUINZBURG, Division Head.							
Hats — Joseph Frank; and Truly Warner.	8,000.00	1,511	6,852	6,852			
Caps—Sidney G. Hirschberg and Henry C. Fox.	20,000.00	8,850	8,850	8,850			
Men's Neckwear—Daniel Richter.	14,500.00	5,180	5,777	5,777			
Shirts and Blouses—Israel Unterberg.	52,000.00	11,750	12,220	12,220			
Gloves—Seymour Schlussel.	28,000.00	550	1,750	1,750			
Belts and Suspenders — Edwin M. Silverman.	3,000.00	370	690	690			
Printers and Stationers—Abraham Shapiro and Hyman Lipshitz and Joseph J. Schelcker.	28,000.00	573	1,565	7,475			
Corrugated Paper Boxes —Samuel Samuels.	11,500.00	5,530	12,040	12,040			
Total	165,000.00	41,074	56,504	67,804			
Division V.—Silk Goods and Allied Lines.							
SAMUEL KRIDEL, Division Head.							
CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER, Associate.							
Silks — Charles Klingenstein.	130,000.00	39,235	73,957	81,245			
Ribbons—Benj. Jacoby.	22,000.00	3,750	3,750	5,520			
Woolens — Edmund Wright, Herman Block, Morton H. Meinhard.	84,000.00	13,543	18,873	20,039			
Corsets—Daniel Kops.	12,500.00	1,959	1,959	2,863			
Total	248,500.00	58,326	98,378	108,506			
Division VI. — Underwear, Petticoats and Children's Wear.							
DUDLEY D. SICHER, Division Head.							
Women's Cotton and Silk Underwear — Abraham Gussow.	32,500.00		4,085	4,085			
Petticoats—Israel Shapiro	14,000.00		755	755			
Kimonos and House Dresses—I. Ginsberg.	6,100.00		2,130	2,130			
Children's and Infants' Wear—Leo J. Goldberger.	9,500.00		4,905	4,905			
Total	62,100.00	34,137	36,852	43,717			
Division VII.—Veilings, Hosiery, Notions.							
E. VAN RAALTE, Division Head.							
Veilings—Edwin Weil.	4,500.00	3,214	3,484	4,619			
Hosiery and Underwear—E. S. Bayer.	32,000.00	8,405	10,598	12,307			
Trimmings — Lucien D. Lowenthal.	6,500.00		1,082	1,381			
Laces—Joseph Sidenberg.	46,000.00	1,515	1,883	3,614			
Yarns—Carl J. Ulmann.	16,000.00		4,075	4,075			
Ladies' Neckwear—Michael Rose.	8,000.00	968	1,581	1,911			
Total	113,000.00	37,534	46,135	51,340			
Division VIII.—Fancy Goods, Notions and Specialties.							
SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL, Division Head.							
Notions, Fancy Goods and Novelty Jewelry Industries—Joseph Gutman.	30,000.00		18,069	22,814			
Buttons—Max Turkeltaub.	15,000.00		672	672			
Toys—M. Sweyd.	4,500.00		325	325			
Paper Box Manufacturers —J. J. Dix.	3,600.00		325	325			
Hair Goods.	3,500.00						
Furniture, Upholstery, Etc.—M. H. Rogers.	8,500.00			1,478			
Total	65,100.00	23,428	28,062	38,514			
Division IX.—Women's Apparel.							
ARTHUR D. WOLF, Division Head.							
Cloaks and Suits—Arthur D. Wolf; associates, Isidore Dreyfus, Sol. G. Rosenbaum, Reuben Sadowsky, Emil Sostman, Jacob Sperber and Max Weinstein.	225,000.00	99,060	113,722	129,642			
Dresses and Waists — Morris Stern.	90,000.00						
Furs—Max Cohen.	69,000.00	50,000	54,375	54,375			
Total	384,000.00	149,060	168,097	184,017			
Division X.—Cotton Goods, Linen, Handkerchiefs, etc.							
MAX WILNER, Division Head.							
JOSEPH H. WISE and SAMUEL C. LAMPORT, Associates.							
Millinery—Benedict Erstein.	20,000.00	1,510	1,510	8,518			
Feathers and Flowers—Benedict Erstein.	12,000.00						
Linens and Cotton Goods —Max Wilner, Joseph H. Wise and Samuel C. Lamport.	125,000.00	40,000	48,481	55,168			
Tailors and Clothiers' Trimmings — Leo T. Perls.	22,000.00	9,018	10,743	12,450			
Wholesale Dry Goods and Jobbing, East Side—Bernard Semel.	11,000.00						
Wholesale Dry Goods and Jobbing, General Merchandise—Max Wilner, Jos. H. Wise and Samual C. Lamport.	30,500.00						
Umbrellas and Canes—Alfred H. Bamberger.	4,500.00			1,143			
Total	225,000.00	51,628	61,834	78,379			
Division XI.—Jewelry Stocks and Kindred Lines.							
AUGUST GOLDSMITH, Division Head.							
Jewelry, Mfg. — August Goldsmith.	50,000.00	26,661	30,865	45,643			
Jewelry, Retail—August Goldsmith.	35,000.00						
Diamonds and Precious Stones—August Goldsmith.	41,000 00						
Opticians and Optical Goods—M. H. Harris.	6,000.00	26,661					
Total	132,000.00	26,661	30,865	45,643			
Division XII.—Drugs and Chemicals.							
DAVID A. ANSBACHER, Division Head.							
Drugs (Wholesale)—S. A. Jacobson.	24,000.00						
Druggists (Retail)—Mrs. Ray Schwartz.	2,500.00						
Druggists (Wholesale)—Mrs. Ray Schwarts.							
Chemicals — David A. Ansbacher.	13,800.00		12,132	12,132			
Paints—Maximilian Toch	8,000.00		1,780	1,780			
Varnishes—Wm. Rosenberg.	4,000.00		1,350	1,350			
Total	52,300.00	12,000	27,262	27,262			
Division XIII.—Leather and Kindred Lines.							
LOUIS J. ROBERTSON, Division Head.							
Hides—Max J. H. Rosebach.	36,000.00	4,000	4,000	9,701			
Leather—Robert E. Binger.	39,000.00	17,245	23,245	23,245			
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale)—Emil Fried and Morris Blog.	7,000.00						
Boots and Shoes (Retail) —Mrs. Harmon August	3,200.00	12,845	12,880	17,701			
Leather Goods — Louis Mersbach.	6,500.00	1,374	1,374	1,374			
Total	91,700.00	40,464	46,499	57,021			
Division XIV. — Beverages and Tobacco.							
JACOB WERTHEIM, Division Head.							
Distillers.	30,000.00						
Cigars—I. C. Rosenthal; and Tobacco — Benno Rosenwald.	118,000.00		2,485	5,985			
Retired Business Men and Club—Aaron E. Nusbaum and Morris Barnet.	68,000.00	33,100	33,100	39,250			
Total	216,000.00	43,120	45,605	55,205			
Division XV.—Real Estate and Allied Lines.							
BENJ. MORDECAI, Division Head.							
Real Estate—Moses Crystal.	56,000.00						
Building Trades—Edwin Goldsmith.	20,000.00						
Plate Glass—Joseph Elias	2,500.00						
Architects — Wm. G. Tachau.	16,600.00						
Total	95,100.00	10,424	10,424	14,499			
Division XVI.—Department Stores, House Furnishings and Kindred Lines.							
MICHAEL FRIEDSAM, Divis on Head.							
ISIDORE SAKS, Associate.							
Department Stores.	162,000.00			2,000			
Department Store Buyers, etc.							
Total	162,000.00			2,000			
Division XVIII—Amusement Enterprises and Kindred Lines.							
H. B. ROSEN, Division Head.							
MRS. MAX D. STEUER, Associate.							
Moving Pictures.	200,000.00						
Theatricals.							
Total	200,000.00		20,000	31,700			
Division XIX. — Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers.							
SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Division Head.							
Associates—Samuel Sachs and Mrs. Max D. Steuer.	1,000,000.00		6,965	333,895			
Bankers—Samuel Sachs.	250,000.00						
Brokers—Samuel Sachs.							
Lawyers and Judges—Mrs. Max D. Steuer, Associate Division Head.	200,000.00		47,000	57,591			
Total	1,450,000.00	381,406	388,371	404,892			
Division XX.—Exports and Imports.							
MAX GOLDSMITH, Division Head.							
Exporters and Importers —E. L. Rosenfeld.	44,000.00	2,440	2,440	3,230			
Custom House Brokers—C. W. Stern.	3,500.00						
China and Glass—Bertie Rosenfeld.	6,800.00	304	304	304			
Total	54,300.00	3,745	27,128	27,918			
Division XXII.—Miscellaneous Classification.							
LEOPOLD PLAUT, Division Head.							
Cutlery—Adolph Kastor.	4,000.00						
Hardware—Adolph Kastor.	26,000.00						
Lighting Fixtures—Leopold Plaut.	9,500.00	1,025	1,025	1,025			
Total	39,500.00	1,025	1,025	1,025			
Division XXIII.—Miscellaneous.							
Waste Industries, Felts and Clippings—Edw. N. Myers.	19,200.00	7,686	7,686	8,361			
Bags and Burlaps—Lewis J. Trounstine and Adolph Stahl.	8,500.00						
Rubber Goods.	22,000.00			5,000			
Total	49,700.00	7,686	10,981	13,361			
Division XXIV.—Miscellaneous Classification.							
Advertising — Jesse Winburn.	26,000.00						
Automobiles and Allied Industries — Nathan Hofheimer.	85,000.00		40,000	40,000			
Florists — Mrs. Ray Schwartz.	2,600.00						
Hotels and Restaurants—Mrs. Ray Schwartz.	14,600.00			100			
Newspapermen — Harry Rascovar.	13,600.00		10,000	10,000			
Photographers—Mrs. Ray Schwartz.	1,000.00						
Insurance — David M. Bressler.	32,000.00						
Rabbis—Dr. Nathan Stern.							
Total	174,800.00	50,000	50,000	52,100			

FELIX M. WARBURG, Chairman
ARTHUR H. LEHMAN, PAUL BAERWALD, } Treasurers
CYRUS L. SULZBERGER, Secretary
HARRIET B. LOWENSTEIN, Comptroller

AMERICAN JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE
Louis Marshall

CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE
Leon Kamaiky, Chairman

PEOPLE'S RELIEF COMMITTEE
Alexander Kahn, Chairman

THE SPACE FOR THIS ADVERTISEMENT DONATED BY A FRIEND OF THE CAUSE

NATIONAL LEAGUE TO BATTLE FOR ONE-MAN COMMISSION, EXCLUDING HERRMANN

NATIONAL LEAGUE OPPOSES HERRMANN

Heydler Announces Owners Favor Neutral One-Man Commission.

DISCORD ON POINT FEARED

Johnson Certain to Fight for the Old System at Joint Meeting.

President John A. Heydler announced yesterday that the National League was opposed to the re-election of August Herrmann, one of its own members, as Chairman of the National Commission. In fact, Mr. Heydler said the league was utterly opposed to the present baseball court of three members and wanted a one-man commission, who would be neutral, not connected politically or financially in the game.

President Heydler said that the league held its fellow club owner, Mr. Herrmann, in the highest esteem just as the American League does, but leaving the personal angle out of it entirely, the National League believes that the executive part of the game would be handled better by a single official.

The short season of 140 games suggested by the American League meets the approval of the National League, Mr. Heydler said, and it is also believed that the older circuit will be in favor of the player limit of twenty-one men, although some of the National League men are in favor of cutting it down to eighteen or twenty.

"The coming season," said Mr. Heydler, "will give us an excellent opportunity to try out a number of suggested innovations, and if it is decided to start the major league season about May 1, additional time will be available for reconstruction work.

"The proposal to retain the present three-man National Commission, however is not certain to meet with the same hearty approval among our club owners. The National League, like the American, holds Mr. Herrmann in the highest esteem, but at the same time will favor a one-man commission. We have no candidate in mind, but such a man must be conversant with baseball procedure from every angle and in no way connected with baseball business or financially interested in any way. The National League in taking this stand is in no way hostile to Mr. Herrmann, but is opposed to a continuation of the present system."

The opposition of the National League on the reappointment of Herrmann to the National Commission is very apt to stir up bitter feeling between the two major leagues when they hold their joint meeting here on Jan. 16. President Ban Johnson, in influencing the American League club owners to pass a vote of thanks for Herrmann, made it plain to the National League that he was out to fight any opposition against the commission as it now stands.

The opposition of the National League club owners against Herrmann is not that he has ever shown any intentional favoritism in deciding cases, but they believe that in many cases he has tried to be so fair that in order to avoid the suspicion of favoring his own league his decisions have unconsciously favored the American League.

The argument of the National League club owners for a one-man commission is that in all important cases which come before the commission each league President votes for his own side of the case and practically every vote results in the Chairman breaking the deadlock. In cases which include both leagues there is rarely any unanimous agreement. So, the National Leaguers say, the cases are really settled by one man anyway, so why not make it a one-man commission?

ASSOCIATION IN SESSION.

Club Owners Consider Major League Action on Draft Rules.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 13.—The American Association club owners began their two-day session here today by a discussion of the proposed changes in the National Baseball Commission, as outlined by President Hickey, and the changes in the draft rules already accepted by the major leagues.

Consideration of the length of the playing season, appointment of a schedule committee and other matters of a minor nature were expected to come before the gathering later today.

That there will be many changes in the playing personnel of the American Association Clubs, was indicated by gossip of the magnates. Several clubs are after new managers, it was reported.

Before the meeting the opinion was expressed that the association playing season probably would start May 1, the same as last season, and end about Labor Day.

BARNARD FIVE VICTORS.

Defeats Englewood, 22 to 4, on Fine Playing of Robertson.

Barnard School's basketball team defeated the Englewood High School quintet on the latter's court at Englewood, N. J., yesterday by the score of 22 to 4. The Barnard five displayed a superior brand of playing from the start and completely outclassed Englewood. All of the New Jersey school's points came as a result of goals from foul. This defeat makes the first Englewood's team has suffered on its own court from a New York team in two years. Robertson did the greatest work for the victorious quintet, accounting for three field baskets and four from foul. Bolles also caged the ball three times from the field.

The line-up:

Barnard (22)	Position.	Englewood (4)
Bolles	R.F.	Dunn
C. Farrell	L.F.	Simons
Robertson	C.	Heimgren
Tighe	L.G.	Saunders
Hubbell	R.G.	Dibble

Field goals—Bolles, (3,) Robertson, (3,) T. Bailey, (2,) Hubbell. Goals from foul—Robertson, (4.) Dibble, (2,) Simons, (2.) Substitutions—For Barnard, T. Bailey for C. Farrell. Referee—James Jardine, Barnard School. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

COBURN DEFAULTS.

Unable to Meet Clapp in Handicap Squash Tourney.

Ralph G. Coburn of the Harvard Club, handicapped at minus 10 aces, was compelled yesterday to default his semi-final round match in the open handicap squash tennis tournament at the Columbia Club. This put E. J. Clapp of the Yale Club, playing at plus 2 aces, into the final with John W. Appel, Jr., of the Harvard Club, who plays at minus 10 aces. Coburn's injured eyes had not healed sufficiently to permit of his playing Clapp.

Appel is out of the city now, and it has been decided to hold the final match Tuesday afternoon.

TENNIS BODY SEES BIG YEAR FOR SPORT

Association, at Annual Meeting, Plans Return to Normal Conditions.

An optimistic outlook for tennis next season was evident among the delegates at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. While the business of the meeting will not be made public until tomorrow, it is known that strong recommendations for a return to normal conditions will be advocated by the committee to the annual meeting of the body which will be held in February.

Ten members of the Executive Committee of twenty-one members were present at last night's session. They were President Major George T. Adee, Vice President Julian S. Myrick, Treasurer A. H. Chapin, Springfield, Mass.; Secretary Edwin F. Torrey, Clinton, N. Y.; Abner Y. Leech, Washington; Carleton Y. Smith, Atlanta; Edwin Sheafe, Boston; Paul Sheldon, Hartford, Conn.; A. L. Hoskins, Philadelphia, and Clinton L. Childs, Pittsburgh.

Major Adee attended the meeting in civilian clothes and although none of the members would discuss the possible nominations for the Presidency next year, it is probable that Major Adee will be re-elected. It is not known definitely that the Nominating Committee has any changes in mind for next season.

The committee last night received the annual report of the Ranking Committee, which is made up of Abraham Bassford, Jr., Paul W. Gibbons, Conrad B. Doyle, Walter T. Hayes, and Harry C. Johnson. The report was accepted, but their decisions will not be announced until next week.

There is much speculation among tennis enthusiasts about the ranking for the past season. As the year was very unsettled in tennis, as in other branches of sport, it is possible that there were instances where the committee was compelled to turn from the accepted methods in ranking some of the players. While there has been much discussion about No. 1 on the list, there seemed to be no doubt among prominent tennis folks last night that R. Lindley Murray, who won the national championship, would be ranked first. There are those who have argued that the record of William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia warrants his being placed before Murray, who played only in the national championship event. Tilden had gone on record, however, against ranking any one but the champion in first place which is a splendid display of the right sort of sporting spirit.

It is interesting to note that the ten ranking players of two seasons ago were all in some branch of the service, with the exception of one, Ichiya Kumagae, the Japanese player. Two years ago he was ranked fifth, but it is doubtful if he is included among the first ten this year, as his playing last Summer was very erratic. The first ten two years ago included in order Williams, Johnson, Church, Murray, Kumagae, Griffin, Washburn, Davis, Armstrong, and Mathey.

It seemed to be a general impression among tennis men that Murray, Tilden, Walter Merrill Hall, Harold Throckmorton, and Frederick B. Alexander, the veteran internationalist, were pretty sure of places in the exclusive set. It is also likely that Walter T. Hayes, who defeated Kumagae in the national event, will be included in the ten, and also Harold Taylor, the youth who made a good impression in the Forest Hills classic.

GREENLEAF REDUCES LEAD.

Concannon Has Advantage of Only 12 Points in Cue Match.

Joseph Concannon, New York State pocket billiards champion, maintained his lead over Ralph Greenleaf in yesterday's two blocks of their 1,000-point match at the National Recreation Academy in Brooklyn, although the margin was decreased to twelve points. The total score is 900 for Concannon and 888 for Greenleaf. The final block will be played tonight.

Concannon played a consistent game in the afternoon and took the game by a count of 100 to 96. The game went ten innings, Concannon making a high run of 33, while Greenleaf's best cluster was two points less.

In the evening, Greenleaf displayed flashes of excellent cue form but was forced to his limit to compile a total of 110 points while Concannon was gathering in his 100. This game also took ten innings, Greenleaf making a high run of 50 while Concannon's best inning gave him 23.

SERVATIUS WINS WITH CUE.

Defeats Gardner in Billiard Match at Broadway Academy.

Louis A. Servatius defeated George Gardner last night in the continuation of the metropolitan Class C 18.2 balkline billiard championship tournament under the auspices of the N. A. A. B. P., at the Broadway Academy. The score was 150 to 122. Servatius required fifty-seven innings to complete his string, making an average of 2 36-57. He had a high run of 12. Gardner made a high run of 16 and averaged 2 8-57.

The contest in the early stages developed close play. For the first fifty points the contestants played on practically even terms, the lead alternating constantly, although neither Servatius nor Gardner could advance to an appreciable lead. After Servatius clicked off his fiftieth point, however, his play improved considerably, and thereafter he always showed the way in the score.

SCHOOLBOY GAMES TODAY.

Admiral Usher to Review Pageant Preceding Track Events.

An elaborate patriotic pagent, consisting of a parade of schoolboy athletes, recitations, salute to the flag and the singing of patriotic songs, will be opening features at the sixteenth annual elementary schools indoor track and field championship meet, which will be conducted this afternoon at the 22d Regiment Armory under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League. About 200 returned wounded soldiers will witness the demonstration and games, as a result of arrangements made by Gustavus T. Kirby, first vice-president of the P. S. A. L.

The youngsters' pageant will be reviewed by Rear-Admiral N. R. Usher, Governor-elect Alfred E. Smith, General George W. Wingate, president of the P. S. A. L., Lieut-Col. Prickett, U. S. Marines, Col. H. H. Treadwell, Controller Charles E. Craig, and Dr. Wm. L. Ettinger, Superintendent of Schools. The U. S. S. Recruit band will furnish music.

Eighteen events are down for decision on track and field, and an unusually large number of entries have been received. For purposes of equalization it has been decided to classify the boys according to their weights. This has resulted in the establishment of six weight classes, as follows: 70, 75, 85, 100, 115 and unlimited weight. The games will start at two o'clock.

RESOLUTE IN SHAPE TO DEFEND THE CUP

Charles F. Adams, 2d, Ready to Take Helm Again If Called On.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The sloop Resolute, picked to defend the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV. in 1914, will be found still in condition to defend the famous trophy, if the latest challenge of Sir Thomas is accepted by the New York Yacht Club, in the opinion of Boston men who helped build her.

The Resolute, which defeated the Vanitie in the trials to pick a defender, was housed in a special structure at City Island, near New Rochelle, after the challenge races were called off on account of the war, and special pains were taken to preserve her for future international competition.

Friends of Charles Francis Adams, 2d, of this city who handled the Resolute in her trial races, said today that he probably would take the helm again if called upon. Lieut. Commander Robert W. Emmons, 2d, of this city, who headed the syndicate which built the defender, is at present on overseas duty.

Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., of the New York Yacht Club, announced yesterday that a cable message had been received by the club, stating that a challenge for the America's Cup was on its way from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton. The text of the challenge has not been received, and on account of the cable congestion Commodore Baker believes it will not reach the club for several days.

As soon as the challenge is received in full, the officers of the club will frame the reply, and the communications will be made public.

Alexander Smith Cochran's yacht Vanitie, which was being sailed against the Resolute in the trials in 1914, when the race for that year was declared off, is housed at City Island and could easily be put in commission for racing again, if it is necessary, so yachting men said yesterday.

Yachtsmen yesterday discussed the advisability of sailing the races during the month of October instead of in September, as was planned in 1914. Some skippers are of the opinion that the weather and winds are more favorable for racing during October.

Ortiz Defeats Gershel.

A. Ortiz defeated W. Gershel last night at the Morningside Billiard Academy in the 18.2 balkline tournament for the Class B championship of the A. A. B. A. by a score of 250 to 195. Ortiz made a high run of 32 and averaged 5 33-43. Gershel's high run was 29, and he averaged 4 27-42. Sunday night Gershel will oppose David Weiner.

Swimming Coach Killed in Action.

Joseph Kennedy, former swimming coach at the College of the City of New York, has been killed in action. He held the fancy diving championship of New England, besides being a crack all-round swimmer.

Flushing Elects Hess.

Norman Hess was yesterday elected Captain of the Flushing High School football team for next year. Hess has played on the Flushing line for the last two years. Lawrence Adikes was re-elected Manager.

CHANCE FOR SYRACUSE.

Orange May Finally Get Place in Basket Ball League.

When the Intercollegiate Basketball League meets in this city during the Christmas holidays it will be asked to pass upon the application of Syracuse University for membership in the league, according to information from the up-State city. The Orange has tried in vain to get admission into the league for several years, but it believes that it will be successful in its quest this year because there is some doubt as to whether or not Dartmouth will be represented in the league games.

The dropping out of Dartmouth is probably the strongest argument which will be advanced by Syracuse, which will show that it would be comparatively inexpensive for teams playing games with Cornell to add a game with Syracuse on the up-State trip, playing Syracuse either before or after meeting the Ithacans. Furthermore, it is contended that the facilities at Syracuse are as good if not better than those at any other college in the league.

As to the strength of the Syracuse teams, no doubts exist among members of the league, especially among those whose teams have played the Orange within the last few years. In games with league teams, Syracuse has made a uniformly good record. Last year they split even with Pennsylvania, and defeated several other league teams, among them being Yale.

If the Orange is not successful in gaining admission to the league it will probably play a series of games in the vicinity of New York. It has already communicated with Columbia, New York University, College of the City of New York, St. John's, Fordham, and West Point, and is said also to have endeavored to arrange a game with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Smith Goes to Yale Club.

William Smith, who several years ago coached Walter Kinsella, professional squash champion, has been appointed instructor at the Yale Club to assist Frank Lafforgue, the club professional. Smith formerly was tennis professional at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Eisenstadt Knocked Out Kamins.

Fred Eisenstadt scored a knockout victory in two rounds over Dave Kamins, metropolitan 108-pound amateur boxing champion, in the finals of the Crescent A. C. tournament. The boxers were opponents in the 110-pound class. It was reported that Eisenstadt won in three rounds through a judges' decision.

COLLEGE NYMPHS IN MEET.

Senior Class Is Winner at Teachers College Swim.

The annual aquatic meet held yesterday afternoon at Teachers College in the Thompson Pool, under the personal direction of Instructor George Holm, was won by the senior class, with a registration of 28½ points, sophomores second with 21 points, and juniors third with 15½ points.

The score follows:

Twenty-yard Dash.—Miss King, first; Miss Huf, second; Miss Richart, third. Time—0:11 2-5.

Breast Stroke for Form.—Miss James, '20, first; Miss Schang, '21, second; Miss Ware, third.

Underwater Side Stroke for Form.—Miss Bennett, '19, first; Miss Catzenstein, '23, second; Miss Albright, third.

Forty-yard Dash.—Miss Hughes, '19, first; Miss King, '20, second; Miss Richart, '22, third. Time—0:30 1-5.

Crawl Stroke for Form.—Miss Niefendorf, '21, first; Miss Ware, '19, second; Miss James, '22, third.

Relay Race.—Won by class of '19; class of '21 second, and class of '22 third. Six competitors on each relay team. Time—1:40 2-5.

Class Scramble, each diving for colored chips at bottom of pool.—Class of '19, first, 28 chips; class of '21, second, 30 chips; class of '22, third, 20 chips; class of '20, fourth, 14 chips.

Umpire and timer—Instructor Holm.

Nelson at Morningside.

Oscar Nelson, who formerly represented the Danish-American A. C. of Chicago, yesterday filed a registration transfer card with the local A. A. U. authorities, in which he assumes affiliations with the Morningside A. C. of Harlem. Nelson will not be permitted to represent the Winged M club in open competition until he completes four months' residence in this city.

A clever salesman can kid a man into believing almost anything; but that kind of salesman hardly hopes to see you again.

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We make to fit and train our men to sell the correct size; back their judgment with your *money-back*, any time, if you want it.

Winter suits. Winter overcoats. Ample all-wool stocks.

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"Please tell the public," phones a customer, "that men hate Christmas bargains. The papers are cram-jam-full of Sale junk and we don't want it!"

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7-20-4 SULLIVANS CIGAR

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OVERSOLD more than three million, despite a factory output of One Million Two Hundred Thousand weekly, testifies to a universal demand of Satisfied Smokers.

To maintain its Standard Uniform Quality, the highest prices in history are being paid for the choice tobacco put into R. G. Sullivan's 7-20-4.

When you pay more, you are getting the Quality Smoke expected in a 7-20-4.

Cuticura Soap Ideal for the Complexion

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 6 B, Boston."

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GORDON & Cos
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TRADE MARK
DRY GIN
CONTENTS 1 PINT 7 FLUID OZ.
PRODUCED IN UNITED STATES BY AND BOTTLED BY THE GORDON'S DRY GIN Co. LTD
NEW YORK.

The public is respectfully informed that the total stocks of Gin in United States are wholly inadequate to meet demand for supplies, required largely for medicinal use. None has been distilled since September, 1917, *and none may be distilled for an indefinite period.*

The compression of orders for supplies for possibly two years into a few months means that many thousands must go without supply if orders are postponed. Bottles, cases, labor and transportation will not be available. All cannot be supplied at once. Later orders must carry the *added* taxation, estimated at $7.00 per case.

This notice is not an advertisement, but a frank and *final* notice to the public as to limited stocks and necessity for prompt provision for the future.

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Tanqueray Dry and Old Tom Gin

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NO GIN HAS BEEN DISTILLED SINCE 1917, AND NONE MAY BE DISTILLED FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD.
MANY THOUSANDS WILL BE DISAPPOINTED IN SUPPLY UNLESS ORDERS ARE PLACED AT ONCE FOR DELIVERY WHEN PRACTICABLE. BOTTLES, CASES AND TRANSPORTATION CREATE A PHYSICAL CONDITION WITHOUT REMEDY.
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THIS LABEL REPLACES TEMPORARILY THE CUSTOMARY LABEL WITH REPORT OF E. GODWIN CLAYTON, CONSULTING CHEMIST.

ROOSEVELT DRAFTS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Insists It Must Be Formed Without Secret Diplomacy and Assails 14 Points.

NATIONS NOT ON EQUALITY

Says Haiti, China, and Mexico Can't Be Classed with the United States.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in an article entitled "The League of Nations" in the Metropolitan Magazine for January, issued today, favors a compact by the Allies and well-behaved neutrals to minimize the danger of war, but holds that Germany and Turkey should remain on the mourner's bench for a long time before being admitted.

"If the League of Nations," he writes, "is built on a document as high-sounding and as meaningless as the speech in which Mr. Wilson laid down his fourteen points, it will simply add one more scrap to the diplomatic wastepaper basket. Most of these fourteen points could be interpreted to mean anything or nothing. They were absolutely true to the traditions of the bad old diplomacy, for any nation could agree to them and yet reserve the right to interpret them in diametrically opposite manner to the interpretation that others put on them.

"Therefore in forming the league let us face the facts, whether pleasant or unpleasant, and let us show good faith with ourselves and with every one else. The first fact is that nations do not stand on any real equality, and that at this moment we are not so treating them. A couple of years ago Haiti and Santo Domingo were two little independent republics. According to the principles Mr. Wilson has publicly laid down they were as much entitled to the right of self-determination as the United States or France, and all our dealing with them should have been frank and above board. But in practice Mr. Wilson conquered them, killed large numbers of their people, deprived them of self-determination, and kept the action and the reason for the action absolutely secret. During the same period, in dealing with the affairs of China, a huge but pacifist power, unarmed and helpless, Mr. Wilson made his most important agreement about this peaceful republic's future not with China at all but with the empire of Japan.

"As Mr. Wilson practices only secret diplomacy we cannot tell what his justification for these various actions may be. But it is of course obvious that it would be useless to include in a League of Nations countries like China, Mexico, Haiti, and Santo Domingo on a make-believe equality with the United States and Japan. And there are dozens of other countries which stand in the same category. Moreover, there are some very big nations whose recent action would make reliance on any of their promises proof of a feeble intellect on our part. Most certainly Germany and Turkey ought to sit on the mourners' bench a good many years before we admit them to fellowship—Russia's action during the last year would make any international guarantee of action on her part worth precisely nothing as a warrant for promise or action on our part.

"Therefore, let us begin by including in the league only the present Allies, and admit other nations only as their conduct persevered in through a term of years warrants it. Let us explicitly reserve certain rights—to our territorial possessions, to our control of immigration and citizenship, to our fiscal policy, and to our handling of our domestic problems generally—as not to be questioned and not to be brought before any international tribunal. As regards impotent or disorderly nations and peoples outside the league, let us be very cautious about guaranteeing to interfere with or on behalf of them where they lie wholly outside our sphere of interest; and let us announce that our own sphere of special concern, in America, (perhaps limited to north or somewhere near the equator,) is not to be infringed on by European or Asiatic powers."

MORE HEARST PROTESTS.

Browning Society Objects to Him on Soldiers' Committee.

The New York Browning Society, through Sara T. Lefferts, Chairman of the society's War Service Committee, sent to Mayor Hylan yesterday a protest against William Randolph Hearst serving on the committee to welcome returning soldiers. The protest was embodied in this resolution unanimously adopted at a recent meeting of the society:

The New York Browning Society, in session this 11th day of December, 1918, protests against the appointment of William Randolph Hearst as official Chairman of the committee to welcome the defenders of our country's honor on their return from the European battlefields.

The soul of the nation has been saved by the noble sacrifices of these heroes and they must not now be officially greeted by a man who continually uses his influence on the side of the enemy they were fighting.

Lawrence Abbott, son of Dr. Lyman Abbott, and one of the editors of Outlook, has written to Mayor Hylan expressing appreciation of an invitation to be a member of the committee, but declining to serve because of the presence of Hearst on the committee.

WAR PRISONERS REPORTED.

Names of 25 More Men Known to Have Been in German Camps.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The War Department gave out today the names of more enlisted men known to have been prisoners in Germany. They are:

At Camp Rastatt.

KOSTELAK, OTTO, 445 East 77th St., New York City.
MASTROGES, CONSTANTINO, Springfield, Mass.
RICCI, MICHELE, Italy.
THOMPSON, CHARLES R., Oxford, Mass.
SNOW, FRED, McLean, Ill.
RUTZ, HENRY, Grand Rapids, Mich.
HARMONY, EUGENE V., Allentown, Penn.
BOYER, JOSEPH, Medford, Okla.
RORAH, CLYDE E., Kewanee, Ill.

Camp Hammelburg.

DOLAN, JOHN, 850 39th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Camp Kenigsbrueck.

KUHLMAN, CHRIS., Woodhaven, N. Y.
SCHLAENGER, SIDNEY, 511 East 82d St., New York City.
HARKESS, FRANCIS, Grubville, Mo.
AGUIAR, ANTONI M., Fall River, Mass.

Camp Feurstenfeldrueck.

HUMPHREY, REVEL G., Stanley, Wis.

Darmstadt Hospital.

KRAUSE, FRED, Medical Lake, Wash.

Camp Langensalsa.

MOSES NATHANSON, 526 New Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., reported entirely recovering from wounds and in good health.

Camp Unknown.

OLSEN, ALBERT, Norway.
MEYER, ALBERT K., Mifflin, Penn.
MALEY, JOHN, Buena Vista, Penn.
MACHADE, JOHN M., Portugal.
BABUSKIE, FRANK J., Carnegie, Penn.

Another Unknown Camp.

BLOUNT, HOWARD P., Lacona, N. Y.
BALARERA, LUIGI, Chicago, Ill.
CARLSON, FRANKO, St. Charles, Ill.

The three latter are reported in good health.

SEAPLANE CRASHES INTO A CLUBHCUSE

Two Enlisted Men of the Navy Killed in Accident Near Norfolk.

WAY LOST IN THE FOG

Machine Crumples Up After Accident, Injuring the Two Other Occupants.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 13.—Two enlisted men were instantly killed and two Ensigns injured, today, when a large hydroaeroplane crashed into the Willoughby Club, on Willoughby Spit, about twelves miles from the city.

The dead are Thomas Vincent Jones, radio expert of Gadsden, Ala., and Llewellyn W. Alexander, machinist's mate, of New York.

Ensign Robert Palmedo, who was piloting the machine, escaped with a fractured leg. Ensign David Thomas sustained slight injuries to his back. Quartermaster W. V. Avery, wireless operator, was uninjured.

The hydroaeroplane was one of the largest in use by the navy, and was equipped with two powerful motors. The machine, with five aboard, left Baltimore at 10 o'clock this morning for a run to the Hampton Roads naval base and return. At the head of the bay the pilot lost his way in the dense fog and mist overhanging the coast, and was forced to land in order to obtain his location. The machine was successfully dropped in the water near the scene of the accident.

SCHWAB DENIES FRICTION.

Always on Terms of Accord with Wilson, Hurley, and Others.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Charles M. Schwab, retiring Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, made his formal farewell to Philadelphia as a resident of the city today. In the course of an interview he denied rumors that his resignation had been caused by disagreement with the cancellation policy of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"It is untrue that I have been at odds with anybody in any way connected with the Emergency Fleet Corporation," he said. "I have been in hearty accord with President Wilson during the nine months of my service with the United States Shipping Board and I have received the most hearty support from him. Mr. Hurley has been my enthusiastic colaborer in this work and I have never worked with any man on better terms or with more perfect understanding than with Charles Piez.

"The cancellations of shipping contracts that have been made and which it has been reported I opposed, are absolutely approved by me. Indeed, I suggested the cancellation policy that is being followed. This relates particularly to wooden ships and to some concrete ships.

"The people of America may rest assured the steel ship programme will be fulfilled to the last letter of the pending contracts. The United States Shipping Board will go forward with these to the finish.

"In this hour of my retirement as Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the press of the entire country for their splendid co-operation. The spontaneity of this co-operation was for me an inspiration which ever served to lighten the great tasks that confronted me during my service as Director General."

MIDNIGHT WHIRL GLITTERS.

New Revue on Century Roof Is Also Lively and Funny.

The Century Midnight Whirl, which had its first performance in the early hours of yesterday at the Century Grove, is in many respects the roof revue at its best. Brisk movement, plenty of noise, and an abundant chorus have long been the chief desiderata of the midnight show; the new Century revue has all of these and a little more. It has, for example, more than a touch of fun, and fun, for some strange reason, always has been the most difficult thing in the world for the midnight revue to furnish. But Ed Wynn, as a free-lance master of ceremonies, was frequently highly amusing and for those who preferred broader drolleries there were the hilarious burlesques of the Dooleys, William and Gordon.

The dozen or more musical numbers sufficed to bring the chorus on in a variety of bewildering costumes, and were accordingly highly successful. They were now witches, now the famous vampires of history, now the stars of musical comedy, now a series of gossiping publications. At one point in the proceedings they sang "Button Me Up the Back," and invited the patrons of the first line of tables to suit the action to the word.

It is a generous show, with, in addition to those mentioned, Charles King and Jay Gould to help bring the girls on, the Brothers Rath in a remarkable display of graceful gymnastic feats, James Clemons in a loose-jointed eccentric dance, and the beauteous Mollie King, displaying just a trifle more assurance than the circumstances seemed to warrant. Arline Chase and Frances Pritchard dance gracefully, and Rosie Quinn, Julia Ballew and others are also prominently present. The stage setting, of silks and satins, is beautiful in the extreme.

The first night audience, recruited largely from Broadway, was vociferous in its approval.

Ilya Schkolnik's Violin Recital.

Ilya Schkolnik, at his violin recital in Aeolian Hall last evening, called up wizards of old time in Tartini's sonata of the "Devil's Trill," Paganini's twenty-fourth "Caprice," Sarasate's "Malaguena," and Bach's "Chaconne" for violin alone. The player, whose style is familiar, also recognized some contemporaries, including Gregor Schkolnik, whose "Cancion de Amor" was grouped with Victor Kolar's "Humoresque," Herman Sandby's "Norwegian Dance," and Sinding's "Berceuse." The audience was a large one.

"Boris Godunow" Is Repeated.

Mme. Homer, Messrs. Didur, Althouse, and others, appeared again at the Metropolitan last evening in Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunow," a work that interests musicians as do few others in the modern repertory. Mr. Reiss sang the strange character of the Idiot, chattering of the Russian people and historic Czars. Miss Mellish, Mmes. Delaunois, Perini, Mattfeld, Messrs. Segurola, Mardones, Bada, Schlegel, Rossi, and Audisio also were in the cast, and Mr. Papi conducted.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Four plays will be withdrawn from their respective theatres after tonight's performances. They will be "Betty at Bay," at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre; "Home Again," at the Playhouse; "By Pigeon Post," at the George M. Cohan, and "A Stitch in Time," at the Fulton.

"Attaboy," a soldier show, whose principals will be largely professional players, will begin an engagement at the Lexington Theatre on Dec. 23. Frank Tinney, now a Captain in the Quartermaster's Department, will head the cast. The profits of the engagement will be used for the construction of an auditorium at Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

"Little Simplicity," when "East Is West" is produced at the Astor Theatre Christmas week, will be moved to the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

Emily Stevens will be seen at the Vanderbilt Theatre on Dec. 24 in a play by Rita Wellman, as yet unnamed.

ROB SAVINGS BANK; KILL 2 IN DAYLIGHT

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

but plunged through a door into the Liberty Bond Department and out of another door into Franklin Avenue.

No. 1 fired a shot after him, but missed, and then, from his position at the teller's window, where he had every one covered except the man hiding behind the steel case, swung his revolver barrel slowly to and fro, to prevent any one from moving. He fired two shots at random by way of warning when he saw signs of restiveness.

In the meantime, No. 2 had drawn a pistol and lined up three depositors, one a woman, against a wall in the receiver. No. 2 was about five feet five inches tall, about 30 years old, with a dark complexion and wore a dark blue belted coat and a black derby hat.

After No. 1 had wasted nearly a minute, fired six shots and killed two men, without getting either of the doors opened, No. 2 threw a satchel through the opening marked "New Accounts," squeezed his body through after it, walked past the two dying men, opened a drawer in the paying teller's cabinet and swept the contents into the satchel. A check of accounts later showed that he had taken checks and money worth $13,112, the bulk of it being currency in $1, $5, $10 and $20 notes. The checks, in all probability, will prove valueless to the robbers.

In the meantime Treasurer Morehouse was running along Franklin Avenue shouting for help, and No. 2, in his operations, had set off a burglar alarm gong, which was making a tremendous clamor in the street outside the building. These two things hurried No. 2, so that he neglected to open two other money drawers under the one which he emptied. There was approximately $40,000 in the three drawers, and he left nearly $27,000 behind.

No. 2 squeezed through the wicket by which he had entered, joined No. 1, whose pistol was covering the depositors lined against the wall and the bank employes inside the cage. The two robbers backed out, keeping their pistols pointed at those in the building until they were upon the street.

The bank's life had been so quiet hitherto, according to the police, that few precautions had been taken against the undreamed-of chance of a daylight hold-up, and it was said that there was no pistol on the main floor of the bank.

The whole street was in excitement when the burglars came out. They ran along Myrtle Avenue past two saloons, a grocery store, a delicatessen shop, a shoe store, and other small shops, whose employes and customers had hurried to the sidewalk on hearing the shots, the cries for help and the gong. Most of the windows of the apartments over the stores were occupied by startled tenants.

No one made an attempt to stop the two armed fugitives, until Detective Albert Doody took up the chase when it was too late. He was about to take a street car at Myrtle and Franklin Avenues when he heard the gong. He ran toward the bank to find out what it was all about, when an employe pointed out the two men running toward Kent Avenue. Doody, who was a sprinter, was gaining on the men, when they started to enter a Black and White taxicab.

Doody opened fire and the two robbers fired back, again showing marksmanship. Doody kept on firing after receiving a bullet in the left arm, but dropped to the sidewalk when a second hit him in the left hip. Two of his bullets smashed glass in the taxicab. No blood was found in the taxicab when it came into the possession of the police later, and it is believed that neither of the burglars was hurt.

There was no pursuit by automobile and the robbers made an easy escape, but the chauffeur later in the afternoon walked into the Hamburg Avenue Police Station and surrendered, saying that he had acted under compulsion in aiding their flight.

The taxicab driver said he was George H. McCullough, with a stand in front of the Hotel Navarre, at Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, Manhattan. He said the two men had entered his cab in front of the Navarre early in the afternoon and asked him to drive them to the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn. McCullough said he did not know much about the streets of Brooklyn, and that after crossing the bridge he frequently stopped and asked directions from his passengers, who would tell him, he said, to drive a little further, but never gave him any specific instructions.

The driver told the police that after the hold-up he had come to the conclusion that they had not decided on robbing any particular bank and had simply moved about Brooklyn until they had come to the one which they considered suitable for their purpose. McCullough said they did not mention streets or addresses, and were apparently unfamiliar with the borough.

After passing the bank, which they later held up the two men had the taxicab drive on for a block to Kent Avenue and then stop. The first thing his two fares did after alighting, according to McCullough, was to go into a saloon and get a drink, after which they walked down the street in the direction of the bank, telling him to wait for them.

McCullough said he had heard the shots, but was so used to hearing the back-firing of automobiles and bursting tires that the reports made no impression on him. He said he suspected nothing wrong until he noticed the excitement in the street, following which his passengers came running toward him with revolvers pointed at him.

"Drive right along, and go like hell," one of the men shouted at him. McCullough said the two men put their revolvers pointed at him and continued to urge speed, while he drove along Kent Avenue. He said they finally ordered him to turn into Willoughby Avenue. He said he did not know at what cross street he was ordered to stop, but that it was near an elevated railroad station.

"You'll find money for yourself in the back seat," one of them told him, as the two got out. When they had reached the street they ordered him to drive rapidly on. When he stopped he found $170 in $5, $10, and $20 notes on the floor of the cab.

McCullough said he then drove on until he saw a mounted policeman, who directed him to the Hamburg Avenue Station.

Inside the taxicab they found a raincoat and a silk handkerchief, evidently those worn by No. 1. The coat was worn, ragged and stained with oil.

When McCullough was questioned at Police Headquarters, he said he and his two passengers had stopped at a saloon in Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, for a drink, and that he thought the bartender had called the two men by name. He said he could not remember the names used by the bartender, nor the location of the saloon.

The police description of the two men was as follows:

No. 1—Five feet 8 inches tall, slim build, about 130 pounds, sandy hair, light complexion, clean shaven and wearing a light brown fedora hat, tan raincoat, and white silk muffler.

No. 2—About 5 feet 5 inches tall, 30 years old, 140 pounds, dark complexion, dark blue suit and dark blue coat with belt in the back and a black derby hat.

The bank employes and depositors who saw the men and the chauffeur were taken to Police Headquarters to look for the men in the Rogue's Gallery, where it was said that no positive identifications had been made. Finger-print experts were sent to the bank to look for the marks of No. 2 on the bank furniture.

De Witt C. Peal, the paying teller, was 45 years old. He lived at 1,126 Pacific Street with his wife and child. Henry W. Coons, the Assistant Treasurer, died shortly after the shooting in Williamsburg Hospital. He was 45 years old, married, and lived at 422 Fenimore Street, Brooklyn. Detective Doody was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital, where it was said that his injuries were not serious.

After the police had finished questioning McCullough late last night, they locked him up in the Flushing Avenue Station on a charge of being an accessory to homicide. The police asserted that McCullough failed to account satisfactorily on many points regarding his part in driving the robbers to and from the bank.

ROBBERS GET $1,800.

Bind Watchman and Loot Produce House Safe.

Detectives are searching for the two armed men who last night bound and gagged John H. O'Brien, night watchman of the Samuel Lichtenstein produce house, 107 Barclay Street, and then robbed the safe of $1,800 in cash. The thieves knew the combination of the safe.

The detectives of the Beach Street Police Station believe that the men concealed themselves in the building before it closed. As O'Brien was making his rounds one of the robbers covered O'Brien with a revolver and commanded him to put up his hands. The other robber quickly bound the watchman's hands and feet, put a gag in his mouth, and threw him to the floor. They then hurried to the office, quickly opened the safe, and took all the cash. O'Brien was treated by Dr. Davis of the Broad Street Hospital for lacerations of the head.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Evs. at 8. Mat. Today at 2.
SMOKING RESUMED at the WINTER GARDEN
AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"
Sunday Night Concert
A DAZZLING ARRAY OF TALENT

Century Grove Roof of Century Thea., at 11:30. Phone Col. 8800
New Century A SENSATION
Midnight Whirl

CENTRAL B'way & 47th. Sry. 17. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Today & Wed., 2:30.
Alice Brady
Personally in
Forever After
Sun. Eve. Concert. Adelaide & Hughes & Big Bill.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Today, 2:15.
JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY'S HOME AGAIN
With MACLYN ARBUCKLE—TIM MURPHY

BIJOU 45th. W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
H. B. Warner in Sleeping Partners with Irene Bordoni

BELMONT Thea., 48th. E. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
WALKER WHITESIDE in THE LITTLE BROTHER With TYRONE POWER. "Intensely Dramatic."—World.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
WM. COLLIER
In "NOTHING BUT LIES"

BROADHURST 44th. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mat. Today & Thurs., 2:15.
BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK
NORA BAYES
In her Joyous Play LADIES FIRST

BOOTH 45th. W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
Clare Kummer's New Comedy BE CALM CAMILLA
"PURE GOLD."—Corbin, The Times.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers Not a War Play THE Season's Hit
UNKNOWN PURPLE
with RICHARD BENNETT.

44TH ST. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today MACBETH
MANTELL Tonight MERCHANT OF VENICE
Next & Final Week: Mon., Thurs. & Sat. Nights, Louis XI.; Tues. Night, Richelieu; Wed. Night, King Lear; Fri. Night & Sat. Mat., Romeo and Juliet; Special Wed. Mat., Fritz Leiber as Hamlet.
Prices 50c, $1.00, $1.50. Boxes $2.00.

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The Crowded Hour

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THE COMEDY HIT
TEA for 3
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LITTLE SIMPLICITY
at the
Evgs. ASTOR THEATRE Matinees Today
"Delightful Musical Play. Full of heart interest and yeurth and beauty."
—Wesley Hamer, American.

Shubert-Riviera B'way & 97th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today at 2:15.
Highest Price Orch. Seats Evs. $1.00. The Man Who Came Back, with Laura Walker
Next Week—LOMBARDI, LTD.
SUNDAY CONCERT—1:30 TO 11:30 P. M.

39TH ST. Thea. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Today, 2:30.
London Success BETTY AT BAY

SHUBERT W. 44th St. Tel. Bryant 8439. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed.
BETROTHAL
By MAETERLINCK Author BLUE BIRD Mat. Today 2:30

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.
SOME TIME with ED. WYNN
MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE.

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
The BIG CHANCE
With MARY NASH

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
FLORENCE REED in ROADS of DESTINY

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
Louis MANN & Sam BERNARD in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
UNDER ORDERS

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
BERTHA Kalich
A. E. Anson | Chrystal Herne, Lee Baker, Albert Bruning | "THE RIDDLE: WOMAN"

French Thea. du Vieux Colombier
65W.35th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Th., 2:15.
This Week Le Gendre de M. Poirier
Seats 50c to $2. Tonight, Popular Prices.

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle, 59th. Phone Col. 9590. Evs. 8:15; Mat. Today, 2:15.
"The most sparkling gem Gilbert & Sullivan have produced."—Eve. World.
SENSATIONAL COMIC OPERA SUCCESS!
THE Gondoliers "A triumph."—Times.

PRINCESS Matinees Today & Wednesday. Evenings at 8:25.
Smartest of all Princess musical comedies
"OH, MY DEAR"

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. 8:30. LAST 2 TIMES
Last Mat. Today, 2:30.
A STITCH IN TIME Happy Play —with— IRENE FENWICK

MOROSCO West 45th Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:20.
"UTTERLY CHARMING."—Dorothy Dix.
Florence Nash
In Dario Niccodemi & Michael Morton's SPARKLING FRENCH COMEDY
"REMNANT"
With Orrin Johnson AND SEASON'S BEST CAST.

COMEDY Thea., 41 St., nr. B'y. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Thurs., 2:30.
Norman Trevor, Cyril Harcourt, Peggy Hopkins A PLACE IN THE SUN

John Barrymore
in TOLSTOI'S REDEMPTION
PLYMOUTH W. 45th. Evs. 8:30.
Phone Bryant 40. Mats. Today & Wed.
PLYMOUTH THEATRE—SPECIAL
THIS MORNING 10:30
WALTER HAMPDEN
"Greatest Living Hamlet."—Clayton Hamilton. "—all but flawless."—Times.
HAMLET
PRICES 50c, $1.00, $1.50.

LOEW'S 7th AV. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1
Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. "Where Poppies Bloom".
Next Week—"SEVENTEEN," with Gregory Kelly.

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NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42d St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:15.
THE REAL LAUGHING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE YEAR
THE KLAW & ERLANGER'S TIMELY GEM OF JOY AND MELODY
GIRL BEHIND THE GUN
Seats Now for Xmas and New Year's.

ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue (Another Follies)
and NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC
BEYOND IMITATORS—ENTIRELY DIFFERENT ENTERTAINMENTS—Reservations 240 Bryant.

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS
CYRIL MAUDE in C. Haddon Chambers' Comedy Masterpiece. THE SAVING GRACE
Dec. 23d, Wm. Gillette in "Dear Brutus."

LIGHTNIN Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:30.
GAIETY, B'way & 46th Street.
and ANOTHER SMITH-GOLDEN HIT
3 WISE FOOLS Evs. 8:30. Mts. Today
CRITERION, B'way, 44th St. & Wd., 2:30

Cohan & Harris West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written
THREE FACES EAST
Hundreds Turned Away Every Performance.

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THIS WEEK ONLY
HARRY LAUDER AND COMPANY
Evs. 8:15. Lauder at 9:30. Matinee Today, 2:15—50c to $2.

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FRANCES STARR
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The Rainbow Division of Musical Comedies.
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with ELEANOR PAINTER

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
'ALLO! THE Better 'Ole
With MR. and MRS. COBURN

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & WED., 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON AND JOSEPH CAWTHORN in "THE CANARY"
SAM HARDY DOYLE & DIXON

STANDARD B'way, 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1.
EUGENIE BLAIR in "EAST LYNNE"
Mat. Today, 25-75c.
NEXT WEEK HENRY MILLER and RUTH CHATTERTON in "A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE"
Notable Company, incl. Jose Ruben.

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EVES. 8:15. MATS. TODAY & WED., 2:15.
THE FUNNIEST OF ALL THE SOLDIER MUSICAL COMEDIES
"Good Luck Sam"
DON'T MISS IT—THE "ISADORA DUNCAN" SOLDIER BALLET IS THE FUNNIEST EVER STAGED.
ENGAGEMENT LIMITED. Seats Now at Box Office and Tyson & McBride's. (Reg. Prices)

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Today Mat. at 2. Daughter of the Regiment. Hempel; Scotti, Diaz. Cond., Papi.
Tonight, 8. World Premiere—"Il Tabaro," "Suor Angelica," "Gianni Schicchi." Farrar, Muzio, Easton; Crimi, De Luca, Montesanto. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sun. Eve. Concert, 50c to $2. Thelma Given, Violinist. Homer; Couzinou, Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8, Marouf. Alda, Howard; De Luca, Bothier, Chalmers, Segurola. Cond., Monteux
Wed. at 8:15. Ledelette. Easton; Caruso, Chalmers, Didur. Cond., Moranzoni.
Thurs. at 8, Aida, Muzio, Homer; Crimi, Montesanto, Mardones. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8. Faust. Farrar, Delaunois, Howard; Martinelli, Couzinou, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. at 2, Forza del Destino. Ponselle, Braslau; Caruso, De Luca, Mardones. Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c. to $3), La Boheme. Alda, Romaine; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Papi.
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TOMORROW (SUN.) AFTERNOON, DEC. 15.
Russian Symphony Orchestra
Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK.....Soloist

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Matinees Today & Wednesday, 2:15.
LAST 10 TIMES.
DAVID WARFIELD
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Prices 25c to $1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1.
Always 500 Orch. Seats at $1.

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GREAT SPIRITUAL PLAY.

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SUNDAY EVE. 8:30, & MONDAY MAT., 3.
"WARTIME ENGLAND"
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Seats Today Mat. & Eve. only, box office price. Caruso in Ledoletta. All operas. Subscriptions bought, sold, exchanged. CONSOLI, 1438 B'way (40th-41st St.) Phones Bryant 7877-7878.

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Soloist: GABRILOWITSCH
Tickets, 50c. to $2.00, at Box Office.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15.
Catherine Crawford & Fashion All Seats
Girls, Novelty Minstrels, McCowan, Reserved
Gordon & Co., 6 other big acts. 25, 35, 50

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. | Popular Prices.
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RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. 20, 30, 60 Evs. $1 | ELSIE FERGUSON "Under the Greenwood Tree," Scenic. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1918.

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THE ALLIED ARMIES AND GERMANY.

The understanding between America and her allies that seasoned troops must remain in France indefinitely, each nation being strongly represented, was not prompted by an apprehension that the German people have any desire to continue the war, or that the German Army in the hands of conspirators of the old régime would be formidable if won over by them. Armies of the Allies must remain in France and subject to call because no one knows what a day may bring forth in Germany. Political conditions there are in a state of ferment. The Ebert Government at Berlin is an experiment and may not last. Thus far, with the support of returning units of the army, it has been able to keep the Spartacides in check, but unless a national convention is peacefully elected the Socialist republic, which Commissioner EBERT promises the people, will be no more than a name to conjure with. The army is the most powerful and yet doubtful factor in a situation of great perplexity. Doubtless the soldiers have had enough of war with Marshal FOCH and the allied armies, but will the soldiers declare for the republic which EBERT invites them to help to build, will numbers of them be seduced by the "Reds," or will they succumb to the blandishments of the old order?

At present there is no dependable Foreign Office with which Governments of the Allies can deal. According to one observer, it is still the Foreign Office of Imperial Germany, in spirit and obstinacy. Dr. SOLF, whose relations with the Ebert-Haase Cabinet have always been strained, has resigned, and somebody must be found who can do business in proper form with Versailles. It was proposed to convene the Reichstag in order to provide the Socialist Government with what is called a "parliamentary basis," which might give it character in negotiations with the Allies. But the project was soon abandoned. On the one hand the Ebert-Haase coalition has to conciliate a Soldiers' and Workers' Council with Bolshevist tendencies, and on the other it must reckon with the reactionaries. All factions are making appeals to the army. Elsewhere in old Germany there has been the spectacle of the abdication of Kings, Princes, and Grand Dukes. No longer is there the shadow of a federation. Upheaval, dislocations, confusion worse confounded, uncertainty about the future, are the state of the once orderly and easily governed German people. The moderates are in possession of the safety valve at the present time, and the prospect that they will be able to establish a stable government on the foundation of a national convention is becoming brighter. But the consummation cannot be assumed. There is a good deal of powder around, and there are many incendiaries.

To see that terms of the armistice are carried out troops of the Allies are already in Germany. With reinforcements they may yet be obliged to pacify the country and to save it from Bolshevism before a peace can be concluded. It is not inconceivable that some part of the German Army may have to be beaten again before Germany's house is set in order. Veteran troops of the allied armies must obviously be ready for any one of several emergencies. In the Winter of 1870-71 the Germans had to deal with conditions in France somewhat similar to those now confronting the Allies in Germany. When Paris was almost at its last gasp General TROCHU told the Provisional Government that an armistice was imperative. THIERS, as its representative, went into conference with BISMARCK, proposed terms, and argued for a National Assembly which should discuss terms of peace. BISMARCK declared that there must be a "proper body" with which he could treat authoritatively. A few days later the Commune was declared in Paris, but BISMARCK, calculating that THIERS and his friends would regain the ascendency, consented to continue negotiations. It was almost three months after a National Assembly at Bordeaux had elected THIERS President of the republic that the Commune was cast out in Paris after severe fighting with the troops of the new Government.

The formal treaty of peace with Germany was signed on May 10, 1871, because there was at last a responsible Government in France. The application to the case of Germany is plain enough, but it must be realized that the problem the Allies have to deal with is even more complicated and sinister than the civil disorders and struggle of factions which balked BISMARCK for fully six months after the resistance of the French in the field had ceased in the Autumn of 1870.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S CHALLENGE

If "the secret of success is constancy to purpose" the America's Cup is in danger, for Sir THOMAS LIPTON, at the age of 68, has challenged again and for the fifth time. According to RORY O'MORE, "there is luck in odd numbers," but Sir THOMAS's fourth challenge, in 1913, came to nothing on account of the war. A soothsayer interpreting the new challenge could therefore give him little hope, but might point out that he expected to win with his four-leaf Shamrock in 1914 and the test is yet to be made.

When Reliance, the American defender, won two fairly close races from Shamrock III. in 1903 and the challenger was lost in a fog in her third effort, which was hard luck, Sir THOMAS LIPTON, a good loser always, seemed to have had enough. Three defeats would have satisfied an ordinary yachtsman, but after ten years of thinking it over he startled the New York Yacht Club by daring it to another contest. Shamrock I. had been disabled in one race; Shamrock II. had finished first in a race and lost it by a hair on time allowance; and the fog mishap of Shamrock III. was no race at all. From a review of these "might have beens" Sir THOMAS may have thought that luck would come his way if he never gave up; moreover, he could challenge with a smaller boat and might catch the Americans napping. Shamrock IV. was a seventy-five-footer. She came over a good deal of a mystery, and from a time antedating the war her forgotten home has been in South Brooklyn. However, there are no barnacles on Shamrock IV. She may prove to be a magical boat in the capricious airs down Scotland Light way, where so many lovers of yachting have gone to see international races and returned wearily home without seeing a start or a finish.

After twenty years of coveting the America's Cup and three years of trying, Sir THOMAS LIPTON deserves another trial for the cup, and he will have sympathizers. He has done a good deal for the sport and taken his lickings with a smile. At the same time, he will never get that cup if the New York Yacht Club can outsail him by an inch or a second, which is as it should be. The qualifying races of the Vanitie, Resolute, and Defiance in the Summer of 1914 were not inspiring, and a defender was not chosen. The Resolute, however, pleased most of the critics. After four years of desolating and depressing war honest sport is in order again; and if there is any sport more exhilarating than an international race on a sunny sea touched with whitecaps, half a gale if you will, human experience has no record of it.

THE BRITISH ELECTION.

It is a strange Parliamentary election that will be held in Great Britain today. That it is under new conditions, that the balloting is all done in one day, that the Representation of the People Act has increased the electorate by about two million men and six million women, that women are eligible to the House of Commons, that the number of seats and the basis of representation have been raised—these things are but incidents in the sudden extraordinary progress of the British democracy. The disappearance of the plural voter, the entrance of women into politics, the soldier in politics, the merging of old political oppositions in a common, unpartisan policy are in themselves remarkable enough. For three years the life of Parliament has been extended beyond the term provided by the statute. Mr. ASQUITH, the head of the official Liberals, regards a new election as superfluous and disastrous. Yet it seems right that the new electors should no longer be deprived of exercising their privilege, that the next British Government should have a direct mandate from the people, and no longer be dependent upon inferences and extensions from the obsolete controversies of 1910.

The singular, the striking fact about today's election is that it will be a verdict to approve or disapprove the work of one man, an old Radical, practically without a party, and whose hands are held up by Unionists and Conservatives who regarded him ten years ago as a despoiler and destroyer of property and vested rights, the strangler of the House of Lords, going about like a raging lion, seeking, among aristocrats and the well-to-do and persons of fixed income, whom he might devour. Among the old territorial aristocracy he is still regarded as a sort of Welsh DANTON. The Liberals charge him with "betraying" Mr. ASQUITH and making love to the Unionists. They say that he is a Tory. The straitest sect of Unionists is sure that he is making use of them for the benefit of the Liberals. The Labor Party affects to regard him as a deserter, an accomplice of the "Tories," an autocrat and a despot. The Nationalists are hot against him because he did not insist on instant Home Rule, and because he did insist on Irish conscription, which was never applied. He has no party. He has a large collection of enemies. His opportunisms, his supposedly too intimate connection with certain newspapers that affect to dictate the policies which they guess at or hear of in advance, his controversies with some of the army chiefs, his adventures into amateur strategy, a thousand reasons and surmises bred of the excitable state begotten by war, even among the sturdiest minds, have been urged against him. In the stress of the stump he may have seemed to advocate policies more extreme than a British Government would soberly favor. It should be another tie between Americans and their British friends wherever elections are held, that in the matter of "campaign" heats, ardors, and extravagances, it is hard to tell which is the superior.

Today the British people will pass judgment upon the work of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE in the war. They will utter also their confidence in him for the work of social and economic and political reconstruction. There can be no doubt of the result, though it will not be definitely announced for two weeks, while the soldiers' votes are being counted. Everything indicates a victory for this second "pilot who weathered the storm." It is necessary to remember that that personal and patriotic triumph will not and can not mean popular approval of the stringent and excessive policies advocated by some of Mr. GEORGE's newspaper supporters who are trying to magnify their office.

MR. HOHENZOLLERN'S DETECTIVES.

Fears of persecution! Has a too well-known imperial neurotic added them to his long folies de grandeur? According to the Amerongen correspondent of The London Express, Mr. HOHENZOLLERN's temporary place of retirement swarms with detectives, "the pick of ex-Emperor WILLIAM's force at Potsdam." One may be sure that those select Potsdam Vidocqs, if they have been transferred to Dutch soil, haven't changed their mentality in changing their sky. They can be depended upon to be blind to whatever is and impregnably sure of whatever isn't, to find mare's nests in proportion to their salaries. "The former "Emperor is said to be in constant "dread of bomb-throwers and other "assassins, and always carries a "small revolver." As firm believers in the essential humor of this fantastic planet, we are bound to believe this, to hold as undeniable truth that "his "suite and the detectives have added "at least one hundred to the popula- "tion of the village of Amerongen."

No doubt the correspondent has met some of these students of the ratiocination of detective stories at the hour, not uncontinuous in some parts of the Netherlands, of schnapps. Why should anybody want to injure Mr. HOHENZOLLERN? His friends may be presumed to wish him well. His enemies want to have justice done to him according to the forms. The world's sense of justice would suffer if there were in the world a crank capable of taking "a wild justice" upon Mr. HOHENZOLLERN. If he has assembled any brood of undetecting detectives, it is in response to his own megalomania and to carry out his thirty-year program of making himself talked about. Earnest students of his career and case will be sorry if he keeps on yielding to the irresistible temptation of overplaying his part. At present, that part, as he conceives it, is that of the Persecuted Virtuous Hero. In a Simon-pure detective story, however, it is the detection of the mystery, not the moral character of the principal personage, that counts. Now there is no sort of mystery about Mr. HOHENZOLLERN. He is clear, in large print, easy to read.

FOOD FOR EUROPE.

Our Government promised four months ago that this nation's friends in Europe should receive 17,500,000 tons of our foodstuffs during the current crop year. We sent to them in the preceding year 11,820,000 tons, and the average of such exports for three years before the war was only 5,533,000. "The cessation of hostilities," said Mr. HOOVER a few days before he sailed for Europe, "creates "an enormously increased demand for "food, and we must be deeply con- "cerned that the starving millions "liberated from the German yoke "shall have supplies that will enable "them to return to health and pros- "perity." It is now expected that the quantity exported will be enlarged from 17,500,000 to at least 20,000,000 tons. What are the supplies from which the cargoes will be drawn?

The area of leading food crops here was increased last year by 23,000,000 acres, or about 9 per cent., and this year there was another addition of 5,600,000. Consequently there have been large surpluses. The wheat crop of a year and a half ago was only 651,000,000 bushels, and the quantity needed for shipment was obtained only by restricting consumption at home. But 919,000,000 bushels were harvested this year, and 300,000,000 can be sent to Europe without reducing the normal domestic supply. Canada can spare 100,000,000. Release of ocean carriers from war service is affecting the export movement. In the week that ended on the 5th the shipments were 8,614,936 bushels, following an average of only 3,200,000 for the five weeks immediately preceding. It may be, however, that Europe will not take all that North America can spare, because the great surpluses of two southern countries are beginning to move. Australia has about 200,000,000 bushels, and dispatches on Nov. 17 said that a group of ships carrying 3,000,000 bushels had started for Europe. Argentina's new crop increases the surplus there to 175,000,000 bushels, nearly all of which has been bought by the British and French Governments. In connection with this purchase Argentina has recently offered the buyers a loan of $240,000,000 for two years. We could spare 200,000,000 bushels of corn, but there is little demand for this grain, and it can be had at lower prices in Argentina, where the surplus is 100,000,000 and residents have been using it as fuel. The withdrawal of 300,000,000 bushels of North American oats, rye, and barley would leave enough for our own wants.

In his survey of the world's supplies Mr. HOOVER found a shortage of pork and dairy products. This country will be able to satisfy the demand included in his comprehensive estimate of 20,000,000 tons. During the war our farmers, in response to the Government's suggestions or appeals, increased their holdings of live stock. At the beginning of the present year they had 66,828,000 cattle, although the annual average for the five years that ended with 1914 was only 58,676,000, and the number of hogs had increased from an average of 61,865,000 to 71,374,000. Secretary HOUSTON's report shows that the production of beef, pork, and mutton rose from 16,325,360,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1917 to 19,495,000,000 in 1918. Larger herds and this growth of meat supply permitted exports of 2,847,688,154 pounds of beef, pork, and dairy products in the fiscal year that ended with last June, although the average for three years preceding the war was only 1,208,693,789. The cultivation of new gardens and other small tracts of land has made considerable additions to the vegetable supply which are not included in official crop reports.

There is no danger that withdrawal of 20,000,000 tons of foodstuffs will not leave enough for the support of our own people. So far as wheat is concerned, in all probability the restrictions recently canceled will not be renewed. Conditions will suggest and require careful saving and reasonable economy in the use of food supplies, but Americans will not suffer from hunger because 20,000,000 tons are taken for those who are on short rations, or even starving, in Europe.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Proposes a Wrong Preference.

No patriotic American, and none even decently grateful for great benefits nobly rendered, does fail to sympathize with the desire of the Municipal Civil Service Commissioner, Mr. DRENNAN, to show how much the country appreciates what our soldiers and sailors did for us in the great war. The national debt to these men is enormous, and the first payment on account certainly must be the taking of effective measures for assuring their material future by opening to them paths toward profitable employment in the many sorts of work for which they are fitted by capacity and training.

That they should have preferential treatment, to some degree, as against other seekers for paid positions, is both reasonable and proper. There would and could be no reasonable objection if, as between two men of like competence for performing the duties of a given departmental position, one with and the other without an army record, the former should get the place. But Commissioner DRENNAN goes further than that. A reading of the suggestions he makes for changing the civil service laws reveals that, if they were adopted, places in these departments would all go to the men discharged from the army and navy, and would go to them in practical disregard of whether or not they had the competence required for the conduct of public as for private business.

He does, indeed, demand that the army or navy candidate shall get in examination a rating of 75 in a possible 100, but for military service he would add to this low marking points up to a total of 15, according to the length of such service, and the application of that system would result, in effect, in giving all, or next to all, departmental jobs to men selected for a reason quite irrelevant to the work to be done.

Experience Condemns His Plan.

A Civil Service Commissioner should be the last man to make a proposal that could not be accepted without violating the fundamental principle on which modern civil service is differentiated from the old spoils system. If there were no other way by which the returning soldiers and sailors could be started again as self-supporting civilians, of course that way would have to be adopted. It is not the only way, however, and it is about the worst of all the ways by which a most commendable end can be attained.

For many years after the civil war its veterans were thus favored, with results that must be known to everybody who has given any attention to the subject.

A return to the old method of selection and tenure might revive all of the old scandals, and the worst consequences of the change would fall, ultimately, on its supposed beneficiaries, for they would suffer not only as a part of the general public from the wastefulness of any incompetent service which might be rendered, but they would be the victims of the inevitable demoralization incidental to the acceptance of ill-advised favors. That there are many veterans of this war well fitted for the performance of departmental duties nobody would think of denying. But those who are so fitted can and should compete on equal terms with other candidates for public employment.

This Time Action Is Demanded.

It is pleasant to read, coming from an official in a place as high and responsible as is the Health Commissioner of America's greatest city, that there need be felt here no fear of another influenza epidemic in the near future. The reading would be considerably more pleasant, however, if it were not so easy to recall that no longer ago than last Fall Dr. COPELAND as confidently told us all that in a population as well fed and strong as ours the influenza would have no chance to assume epidemic form, and that, even if we did have a few cases of it, they would be light. A few weeks later the whole country was struggling with pestilence that cost it something like 400,000 lives and seriously interfered with the conduct of all its activities, including those of war.

At present, therefore, what would be pleasantest reading of all would be announcements of preparations to prevent another affliction of this sort and a vigorous education of the public and the medical profession in whatever means science provides for protecting us from another desolating plague like the one which has just "burnt itself out." For from many parts of the country there are coming reports that the fires of infection show signs of blazing up again.

That wholly effective measures can be taken seems to be doubtful, but certainly more can be done than was done here and in the East generally. In the Far West there was a general resort to the use of face masks. These, if of the right kind and rightly worn, do give some protection, but they are worse than useless if the wearing of them is done only by the light of unassisted nature—if it be ignorant and careless, that is.

Of the various serums and lymphs that have been devised—there seems to be no hope of getting them called anything except "vaccines"—none has yet won anything like the unanimous or general approval of the doctors, but several of them have seemingly reduced the death rate among patients sufficiently numerous to show beyond question that along this road safety should be sought, and that in time it will be found there if the seeking be sufficiently intelligent and vigorous.

Who Sold Them Gasoline?

A London dispatch announced yesterday that two British military officers had just made in an airplane a journey from Egypt to the Baluchistan border of India and that they purposed to continue their flight till they reached Delhi. The distance already covered was stated to be 2,548 miles and the time of actual flying thirty-six hours. That, on the face of it, is at the rate of a little over seventy miles an hour, a speed which, for an airplane, would not be worth recording except for the fact that the trip was made over a stretch of country about as wild and uncivilized as could be found in any part of the world. If aviation is practicable there, aviators need not fear to traverse any part of the sky, unless it be, perhaps, the utterly desolate continent that surrounds the south pole.

The adventurous Britons evidently made more than a few landings. At some of them, such as Damascus and Bagdad, airplanes have been seen before, though they must still be astonishing spectacles to the majority of the people living in those ancient cities and their environs. At other places on the route, however, what could the savage tribes have thought when the big birds buzzed over their heads or landed in their fields? Probably what the rest of us thought, a few years ago, when the same amazing spectacle was presented to our astonished eyes—that the impossible had been accomplished and the dreams of insanity realized.

The tribesmen had, however, what we lacked—the venerable, easy, and always convenient explanation of magic. But as they are not fond of magicians, the wonder is that they did not shoot men to them so obviously the practitioners of that oldest of the arts.

Another Censor Appears!

An advertisement in The City Record asks that bids be sent to the Park Commissioner of Brooklyn Borough for the privilege of selling newspapers at certain mentioned stands on land under his control. The wording of the advertisement is peculiar even to the point of being startling, for not only does it define the privilege as that of selling the "leading" newspapers and magazines, but it reserves to the Commissioner the truly astonishing right—if it be a right—"to designate and determine the leading newspapers which must be offered for sale at the stands."

This is a large prerogative, and something more than doubt of its legality is warranted. It implies a pretension to the power to tell a news-vendor what he shall not sell, as well as what he shall, and neither of them, so far as can be recalled, is granted to the Park Commissioner by any article in the City Charter.

Appreciation of British Spirit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much pleased to read in a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES what an English officer had to say of the character and fighting qualities of the American officers and men. Only a few days ago I received a letter from my brother, who has been with the 11th Engineers for about eighteen months. Recently he has been transferred to the headquarters of the Third Army. He has this to say in connection with his impression of the British officers and army:

"I am still, as much as ever, in love with your old friends the British. After over a year with them, I can say your judgment of them was O. K. They are a marvelous race. Their armies are magnificent, and they are to my mind the highest cultured race on earth. There is nothing I have ever seen quite so wonderful to me as the typical British officer, who combines all the qualities of a fearless fighter with those of the instinctive gentleman. I have been with them and seen them come out of their dugouts after having "tea," and walk down the communication trench into the front line for "stand-to," every button polished and boots and belt shining like mahogany. They always say that if they must die they will die as gentlemen. There is no doubt that all this has had an enormous effect in keeping up their morale, in spite of the fearful losses they have sustained, and has made possible the wonderful actions they fought during the final stages of the last decisive advance, when they were taking thousands of prisoners a day and chasing Fritz at the rate of some ten miles each twenty-four hours." CHARLES E. WILLIAMS.

New York, Dec. 12, 1918.

Reversed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before the war it was "Deutschland Ueber Alles," but now, fortunately, it is "Alles Ueber Deutschland," and we are all happy.

S. SUPERB.

New York, Dec. 1, 1918.

THE GERMAN WAR DEBT.

Compensation Required by Allies Should Be Paid Before It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The German Empire in December, 1918, is just as dead as the Southern Confederacy was in April, 1865. It is, therefore, quite in order for the Allies to deal with the German so-called imperial debt in the same way that the Northern people dealt with the Confederate debt. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, adopted immediately after the war of 1861-65, provided that "neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, * * * but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

Why should not the German debt contracted in getting ready for this war and in prosecuting it be similarly treated? Let the Allies stipulate in the treaty of peace imposed upon the conquered Germans that no part of their war debt, using that term in its widest sense—imperial, State, or municipal—shall be paid, principal or interest, until they have fully paid and satisfied all the pecuniary claims of the Allies for reparation and restitution. In this way the several German States into which the late "Empire" breaks up will start out with very little or no public debt.

Thus all discussion as to Germany's ability to pay is entirely eliminated. She will be in a position to pay her debts to the Allies by making loans which will constitute a first lien. These obligations, principal and interest, will easily be met as they mature and the Allies will get their money. When these loans are paid or funded or otherwise taken care of to the satisfaction of the Allies, but not before, the old imperial debt can be made automatically to revive. There would in that way be no repudiation but a mere postponement. Honest and legitimate claims would come first, and their old debt, hanging over their heads for a century or two, would give the maddest Teuton pause, if he got it into his dull head at any future time to commence another such war.

Of course, this provides only for such part of the claims of the Allies as is to be paid in money. The surrender of stolen territory, the colonies, the fleet, naval and mercantile, property carried away from France and Belgium and the other invaded countries that can be traced and recovered, and all the rest of it—well, that's another story. Let us commence by putting these savages in a position to pay us in money what is due us by releasing them from the present obligation to pay themselves the interest or principal of their internal debt. That will punish the Junkers who own the German bonds and please and release pro tanto the impecunious classes in Germany who own no bonds, and at the same time cleverly fine those Americans who stupidly or criminally invested in German war loans before or after we came into the war. It will deal out a very even-handed justice all around and facilitate the payment of honest debts.

CHARLES F. BEACH.

New York, Dec. 6, 1918.

WAR NAMES FOR STREETS.

Some Suggestions Offered as Appropriate for Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present time seems to furnish an occasion when certain streets of our National Capital might fittingly be renamed. The large number of streets, some of them important business thoroughfares, now designated merely by letters of the alphabet, have always appeared to me a monumental example of the lack of imagination and utilitarianism which foreigners have often considered to be characteristically American. We know better, of course, but many of us, I fancy, have been ashamed to reflect that in the capital city of the nation, with all the wealth of Indian, English, French, and Spanish names that might have been drawn upon to recall the romance and glory of our history, the dull-minded arbiters of such things as the naming of streets were unable to rise higher than the barren, commonplace level of numerals and the alphabet. Would it not be an appropriate and worthy commemoration of the great men and great events now being celebrated by the whole world, if the alphabetically named streets of Washington should be renamed after the victorious commanders and the great battlefields of the war, keeping the alphabetical order in initial letters? The following list will indicate how easily this could be done, and what an abundance of material there is for such a purpose:

Argonne, Allenby, Aisne; Bug, Berthelot, Brussiloff; Château-Thierry, Cambrai, Cantigny; Debeney, Diaz; Foch; Gouraud; Haig; Joffre; Kitchener; Lens, Laon; Metz, Marne, Mons; Nivelle; Oise; Pershing, Petain; St. Quentin, Queant; Rheims, Rawlinson; Sedan; Uskub; Verdun; Wassigny, Woevre; Ypres. JAMES S. GREGG.

Hampton, Va., Dec. 6, 1918.

A Place for the Maimed Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A young man, named William Pilzer, (ex-regular Supply Sergeant, 12th U. S. V.,) at present manager of a commercial firm where I deal, remarked: "There seemed one thing lacking in the impromptu peace celebration on the 11th of November, viz., there appeared to be no especial place for the maimed soldiers who have returned to the United States with the loss of limb, eyesight, and bearing the burden of other disfigurements."

I have frequently thought of these words and wonder if in a future celebration there could not be some particular place of honor provided for these brave men who have suffered so much for their country.

M. R. GARRETTSON ANDREW.

New York, Dec. 1, 1918.

THE GREATER THING.

Build thou the Spirit's templed home.
But then, require and wait the sign!
Is the dome for the shrine, or the shrine for the dome?
Is the shrine for the lamp, or the lamp for the shrine?

And the lamp—of alabaster rare—
Is the flame for the lamp, or the lamp for the flame?
To that ardor ambushed in the air
A farthing candle were the same!

Is the Dream thine that haunts thee so—
With sidelong smile and subtle stir?
Or, art thou but the Dream's—to go
Whither it will, its servitor?

And Love—say, dost thou count it thine,
Who wast a beggar ere it came?
Or, art thou Love's—the lamp, the shrine
And Love the very altar-flame?

Thyself!—However thou didst plan,
Thou art not anywise thine own!
But thou art greater, by a span,
Than ere this truth by thee was known.

May thy sight tell thee—single, true,
Past each world-semblance that deludes,
Which thing is greater of the two—
Because the other it includes!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

BRITON APPROVES OUR NAVY

Sir John Foster Fraser Sure Power Will Be Used Only for Peace.

Sir John Foster Fraser, who has been traveling in this country for nearly a year, paid high tribute to the United States in his farewell speech, delivered at a dinner of the Society of Arts and Sciences, last night at Delmonico's. He pointed out that while attempts were being made to create discord between the United States and Great Britain, there was really no fear of their success, for the two countries were one in their desire to secure the peac of the world.

Referring to the complex problems to be solved at the Peace Conference, the speaker showed that, while we were actuated by the same principles, we were not yet of the same mind with regard to important details. "We give our blessing to small nationalities," he continued, "rising out of the ashes of broken empires, and yet he is blind indeed who does not appreciate that there is difficult and possibly perilous work in re-drawing the map of Europe and in reconciling the conflicting ambitions of comparatively small but proud European races. We regard with trepidation the ruthless license, plunging toward anarchy, which is the aftermath of newly gained liberty. We are optimistic in believing that all will be well in the end, but the road we have yet to travel will be long, it will be rugged, possibly sometimes beset with pitfalls and calling for patience and wide-minded statecraft on the part of the leaders of our respective countries."

Sir John felt that all Europe was rejoicing that America was taking part in the settlement of the future of the world. "But sometimes I wonder," he added, "what is going to be the rôle played by America in the tortuous and hazardous work which has to be carried through on the other side of the Atlantic. I know of some of the tremendous perplexities of the situation and because I have good reason to admire and love your country and understand its power for good, I cannot believe that in the labor of reconstructing the old hemisphere you, as a nation, are going to content yourselves with giving counsel and occasionally offering criticism.

"Now that you have come into your heritage as a world power I say the hour has arrived when you must accept some of the heavier responsibilities of your position. You should not be content with sitting at the council of the nations, but be prepared to take your direct share in securing peace and maintaining order in less developed regions which need guidance and assistance. A great mass of this work has hitherto devolved upon the people of Great Britain. I am proud of the British Empire and what it signifies, but I know I am expressing the views of vast sections of my own countrymen when I say that if you fulfill your high duty you will actively and I trust permanently assist in the political development and material progress of other lands that need aid, say, in certain parts of Africa and Asia and your decision will be hailed with enthusiasm by the people of Great Britain. The tasks which lie before our two nations are not those of antagonism but of co-operation.

"We know that you are building a great navy not as a menace, but to assist in making the peace of the world assured. And if we two peoples, who are now bound together by a common purpose, having cemented our friendship by the blood of our sons, whose hearts have gone out to each other, now make a pact of fealty, there will be no question of rivalry, no dispute about the respective size of our navies, for there will then be a united navy, because both navies will have the same object, the guardianship of the peace of the world."

BILLION IN WAR STAMPS.

Year's Total Near That Mark—New Issue Begins on Jan. 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The program for sale of war savings stamps in 1919, announced today by the Treasury, is almost identical with that followed this year, as relating to cost of the stamps in various months. In January the stamps worth $5 face value will be sold for $4.12, and will increase 1 cent a month until next December. They will not mature until Jan. 1, 1924, or one year later than the stamps now on sale.

Thrift stamps costing 25 cents each will be sold throughout the year. They will be identical in design and size with the present thrift stamps, but will be blue instead of green. The war savings stamps, also blue, are considerably smaller than the present issue.

New cards on which war savings stamps are to be attached will be issued and 1919 stamps should not be attached to old cards. If a war savings certificate has been only partly filled with this year's war savings stamps, it will be entirely valid and may be redeemed eventually at the maturity value of the stamps it bears. The new stamps will go on sale Jan. 1.

Indications now are that the sale of war savings stamps this year will be about a billion dollars, as $930,000,000 in sales have been reported to date and belated reports after Jan. 1 are expected to swell this considerably.

War savings agents, the Treasury has announced, should exchange their old stamps for those of the new issue between Jan 1 and 10, but if this is neglected until after Jan. 10, old stamps may be affixed to cards and redeemed at Post Offices.

CHILE AND PERU MAY AGREE.

Both Reply in Friendly Terms to Proffer of Good Offices.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Chile and Peru have replied in friendly tones to the identic note of the United States urging upon them the supreme importance of adjusting amicably their controversy over the Provinces of Tacna and Arica, and tendering the aid of the United States alone or in conjunction with other American States. Peru indicated a wish that the good offices of the United States might be employed to bring about a settlement, while the Chilean Government contented itself with expressing appreciation of the spirit of the offer.

Both replies, it was announced, were informal and transmitted orally through diplomatic channels. Formal notes will probably follow.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 13.—President Wilson's note to the Chilean Government expressing the desire that the questions at issue between Peru and Chile be amicably arranged, and the Government's answer to the President's message were read in the Chamber of Deputies today. The reply to the President declares the Government's desire and unshakable determination to preserve peace and to carry out the conditions of the treaty of Ancon, which, it says, the Government believes, must solve the controversy between Chile and Peru without the necessity of war.

The Chancellor of the Chamber declared that Chile had never refused to proceed to the consummation of the treaty of Ancon, and that the Government would make the greatest efforts to accomplish this end. The Chancellor's declaration is unanimously approved by the newspapers here.

German Envoy to Spain Recalled.

MADRID, Dec. 12, (Associated Press.)—Prince Max von Raibor et Corvey, German Ambassador to Spain, has been recalled to Berlin, according to the newspaper El Sol.

AMERICA'S POWER TO DEAL ABROAD

Property Clause of Constitution Not Alone the Source, Says Sutherland.

RIGHT SUBSISTS IN NATION

Government Possesses Complete Dominion by Guarantees of Freedom.

George Sutherland, ex-President of the American Bar Association and former United States Senator from Utah, delivered the third of his series of eight lectures established by George Blumenthal, the New York banker, before members of the Faculty and student body of Columbia University in Havemeyer Hall last evening. His subject, in general, is America's new place in the world in its constitutional aspects, and the topic last night was "The External Powers—Extent and Limitations." The greater part of the lecture was taken up with a discussion of the source of the National Government's power to govern, as well as acquire, territory outside the limits of the United States.

Senator Sutherland said that the so-called "property clause" of the Constitution frequently has been quoted as conferring the power to govern, and the United States Supreme Court has so held. But the speaker said that, "with the utmost deference," he questioned the soundness of that conclusion. The clause reads: "That Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States."

The authority to govern territory of the United States does not come "within the intendment of the framers of that clause or the flow of its words," the speaker declared. The power exists, nevertheless, he added, and it must be found among the powers of the General Government.

In part, Senator Sutherland said:

"It is time we realized, not in phrases merely but in fact, that the Constitution is not a petrification, nor the charter of a petrification. This is a progressive nation in a progressive world. As the nation goes forward, the government, which has been organized to put the will of the nation into operation must go forward. It has been frequently said that the meaning of the Constitution does not change, and this is true; but the things which fall within the scope of the Constitution constantly change.

"As these changes come—very profound in their character sometimes—the old powers are sufficiently comprehensive to embrace them. It is not necessary to create new powers to meet the altered conditions, any more than it is necessary to coin new words to describe them; the old powers and the old words possess an inherent elasticity which gives them an indefinite capacity for new extensions and applications.

"Without this capacity for indefinite extension the written Constitution long since would have become a tradition, and the Union itself, perhaps, have fallen apart from its own weakness. Fortunately, the doctrine of strict construction which denied this capacity did not prevail, but was decisively overthrown. Since then the rule has undergone a process of gradual but continual and certain liberalization.

Recalls Louisiana Purchase.

"The most striking illustration of the application of this broader rule is that involved in the acquisition, and somewhat less clearly in the government of new territory. There is no provision in the Constitution by which the National Government is specifically authorized to acquire territory; and only by a great effort of the imagination can the substantive power to do so be found in the terms of any or all of the enumerated powers.

"The question arose very early in our history in connection with the Louisiana purchase. It has been asserted that Mr. Jefferson thought the acquisition without constitutional warrant, but what he challenged was the power to incorporate it into the Union. In the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin, the acquisition was justified either under the constitutional power to make treaties, or as an exercise of inherent right of the United States as a nation. Chief Justice Marshall upheld the validity of the acquisition under the treaty-making power, saying that the 'Government possesses the power of acquiring territory either by conquest or by treaty.'

"That the General Government possesses complete powers of sovereignty as well as full ownership in new territory is well settled. The property clause of the Constitution has frequently been quoted as conferring the power to govern.

"That an organized subdivision of the outlying national domain is called a Territory, and that the same term is used in the clause under consideration, is a coincidence without substantial significance. It happened to be so designated instead of being called a colony or a province, which, in fact, it is. The former is a governmental subdivision—a corporate institution; the latter is merely a portion of the earth's surface—a piece of real estate. It is in the latter sense that the power to make rules and regulations respecting the territory as well as the other property of the United States is conferred.

"From these various considerations it would seem to follow that the clause in question is a mere property clause, having no relation to the high powers of general legislation or the sovereign functions of government.

General Power to Govern.

"Nevertheless, the power unquestionably exists, although the sources must be traced to considerations quite apart from the property clause of the Constitution. It is a power which no State Government can exercise and yet one whose exercise is so palpably essential that it cannot be supposed to be among the powers impounded by being reserved to the people. It must, therefore, as a matter of imperious necessity, be found among the powers of the General Government; and the basis upon which it rests is that of national supremacy.

"In legislating for the government of a Territory, Congress is not limited to the powers enumerated in the Constitution. Its auth

STARTS 'STAR' FUND FOR JEWISH DRIVE

C. L. Sulzberger Appeals for 100 to Give $1,000 Each for Some One in Service.

SABBATH HALTS CAMPAIGN

Rabbis Are Urged to Impress on Congregations the Need for $5,000,000 Fund.

Because of the Jewish Sabbath, no reports were received last night at the Hotel Biltmore headquarters of the Jewish Relief from Captains of the teams striving to raise $5,000,000. In commenting on the campaign Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, its director, said last night:

"We especially appreciate the services of the hundreds of volunteer workers who have been untiring. We have had both Jews and non-Jews, including school teachers, accountants, and other skilled workers, Jew and Gentile, who have offered themselves and asked nothing but a chance to help.

"The actual cash receipts in the present campaign amount to 70 per cent. of the pledges, a figure that has no precedent in previous drives."

An appeal was sent out last night by Cyrus L. Sulzberger for men and women to join the group headed by Mr. and Mrs. Sulzberger, who have started out to have 100 honor stars dedicated by contributions of $1,000 each in honor of the donors' near relatives in the service. These contributions are to be apart from any other gifts to the fund. The appeal read:

"A mammoth star has arisen at headquarters containing 100 smaller stars, each to bear the name of the donor in honor of our boys in service, and in gratitude for their safe return. Will you be one of a hundred who, apart from any other contributions to the fund, are willing to give $1,000 to dedicate such a star to a dear relative or friend, and at the same time make his service a blessing by bringing aid to the hundreds of thousands of cold, starving, and shelterless sufferers?"

An appeal went out from headquarters last night from the committee in charge of English-speaking congregations, Dr. Nathan Stern, Dr. Rudolph Grossman, Dr. David H. Harris, Dr. Moses Hyamson, and Dr. H. Pereira Mendes. Their letter to their fellow rabbis said:

"Every member of your congregation has doubtless made a contribution, but we know that many do not yet fully realize the dreadful privation and dire suffering of our coreligionists abroad. Such a period as that of the present has never before been experienced. In addition to the horror of a war, the inhuman pogroms are following our unfortunate brethren. If our citizens could be made to understand how great is the need abroad for every possible assistance, they would give to their uttermost.

"Please make another appeal from your pulpit at your Friday or Saturday service. The attached cable messages give but a faint idea of the horrible conditions, but we know you can bring the proper picture before your audience in your own splendid way."

Two cable messages were received yesterday. One, addressed to Jacob H. Schiff, was dated at Vienna and signed by Rabbi Sternberg. It read:

"A protest was made at a mass meeting which was held today by the orthodox rabbis of Bukovina and Galicia against attacks made on Jews in West and Central Galicia. In those regions the Jewish population has been murdered, robbed, and their women have been bewished. Aid and protection are requested."

From Chief Rabbi Ritter at Rotterdam, Holland, came this cable addressed to the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman:

"I receive from Galicia many authentic reports by wire and letters about terrible pogroms on Jews there. Robberies and murder. Not even possible to bury corpses. Polacks terrible enemies to Jews and nobody protects them. Request soonest possible travel to Washington. Influence American military go to protect and stop dreadful anarchy."

Albert Lucas, Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee which collects and disburses relief from American sources, announced last night that these additional appropriations have gone forward: Poland, $250,000; Lithuania, $150,000; Courland, $50,000; Palestine, $100,000 ($80,000 for Jerusalem and the rest of Palestine including Galilee and Samaria, and $20,000 for Damascus;) Rumania, $50,000; Galicia, $500,000. Individual remittances to Courland also have been arranged for.

A feature that interested yesterday's informal gathering of workers at headquarters was the announcement of H. B. Rosen, who organized a series of theatrical benefits for the fund, that seats for the midnight vaudeville at the Palace tonight had been oversubscribed. It is anticipated that one of the biggest crowds ever gathered in that playhouse will witness the entertainment and that $50,000 will be realized for the fund.

Sam A. Lewisohn yesterday paid $1,000 premium for one of the boxes at the Palace, and Judge Mulqueen not only purchased a box but contributed to the fund. A contribution was received from H. H. Outerbridge, former President of the Chamber of Commerce. To Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Secretary of the Campaign Committee, there came a $2 contribution from Victory de Nezze, an Italian by descent in the United States Navy, who declared that he wished to give in token of what the Jews have done for him and others during the war.

A $10 check was received from the Mothers' Club of the Hannah Lavanburg Home, and Nathan Jackowitz, representing Spinoza Lodge 633, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, brought a contribution of $100 from the treasury of the lodge.

Parisian Modistes Sue Countess.

The Countess Eula H. Potulicka, now living at the Hotel Leonori, Madison Avenue and Sixty-third Street, was made defendant in the Supreme Court yesterday in four actions by Parisian modistes to whom she has owed bills for gowns and hats dating from 1911 to 1918. The largest claim is for $713, and the total is $2,205.

The Putnam Bookstore
2 west 45 St. just west of 5th Ave.
The Children's Book Room
Books for Every Age of every publisher
Toys, Dolls, Games but None Made in Germany

LEO ORNSTEIN MARRIES.

Pianist Wed to Miss Pauline C. Mallet-Prevost by Magistrate Grohl.

The marriage of Leo Ornstein, the Russian pianist and composer, and Miss Pauline C. Mallet-Prevost, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Severo Mallet-Prevost, took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the residence of the bride's parents, 1,135 Park Avenue, this city, the ceremony being performed by City Magistrate Frederick J. Grohl, who adjourned Jefferson Market Court for an hour that he might officiate.

There were no attendants, and aside from the parents the only persons present were Miss Betty Krotel, daughter of the late City Magistrate Paul Krotel, and Joseph Spencer, the Clerk of the Jefferson Market Court, who were the witnesses. The bride wore a gray velvet gown with silver fox fur, topped by a hat covered with gray feathers, and the bridegroom's gift, a single large pearl, as a pendant.

On their return to New York they will make their home in one of the apartment hotels.

Miss Van Lennep to Wed Today.

Miss Claire T. Van Lennep, daughter of Mrs. Frederic Van Lennep, and Major Charles H. Higgins, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., will be married this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. A small reception will follow at the home of Mrs. Van Lennep, 160 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Fete in Aid of L'Union des Arts.

A musicale and fashion fête will be given on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at 15 East Fifty-second Street, for the benefit of L'Union des Arts. May Peterson and Robert Cousinou of the Metropolitan Opera are to appear, also Les Instruments Anciens. Mrs. H. P. Davison, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., and Mrs. John S. Rogers are among the patronesses. Miss Martha Maynard of 653 Fifth Avenue is receiving applications for tickets.

Dances for Navy and Army Officers.

A series of four dances for officers will be held at the Hotel Vanderbilt, on consecutive Saturday evenings, beginning tonight. They will be given by the Woman's Naval Service for the officers of the navy and the army officers of aviation fields Nos. 1 and 2 at Mineola, L. I. The suppers for the occasion, also the cigarettes, have been donated. Mrs. Albert Gleaves, Mrs. W. B. Franklin, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Ormie Wilson, Mrs. McDougall Hawkes, Mrs. Melvin Bronson, Mrs. James Speyer, and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock are among the patronesses.

Victory Ball Tonight.

Colonel J. Hollis Wells and his staff of the old Seventy-first Regiment, just returned from service overseas, will attend the Victory Ball tonight in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, admission for which is only 50 cents. A large number of wounded men from New York regiments are to occupy boxes. Two military bands will play.

Monroe H. Rosenfeld, Song Writer.

Monroe H. Rosenfeld, song writer, died yesterday of acute indigestion at his home, 64 West 107th Street, at the age of 56 years. Born in Richmond, Va., he had made his home in this city for the last thirty years. He was at one time a reporter on The World and later New York representative of several Chicago papers. For the last twenty years he had directed the Rosenfeld Musical Press Bureau at 1,547 Broadway. Among the popular songs he composed are "Johnnie, Get Your Gun," "With All Her Faults I Love Her Still," "Hush, Little Baby, Don't You Cry," and "I'm the Man that Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo."

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY A. HART CONNER, 91 years old, died Thursday night at her home, 63 Highland Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

NICOLAUS BRUEL, head of the coffee firm of H. Becker & Co., died Thursday at his home in New Rochelle. He was 68 years old.

Police Sergeant HARRY P. WHITE of 2,074 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx, died suddenly yesterday morning in the station house.

WILLIAM G. HICKS, 39 years old, an old employe of the Long Island Railroad, is dead at his home, 10 Randall Avenue, Rockville Centre.

CHARLES W. RANTOUL, Sr., father of Charles W. Rantoul, Jr., died yesterday at his home in Sanford, Fla. Mr. Rantoul was 80 years old.

EDWARD A. HINE of Hine Brothers, printers and publishers, died yesterday at his home, 43 Fernwood Road, Summit, N. J. He was 55 years old.

FRED ERWIN WHITING, for many years business manager of The Boston Herald, died yesterday at his home in Auburndale, Mass. He was 60 years old.

JACOB MANHEIMER, 54 years old, died suddenly yesterday at his office, 519 Broadway. He was a shirt manufacturer and lived at 745 Trinity Avenue.

JOHN A. JAMISON, for fifty-five years with the wholesale drug firm of Schieffelin & Co., died Thursday at his home, Bloomfield, N. J. He was 76 years old.

JOHN B. RICHARDS of Dover, N. J., died suddenly Friday night in his automobile while returning from a cattle buying trip in Rockaway. He was 72 years old.

AUGUST C. THOMAS, 53 years old, died yesterday at his home, 36 North Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y. He was connected with the Walker Engraving Company of this city.

Mrs. JANE CHANNER, a native of London, England, and widow of James Channer, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, 158 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-first year.

W. F. SLEMONS, former member of Congress and Brigadier General in the Confederate Army and one of the signers of the Arkansas articles of Secession, died Thursday in Monticello, Ark., at the age of 89 years.

WILLIAM DAVIS HOWE, one time an Alderman of Mount Vernon, N. Y., died Thursday night at his home in Mount Vernon at the age of 57 years. He was a member of the firm of Chard & Howe, dealers in lubricating oils.

Mrs. MAY DEERING PIERCE, wife of Theron F. Pierce, and daughter-in-law of Henry Clay Pierce, died in Roosevelt Hospital Thursday. She was the daughter of Mrs. James A. Deering, 719 Fifth Avenue. She was 37 years old.

Mrs. MARY E. WALDRON, an active member in the women's societies of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, in Brooklyn, died at the home of her daughter in Pelham, N. Y., on Wednesday. Her home was at 902 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN A. HARTCORN, a member of the New York Cotton Exchange and formerly of the firm of H. Hentz & Co., brokers, in Manhattan, died of typhoid fever on Thursday at his home, 235 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Hartcorn was 46 years old and belonged to the Brooklyn Civic Club.

EDWARD KENDALL, 68 years old, who was well known as a theatrical advance agent, died yesterday morning in the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, who was an actress. Mr. Kendall was a member of the Friars' Club and of the Mecca Lodge of Masons.

WILLIAM BAXTER CALVERT, 79 years old, for the last year sergeant-at-arms of the Board of Aldermen, who was once Timothy Sullivan's right hand man, died on Thursday at his home, 176 West 105th Street. Political offices he had held included Superintendent of Markets, and Superintendent of the Bronx Tenement House Department.

Lieutenant WILLIAM J. TIGHE, 26 years old, attached to the Quartermaster Department, died in the Georgetown University Hospital in Washington of pneumonia following influenza. Lieutenant Tighe was one of five children of Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Tighe of 350 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, four of whom were in the service. The others were Sergeant Raymond Tighe, who died at Camp Lee two months ago; John, who is at sea with the U. S. Navy, and Miss Agnes Tighe, a yeowoman at the local port.

Free Synagogue
CARNEGIE HALL
57th Street and 7th Avenue
Sunday Morning, December 15th, at 10:45
HAMILTON HOLT, Esq.,
Will Speak on
"THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS."
All Are Welcome.

Born.

TIBBETTS.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, 1918, to Chaplain and Mrs. Norris L. Tibbetts of Winchester, Mass., a daughter, Louise Mason Tibbetts.

VAN DYKE.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Karl S. Van Dyke of 91 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, a son, Carl Skillman, Jr., on Friday, Dec. 13, 1918.

Engaged.

PLOTKIN—FINE.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Fine announce the engagement of their daughter, Esther Miriam, to Mr. Maxwell Plotkin, son of Mrs. Deborah Plotkin.

Died.

ALVAREZ.—Miguel, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at his residence, 236 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, beloved husband of the late Julia Alvarez, (nee Hogan.) Requiem mass Saturday morning, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Nativity, Classon Av. and Madison St., Brooklyn. Kindly omit flowers.

ANDREWS.—On Dec. 11, 1918, of pneumonia, Frank C. Notice of funeral hereafter. Detroit papers please copy.

ANDREWS.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 13, 1918, at Danbury, Conn., William Chauncey Andrews, retired actor, of Richfield, Conn., formerly of Ridgewood, N. J., aged 60 years, member of Actors Order of Friendship. Funeral Monday, Dec. 16, at the First Congregational Church of Richfield, Conn., 11 o'clock A. M., on the arrival of Pittsfield Express, New Haven Railroad, leaving Grand Central Station at 8:50 A. M. Train returning to New York leaves Richfield 12:08 P. M. Burial service at Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson, N. J., Monday, Dec. 16, at 3:30 P. M.

BAHR.—Brethren of Charity Lodge, No. 727, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend funeral services of our late brother, Charles W. Bahr, at Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

CHARLES A. HILLIG, Master.
JOHN J. FARBRIDGE, Secretary.

BERLINER.—Rhoda F., (nee Freudenthal,) beloved wife of Edwin Berliner, after a brief illness, in her 26th year. Funeral strictly private, at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

BERLINER.—The members of the class of 1913, Barnard College, desire to express their grief for the loss of their classmate, Rhoda Freudenthal Berliner, and beg to extend to her husband and family their profound sympathy.

BIRDSALL.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 13, 1918, Frank B., husband of Carrie E. Birdsall. Funeral services at 356 Gates Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BOCK.—On Dec. 13, 1918, Frederick, beloved father of Fred Bock, Kathleen Walsh and Madeline Brewster, at his residence, 10 Elinor Place, Yonkers, N. Y. Solemn high requiem mass at St. Dennis Church, 10 A. M. Monday.

BROADUAX.—Suddenly, at Belmar, N. J., William Hall Broadaux, in the 65th year of his age, husband of the late Sylvinia I. Broadaux and father of Dr. Mary E. Broadaux. Funeral services will be held at 79 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J., Sunday, 2:30 P. M. Interment Mt. Hebron Cemetery, Montclair Heights, N. J. Relatives and friends invited.

BROPHY.—Mary J., (nee Mollie Welthy,) beloved wife of Lieutenant John R. Brophy, U. S. N. F. R., Dec. 11, 1918. Funeral from her late residence, 8,821 25d Av., Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Dec. 14. Solemn high mass of requiem at Church of St. Mary, Mother of Jesus, 23d Av. and 83th St., Bensonhurst, at 10 A. M.

BROWN.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 12, Edna Gladys, dearly beloved and only child of Benjamin J. and Nellie Welsh Brown. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.,) Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn, Sunday, 10:30 A. M.

BUTLER.—At her residence, 143 Woodland St., Hartford, Conn., on Friday, Dec. 13, 1918, Adelaide S. Butler, wife of John A. Butler and daughter of the late William D. Shipman. Services at Cedar Hill Chapel, Hartford, on Monday, Dec. 16, at 2 P. M.

CALVERT.—William Baker, beloved husband of Ada L., on Thursday, after a long illness. Funeral services Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 176 West 105th St. Interment private.

CARTER.—Entered into life eternal, at Stamford, Conn., on Dec. 13, 1918, Edward B. L. Carter, son of the late Galen A. Carter. The order for the burial of the dead will be said at St. Andrew's Church, on Washington Av., Stamford, Conn., on Monday morning, Dec. 16, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment will be at the convenience of the family. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

COCHRAN.—Dec. 12, 1918, Mary A. Cochran. Services at her late home, 501 West 113th St., Sunday, 1:30 P. M.

CONNER.—At Montclair, N. J., Thursday evening, Dec. 12, 1918, Mrs. Mary Almira Hart Conner, aged 91 years. Funeral service at her late home, 63 Highland Av., Montclair, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock.

CONWAY.—Of wounds received in action on Aug. 24, in France, Lieutenant Harry L. Conway, 405th Infantry, beloved husband of Mary Flood and son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward Conway. Requiem mass St. Agnes's Church, East 43d St., near Lexington Av., 10 A. M., Saturday, Dec. 14.

COSGROVE.—On Dec. 12, Patrick J. Cosgrove, retired Police Lieutenant of New York Police Department, and beloved husband of the late Margaret Donnelly. Funeral from his late residence, 1,283 Webster Av., near 169th St., Saturday, Dec. 14, at 9:30; thence to St. Augustine's Church, where a solemn requiem will be sung. Interment Calvary. Kindly omit flowers. Automobile cortege.

CURRIER.—At his residence, Sea Cliff, L. I., Dec. 12, 1918, Harold R. Currier, beloved husband of Vivian Kuehn Currier, in his 32d year. Funeral services at his late residence, Glen Av., Sunday, Dec. 15, at 1 P. M.

DOREMUS.—On Dec. 13, 1918, in his seventy-seventh year, Cornelius Doremus, husband of Clarissa Outwater. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 51 West 87th St., on Monday, Dec. 16, at 10 A. M.

EINSTEIN.—On Dec. 11, in his 50th year, James H., beloved husband of Augusta, and devoted son of William Einstein, and brother of Mrs. Eugene Isaacs and Robert E. of St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Mortimer Selig of New York. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., on Sunday, Dec. 15, at 10 A. M. St. Louis, Mo., and Jamaica, L. I. papers please copy.

FENNELLY.—Magdaline, on Dec. 12, in her 4th year, beloved daughter of Joseph and Mary A. Fennelly. Funeral from late home, 1,404 Avenue O, Sunday, Dec. 15, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

GARDNER.—Suddenly, Thursday, Dec. 12, Frederic, son of Ermina Gardner, aged 43 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 777 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, Dec. 14, 8 o'clock.

GAVIN.—At 309 West 101st St., on Dec. 13, Ann Sullivan, widow of Joseph Gavin, in her 73d year. Notice of funeral tomorrow.

GIBSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, 1918, Hubbard H. Gibson, in his 86th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 24 East 36th St., Bayonne, N. J., Saturday at 3 P. M. Train leaves Liberty St. (Central R. R. of N. J.) at 1:30 for 33d St. station.

GOLDSCHMIDT.—Albert, beloved husband of Clara, (nee Roos,) on Dec. 12. Funeral services on Sunday, Dec. 15, at 2:00 P. M., at his late residence, 403 Church Av., Brooklyn. Scranton (Penn.) papers please copy.

GRAESER. — On Dec. 9, 1918, of pneumonia, Lillie E., beloved wife of Dr. Herman R. A. Graeser of 118 West 111th St., (as heretofore announced,) and Dec. 12, 1918, of pneumonia, her daughter, Louise, in her twenty-third year. Mother and daughter to be interred at convenience of family. Relatives and friends may express their token of affection for the departed at above residence until Saturday, 10 A. M.

GREIFFENBERG.—Dec. 13, 1918, in his 74th year, Louis Greiffenberg. Body will lie in state Saturday evening, Dec. 14, and all day Sunday at James McGowan's Undertaking Parlor, 158d St. and Amsterdam Av. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

HARKNESS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1918, William Thomson Harkness, beloved husband of Alma H. Ballin Harkness, in his 54th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 296 St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

HAYENO.—Kinejo, on Dec. 12, at New York Hospital. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.,) Sunday, 3:30 P. M.

HEINEMAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, 1918, Gladys S. Heineman, beloved wife of Milton J. Heineman and devoted daughter of the late Irvin B. Hess and Myrtle Hess Strauss. Funeral from her late residence, 1,793 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Sunday, Dec. 15, at 10 A. M. Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.

HENRY.—Dec. 12, William Shea, nephew of Isabella Shea. Services at 96 Horton St., Elmhurst, L. I., Saturday evening, 7 o'clock. Funeral private.

HERRICK.—Dec. 12, Edward, beloved husband of Hattie and father of William and George. Funeral Sunday from his late residence, 2,191 7th Av. Services Saturday evening. Interment Kensico Cemetery. Auto cortege.

HINE.—Edward Avery, Summit, N. J., Dec. 13, 1918. Service at his late residence, 43 Fernwood Road, Sunday at 1:45 P. M. Interment private.

HUGHES.—Dec. 12, 1918, Lewis Everett Hughes, 141 Booraem Av., Jersey City Heights, N. J., aged 55 years. Funeral Monday, Dec. 16, 1918, 2:15 P.M.

Died.

JUDD.—Friday morning, Dec. 13, 1918, Willard Reynolds, beloved son of Orrin R. and Bertha Grimmell Judd, aged 10 years and 3 months. Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 22 Hart St., Brooklyn, Sunday, Dec. 15, at 2:30 P. M.

KESSLER.—On Friday, Leonard Nathaniel, oldest son of Max and Annie Kessler; brother of Henry and Arnold; age 18. Funeral Sunday, 11 A. M., 580 Lincoln Av., Brooklyn. Interment Washington Cemetery.

KETCHUM.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Friday morning, Dec. 13, 1918, at her residence, 27 North 17th St., East Orange, N. J., Kate Seymour, beloved wife of Frederick Hurd Ketchum. Funeral private. Cleveland and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

KLUGE.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Friday, Dec. 6, 1918, Adolph C. Kluge, beloved husband of Grace Marie, and father of Albert C. and Willard G. Kluge. Funeral service at his late home, 300 West End Av., New York City, Saturday evening, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

LASHER.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 13, Katherine Sweet, beloved wife of Duncan MacMillan Lasher and daughter of the Hon. William L. and Mary A. Sweet. Funeral service at her late residence, 396 Palisade Av., Yonkers, Saturday, Dec. 14, at 4 o'clock. Service and interment at Waterloo, Seneca County, N. Y., Monday. Rochester, Syracuse, and Geneva (N. Y.) papers please copy.

LAKE.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, 1918, Arthur G. Lake, Jr., W.-S., N. R. F., aged 24 years, son of Arthur G. and Alberta A. Lake, 803 Guyon Av., Oakwood Heights, S. I. Funeral service Monday, Dec. 16, 10 A. M., St. Patrick's Church, Richmond, S. I. Interment Moravian Cemetery.

LOHMAN.—On Dec. 13, 1918, Sophia A. Lohman, aged 70 years. Funeral from J. Winterbottom & Son's Funeral Parlors, 75 West 47th St., on Sunday evening, the 15th inst., at 7 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

McAFEE.—Mary Rankin, beloved wife of John Knox McAfee. Funeral services at residence, 339 West 84th St., on Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

McCARTER.—Suddenly, at Paterson, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 13, 1918, George S. McCarter. Funeral services on Monday, Dec. 16, at the Church of the Redeemer, Broadway and Graham Av., Paterson, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M.

McMAHON.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Dec. 13, John McMahon, father of John W. McMahon, in his 92d year. Funeral from his late residence, 344 South Broadway, Yonkers, Monday, Dec. 16, at 8:30 A. M., from St. Denis's Church at 9 o'clock. Interment St. Lawrence Cemetery, New Haven, Conn. New Haven papers please copy.

MANHEIMER.—Jacob, of 745 Trinity Av., suddenly, on Dec. 13. Funeral Monday, private.

MEYER.—On Dec. 12, in her 61st year, Emma B., beloved wife of Ernest Meyer. Lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.) Funeral Saturday, Dec. 14, 10:30 A. M. Private.

MORRISON. — McKee Dunn, 107th Infantry, killed in action in France Sept. 28, 1918. Washington and Detroit papers please copy.

MILNE.—At Plainfield, N. J., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Allen B. Laing, 49 Washington Av., North Plainfield, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1918, Isabel Rafferty, widow of Alexander H. Milne, aged 67 years. Services private. Automobile will be in waiting at the Plainfield Station on arrival of Liberty St., 5 o'clock train from foot of Liberty St., New York City, (C. R. R. of N. J.)

MURPHY.—Margaret, wife of Patrick Murphy, mother of Edward and Mrs. George H. Drew. Funeral from her late residence, 658 Teasdale Place, Bronx, Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 o'clock. Requiem mass SS. Peter and Paul Church, 10 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

OTTENDORFER.—On Dec. 12, 1918, of pneumonia, Louise, daughter of the late John Ottendorfer, Jr., and the late Lillie E. Graeser, in her twenty-third year. Interment will be made with her mother, who died Dec. 9, 1918, at convenience of family. Relatives and friends may pay their respects and affection to the departed at her late residence, 118 West 111th St., until Saturday, 10 A. M.

PIERCE.—On Dec. 12, 1918, May Deering Pierce of 2 Rutherford Place, daughter of the late James A. Deering and May Deering, his wife, and wife of Theron F. Pierce. Funeral services St. Ann's Church, East 13th St., Saturday, Dec. 14, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

POGUE.—Captain Samuel F. Pogue, age 37, Vice President of the H. & S. Pogue Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, of pneumonia, in Washington, D. C., on Thursday morning, Dec. 12, leaving a wife and two children.

POLLITZER.—Henrietta, (nee Moses,) widow late Sigmund Pollitzer and mother of Herbert, William, and Zerlina. Dec. 13. Funeral at residence, 661 West 151st St., Sunday, Dec. 15, 2 P. M.

PRATT.—At Monroe, N. C., on Dec. 13, Walter J. Pratt, son of the late James W. and Jane Pratt. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROBBINS.—At his home, 10 Prospect Terrace, Montclair, N. J., on Dec. 11, 1918, of pneumonia, John Y. Robbins, beloved husband of Lillian L. Robbins and father of Mrs. J. Graham Wright and John Y. Robbins, Jr. Services at his late residence on Saturday, Dec. 14, at 2:30 P. M. Automobiles will meet the Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken at 1:39 P. M.

ROBINSON.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1918, in his sixty-eighth year, William Robinson, husband of Martha A. Robinson, father of Mrs. Charles Henderson, Mrs. Edward J. Russell, and Winslow D. Robinson. Funeral service and interment private.

ROBINSON.—S. T. Lying in state THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St, Philadelphia papers please copy.

ROSENFELD.—Monroe. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Sunday, 9 A. M.

ROSENQUEST.—James W., beloved husband of Angela Russell Rosenquest, at Marseilles Hotel, Dec. 13, 1918, of pneumonia. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., Sunday, 1 P. M.

ROSS.—Julia Warner, wife of the late Charles B. Ross, at the home of her son, 68 Lost St., West Haven, Conn., on Dec. 13, in her 72d year. Interment at Spring Grove, Cincinnati. Cincinnati and Chicago papers please copy.

SAKMAN.—Isabel, at her residence, 945 Jackson Av., on Thursday, Dec. 12, after a short illness. Funeral private on Sunday.

SMITH.—On Dec. 12, 1918, Virginia McCauley Smith, beloved wife of William T. Smith. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., Saturday, Dec. 14, at 2:30 P. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

TANNENBAUM.—Moses, on Dec. 13, beloved husband of Pauline, father of Henry, Louis, and Charles. Funeral from his late residence, 558 West 140th St., Sunday, Dec. 15, 10:30 A. M.

THOMPSON.—Dec. 12, at his residence, 364 9th St., Brooklyn, James (Top) Thompson. Funeral services Saturday evening, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock.

TOLK.—Tammany Hall General Committee, Second Assembly District, regrets to announce the sudden death of their former Alderman, Moritz Tolk. Funeral from his late residence, 93 Forsyth St., Sunday, Dec. 15, 10 A. M.
MAX S. LEVINE, Executive Member.
MEYER GOLDBERG, President.
JULIUS L. KOPELOV, Secretary.

TOLK.—Moritz, suddenly, on Dec. 12. Funeral from his late residence, 93 Forsyth St., Manhattan, N. Y. C., on Sunday, Dec. 15, at 10 A. M. Friends and members of Composite Lodge, No. 819, F. & A. M., are invited to attend.

TROY.—Suddenly on Thursday, Dec. 12, in the 76th year of her age, at 1,357 Herald Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y., Ann Troy, (nee Corcoran,) wife of Thomas Troy. Kindly omit flowers. Funeral Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, Dec. 14.

TURNER.—Entered into life eternal, Dec. 12, 1918, George G., beloved husband of Lillie Hutchinson and son of Emilie P. and the late Archibald Turner. Funeral service at his late residence, 251 West 92d St., Sunday, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock.

TYROLER.—On Dec. 12, of pneumonia, at his residence, 3 West 128th St., Albert H., beloved husband of Augusta, father of John L., brother of Charles. Funeral notice later.

VEDDER.—In the service of his country in France, Nov. 5, Sergeant Harmon B. Vedder, Co. K, 107th Infantry, eldest son of Harmon A. and Effie B. Vedder. A memorial service will be held at St. James's Church, 71st St. and Madison Av., on Sunday, Dec. 15, at 4 P. M. Members of the Delta Phi Fraternity are especially invited.

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In Memoriam.

TURNER.—In memory of my beloved husband, Percival C. Turner, who died Dec. 14, 1916. VELMA B. TURNER.

Unveiling.

HUTKOFF.—The unveiling of the monument in memory of the late Nathan Hutkoff will take place at Mount Carmel Cemetery on Sunday, Dec. 15, 1918, at 1:30 P. M. sharp. In case of rain postponed until the following Sunday.

CORNELIUS DOREMUS DEAD.

Ex-President of Guardian Life Insurance Co. Dies in His 77th Year.

Cornelius Doremus, who until his retirement four years ago, was President of the Guardian Life Insurance Company of America, formerly the Germania Life Insurance Company, 50 Union Square, died yesterday morning at his home, 51 West Eighty-seventh Street, in his seventy-seventh year.

Mr. Doremus was born in Greenwich Street, Greenwich Village, and after his graduation from the New York Academy he entered the employ of the Germania Life Insurance Company as office boy upon its organization in 1860, advancing through the different grades to President. He suffered an acute attack of Bright's disease four years ago, when he resigned as President, but had since been acting in an advisory capacity as consulting director. For the last two years he had been confined to his home. Mr. Doremus was formerly an active member of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, Montauk Club, and the Indian Yacht Club.

Mr. Doremus married Miss Claussa Outwater, who survives, as do also one son and two daughters, Frederick S. Doremus and Mrs. Myra D. Paterson, of New York City, and Mrs. William A. McGibbon, of Harrison, N. Y.

Sheffield Hors d'Oeuvre Dish—$12

Fruit Bowl with Wrought Iron Holder—$15

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War Addresses

Last spring, by invitation of the Y. M. C. A., Bishop Luther B. Wilson visited France, Italy, and England. He visited the camps, talked with our boys, lived with them, addressed thousands of them, and brought back to America a personal message from General Pershing. His experiences are given in

"AMERICA—HERE AND OVER THERE"

Last month Bishop Wilson returned after six months' service as general religious director of the Y. M. C. A. in France. A recently returned "Y" secretary has told how, during one of the great "pushes," the Bishop took off his coat and worked all night and night after night with the stretcher bearers at a railway station.

After each return Bishop Wilson has been in constant demand to make addresses at important meetings. Whether or not you hear him, you will want to read

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Tomorrow, Sunday, December 15th, The New York Times will publish its annual appeal on behalf of

NEW YORK'S
ONE HUNDRED NEEDIEST CASES

This appeal, addressed to kind and generous hearts on behalf of those to whom Christmas holds out no cheer, has in past years brought thousands of dollars pouring in upon homes bereft of hope.

The One Hundred Neediest Cases have been chosen for The New York Times by four of the city's leading charity organizations. Every case is one of emergency, of bitter want.

The amounts contributed in the past as a result of these annual appeals have grown every year larger as the public came to understand their value, until last year they totaled $62,103, while the total number of individuals to whom Christmas aid came was 872.

Everybody---particularly children living in comfort---should read the brief chronicles of misfortune as told in tomorrow's Times, and thus derive a better sense of appreciation of their own good fortune.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Copper Stocks Under Pressure in a Quiet Market—The Railroad Problem.

An inactive stock market yesterday brought a weak tone as far as the industrial list was concerned, with less inclination among the railroad shares to seek lower levels. The day was marked by the predominance of professional operations, and bearish demonstrations found their chief outlets among the copper and steel shares. Some of the more prominent copper company stocks declined from 1 ¼ to nearly 3 points net, and the steel shares had substantial net losses at the close. The trading element turned its attention rather abruptly to the rail-road group, which had been unsettled the day before, influenced, presumably, by the fact that no new developments in regard to the future of the carriers appeared during the day. This is not to say that Director General McAdoo's proposal for five years of Government operation was not a live topic of discussion in banking circles. On the contrary, evidence was supplied in the comments of leading bank and railroad men that a great deal of their attention until the matter is decided by Congress must be devoted to the railroads. In this connection street railways and other units of public utility organizations are expected to play an increasingly important part in future plans for the country's transportation facilities. The opponents of Government ownership are maintaining a close scrutiny of the credit and physical position of such concerns, and, considering the matter locally, the continued decline yesterday of transit company securities indicated that investors and speculators were impressed by a good many factors surrounding the properties.

The copper stocks were affected by fresh consideration of the price situation. Operators on the short side found considerable material at hand to further their efforts in numerous rumors of sharp price concessions by corporations with sizable stocks of copper on hand. In case of copper, pessimistic reports find a particularly favorable soil from which to spring in that the copper producers have not been able to announce a definite position in regard to quotations after Dec. 31. It is expected that the situation will be somewhat clarified at a meeting between the producers and the War Industries Board at Washington late next week. A decision to be made from the comments heard among both producers and consumers is that the new year will be likely to start off with a lower copper price basis, and it would not be surprising if offerings under the twenty-six-cent level became frequent during the balance of this month.

The statement of the Bank of France showed gold holdings of $26,200,000 more than a year ago. Since the first week of October the outstanding circulation has been reduced $240,000,000. While the decline in circulation apparently reflected in large part repayments of advances by the Government, the contrast with the steady expansion of note issues by the Imperial Bank of Germany in recent weeks was impressive. The local money situation was practically unchanged from the previous day's developments, call money ranging from 6 down to 4 ½ per cent.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Trading was dull on the bourse today. The bourse will be close1 tomorrow. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 90 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 98 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 5 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

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High	6½
Low	4½ Low 5
Renewals	6 Renewals 6½
Last	4½ Last 5

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	6 Sixty days 6½
Ninety days	6 Ninety days 6½
Four months	6 Four months 6½
Five months	6 Five months 6½
Six months	6 Six months 6½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5½@6

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 6
4 to 6 months 6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.7570	$4.7570	$4.7570	....
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76½	+.0005
France—				
Demand	5.45½	5.45½	5.46½	....
Cables	5.45	5.45	5.45	....

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand	Cables.	Last. Change.
of Exch.	or Checks.		
4.8865 London	$4.7570	$4.76½	$4.76½
5.1826 Paris	5.45½	5.45	....
China—			
Hongkong	80.00	80.25	
Peking	150.00	150.25	
Shanghai	122.00	122.25	
40.29 Holland	42.375	42½	
19.20 Greece	19.35	19.45	
32.44 India—			
Bombay	35.43	*35.73	33½
Calcutta	35.43	*35.73	33⅜
5.1826 Italy	6.35¾	6.35	30½
Japan—			
Kobe	53.25	53.50	30⅜
Yokohama	53.25	53.50	30⅜
19.205 Spain	20.10	20.20	98½
50.00 Philippine Islands—			8⅝
Manila	49.875	50.00	150
26.80 Scandinavia—			7¾
Stockholm	28.85	29.10	17
Copenhagen	27.85	27.15	184
Christiania	27.85	28.10	25
South America—			100
42.64 Buenos Aires	45.00	45.25	39¾
34.42 Rio	36.35	36.50	52
5.1826 Switzerland	4.91	4.89	53
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.	129
100 rubles	18.00	18.20	98
500 rubles	17.90	18.10	43½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71¾	$4.72¼	$4.70¾

"Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $689,655,902; balance, $80,247,041; United States Treasury credit balance, $3,289,260; Federal Reserve credit balance, $61,721,951.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $15 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48¼d; in New York, $1.01⅛ official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$3,836,417	$70,706,092
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	7,513,141	631,070,155
Miscellaneous	51,418,971	533,180,745
Miscellaneous rev.	3,762,418	247,310,743
Total receipts	$66,631,949	$1,472,267,787
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	480,106,498	5,963,883,341
Excess of total rcts. over total disb.	59,274,254	111,015,829
Expenditures	546,737,445	7,435,601,078

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	....	8.67½	....	8.67½
Antimony	8.50	8.75	8.50	8.75
Quicksilver	$118.00	....	$118.00	....
Aluminium	*35.00	....	*32.00	....
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	34.00	....	34.00	....

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. s. d.	Thursday. s. d.
Copper, spot	122 0 0	122 0 0
Tin, spot	275 0 0	275 0 0
Tin, futures	270 0 0	270 0 0
Spelter	56 0 0	56 0 0
Lead	40 10 0	40 10 0

Old Canal & Railroad Bonds Bought
or appraised. Established thirty years.
R. M. SMYTHE, Produce Exchange, N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BRYANT PARK BANK.

New York, Dec. 14, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before it, will be held at the banking house, 220 West 42d St., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1919. Polls will be open from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M.

E. F. GIESE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO HOLDERS OF
JAMAICA WATER SUPPLY CO.
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee under Mortgage dated as of July 1, 1916, made by the Jamaica Water Supply Company to secure an issue of First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, hereby gives notice to the holders of said Bonds of its intention to apply on the first day of January, 1919, in accordance with the provisions of said Mortgage the moneys required to be paid into the Sinking Fund on or before December 31, 1918, and hereby invites offerings of Twenty-seven Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars ($27,900) face value of said Bonds at a price not to exceed 105% of the par value thereof and accrued interest.

Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned, 37 Wall Street, New York City, 12 o'clock noon on December 27th, 1918, and should be endorsed "Offerings of Bonds to Jamaica Water Supply Company Sinking Fund." The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

Dated December 14, 1918.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

CREW-LEVICK COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the above Mortgage, dated August 1, 1916, proposals will be received at the office of the Commercial Trust Company, Trustee, City Hall Square, Philadelphia, for the sale to the Trustee, for Sinking Fund account, on February 1, 1919, of $31,400 par value of said bonds at a price not to exceed 107 per cent and accrued interest. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part. Sealed proposals, stating numbers of bonds offered, and marked "Proposals for the sale of Crew-Levick Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent Sinking Fund Gold Bonds," should be presented to the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, December 18, 1918.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
H. W. STEHFEST, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, December 7th, 1918.

GULF AND SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

As provided in Section Seven of Article Two of the Mortgage securing the issue of bonds above described, the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on January 7th, 1919, for the sale to it of such bonds for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 110 per cent. and accrued interest, to the amount of $77,950.75, conditioned upon the payment to the undersigned of that amount on or before January 2nd, 1919, as provided in the said Mortgage.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security and Trust Company, Trustee.
By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.
December 7th, 1918.

NOTICE.

The payment of coupons and the transfer of stock of this Company heretofore made at its office, No. 60 Wall Street, New York, will, on and after December 16, 1918, be made by

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
60 Broadway, New York City.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
WALTER L. ROSS, Receiver.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY.

New York, Dec. 14, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before it, will be held at the banking house, 220 West 42d St., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1919. Polls will be open from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M.

E. F. GIESE, Cashier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	403,170	526,760	2,312,078
Year to date	186,045,823	177,310,362	221,726,387

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
50	55	100	Adams Express	54	54	54	54	— ½
24⅝	24⅞	300	Advance Rumely	24⅞	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
59	60	100	Advance Rumely pf	60	60	60	60	....
66	67½	200	Ajax Rubber	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¾	+ ⅜
3⅝	3⅞	500	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	2	200	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	....
31	31½	7,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30½	31⅝	30	31	+ ⅛
84	84½	12,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83	84	83	84	+ 1
101	101⅝	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
98⅝	100	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100	100	100	100	+1
62¾	62⅞	1,900	Am. Beet Sugar	62	63⅛	62	62⅝	....
45¾	45⅝	4,800	Am. Can	45⅝	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅝
97¼	98¼	300	Am. Can pf	97⅝	98	97⅝	98	+ ⅞
86¾	87½	1,200	Am. Car & Fdry	86	88¾	86⅝	86⅝	— ½
40½	41	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	41¼	41⅝	41	41	....
14	14⅜	100	Am. H. & Leather	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
71⅞	72⅜	500	Am. H. & L. pf. x d	71⅝	72	71⅝	72	— ⅜
41	42	300	Am. Ice	42	42⅛	41⅞	41½	— ⅛
57	57½	100	Am. Ice pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	57½	+ ⅛
56¾	57	2,800	Am. International	56¾	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
45¾	46	11,000	Am. Linseed	45	46⅛	45	45¾	+ ⅛
89½	90½	1,800	Am. Linseed pf	89⅝	92	89⅛	90¼	+ ⅜
63¼	64⅛	1,200	Am. Locomotive	63⅞	64⅛	63	63	— 1
3¼	4	200	Am. Malting	3½	3½	3½	3½	....
45	46½	500	Am. M. 1st pf. cfs	46¼	46⅞	46⅛	46⅝	— 1⅜
81⅞	82	8,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	82⅛	83⅛	81⅞	82	— 1½
87	88	200	Am. Steel F. x d	87	87	87	87	— 1½
95¾	96	1,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	97	97¼	96	96	— 1½
102¼	102⅝	4,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	103	103	102⅛	102⅛	— ⅞
57¼	58	900	Am. Woolen	57¼	58	57⅛	57⅞	— ⅛
29½	30	200	Am. Writing P. pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	— 2½
12¼	12¾	1,600	Am. Zinc, L. & S	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
64¾	65	15,300	Anaconda Copper	65⅜	65⅞	64¼	64½	— 1
13	13½	100	Asso. Dry Goods	14	14	14	14	+1
93	94	300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93⅝	93⅝	92⅞	93½	— ⅞
89	90	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	90	90	90	90	+ ⅛
110	110½	500	At., Gulf & West I.	111⅛	111⅛	110	110	— 1
74¼	75	7,400	Baldwin Loco	75½	76¼	74¼	74⅝	— ⅞
53½	53⅝	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	54⅞	54⅞	53⅜	53⅝	— ½
56⅜	57	100	Baltimore & O. pf	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	....
106	107½	100	Barrett Co.	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ⅝
66¼	66¾	11,000	Beth. Steel, class B	66⅝	67¼	66	66½	— ⅛
23	23¼	100	Booth Fisheries x d	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
33	33½	9,300	Brklyn Rapid Tran	35½	35⅝	32⅝	33	— 2⅝
8⅝	10	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
150	154	100	Burns Brothers	152	152	152	152	— 3
7¼	7⅝	200	Butte Cop. & Zinc	7¼	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	....
17	18⅛	100	Butterick Co.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
47⅞	48	100	California Packing	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
21	21⅛	100	California Petro.	21⅛	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	....
68½	69½	200	California Pet. pf	69⅝	69⅝	69½	69½	— ½
158⅝	159½	200	Canadian Pacific	159¼	159¼	159¼	159¼	....
90	92½	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	92	92	92	92	+ ½
62	62½	500	Central Leather Co	62⅜	62⅝	62	62	— ¾
34	34½	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	34½	34½	34½	34½	....
56⅜	56⅝	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	57	57¼	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
26½	27	100	Chi., Gt. West. pf. x d	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
45	45⅝	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	45⅞	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
77½	78⅝	2,200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	78	80	78	78½	— ⅝
26¼	26⅝	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	26⅝	26⅝	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
19½	19¾	800	Chile Copper	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	— ⅛
37⅞	37¾	1,000	Chino Copper	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
39	39½	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
45	48	200	Col. & South. 2d pf	46	46	46	46	+2
38½	39¼	600	Columbia Gas & El	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
98½	100	600	Consolidated Gas	100⅜	100⅜	99½	99½	—1⅜
8⅝	9½	200	Con. Int. Cal. Min	9	9	9	9	....
47	47⅞	2,100	Corn Products Ref	47⅝	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅜
102½	103	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	103	103	103	103	— ⅜
56¾	57	5,420	Crucible Steel	57⅞	58¼	56⅞	57	—1½
87½	89	200	Crucible Steel pf	89½	89	89	89	— 1
30½	31	1,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	30⅝	31	30½	30½	— ½
81	81½	300	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ¼
176	180	100	Del., Lack. & West	176	176	176	176	....
9½	10	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ½
45⅝	49	2,600	Distillers' Secur	49¼	49¾	45⅝	45⅝	— 4
12½	12⅝	500	Dome Mines	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	....
28⅜	29⅝	100	Elk Horn Coal	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ¾
15⅜	15⅝	1,000	Erie	15⅜	19	15⅜	15½	— ⅜
39½	41	100	Federal M. & S. pf	40	40	40	40	— ⅝
30½	30⅝	900	Gaston, W. & W	30	30½	30	30½	— ⅛
149½	151	100	General Electric	149	149	149	149	—2½
126	127	700	General Motors	127	127	126	126	—1
81⅝	82½	100	General Motors pf	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅛
56	56½	200	Goodrich Co.	57	57	56½	56½	—2½
78¼	80	1,100	Granby Consol.	80¾	80¾	78¾	78¾	— ⅞
93½	97	900	Great Northern pf	97	97	96½	96½	— ⅛
31⅞	31⅝	1,600	G. N. ctfs. for O P	31⅞	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
47½	48½	1,700	Greene-Can. Cop.	48⅜	48⅝	47⅝	48	— ⅛
65	68	100	Gulf States Steel	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
46½	47	200	Haskell & Barker	46½	46½	46½	46½	— ⅝
98	98¾	100	Hudson Coal	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛
46½	47	4,400	Inspiration Copper	47⅜	47⅞	46⅝	46⅝	—1¼
6⅞	6¾	7,500	Interboro Consol.	6⅞	6¾	6	6⅛	....
25	25¼	3,100	Interboro Con. pf	25	26⅜	24½	25	—1
113	114½	300	Int. Harvester new	114⅝	114½	114⅝	114½	— ½
27⅜	27⅝	2,700	Int. Mer. Marine	27	28	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
113⅝	113⅞	15,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf	113⅜	115	113½	113½	— ⅜
32½	32¾	800	Int. Nickel	32½	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
31¾	32¼	100	Int. Paper	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
63	64	100	Int. Paper pf., sta	63	63	63	63	....
20	20⅝	100	Kansas City South	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
54	55	100	Kan. City South. pf	55	55	55	55	....
64	65¼	500	Kelly Spring Tire	65	65⅜	65	65¼	+ ⅜
34⅝	34⅞	7,300	Kennecott Copper	34⅝	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
68	69	400	Lackawanna Steel	69½	69½	69	69	—1
49⅛	50¼	1,800	Lehigh Valley	50¾	50¾	49⅞	50	— ⅛
119	121	300	Lou's. & Nash.	120¼	120¼	120⅞	120⅞	— ⅜
28⅝	29½	200	Maxwell Motor	29½	29½	29	29	— ⅜
52	53	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	52½	52½	52	52	— ⅜
20⅝	21½	900	Max. Motors 2d pf	21	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	—1½
162	162½	15,700	Mex. Petroleum x d	162	162⅝	160½	162¼	+ ⅜
24⅞	25	4,300	Miami Copper	24⅞	25	23⅞	23⅞	—1¼
112⅝	112⅞	2,600	Midvale Steel	112⅝	113	111⅝	111⅝	— ⅝
65⅜	65⅞	200	Minn. St. L. new	14	14	14	14	....
5⅝	6	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26½	26½	2,400	Missouri Pacific	26½	26⅞	26¼	26¼	— ⅝
55¼	56½	1,100	Missouri Pacific pf	57¼	57⅞	56	56	—2⅝
74⅝	79	200	Montana Power x d	75	75	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅝
66⅛	89	300	Morris & Essex	70	70	70	70	....
....	....	100	Nat. Biscuit	100½	100½	100½	100½	....
16	16½	1,000	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16⅞	16⅞	16	16¼	— ½
46¼	47	400	Nat. Enam. & St.	47⅛	47⅛	47	47	....
66½	67	100	Nat. Lead x d	66⅝	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅛
105	107	100	Nat. Lead pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
18⅝	18⅞	900	Nevada Con. Cop	19⅛	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
33½	34½	400	N. Y. Tex. & Mex	35	35	33	33	— ⅝
76⅛	77¼	2,700	N. Y. Central	77½	77½	76½	76⅝	— ⅝
28	29½	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	29	29	28½	28½	....
34½	35	2,600	N. Y. N. H. & H	34⅞	35	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅝
17	17¾	200	Norfolk Southern	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+2
106	107	200	Norfolk & Western	107¼	107¼	107	107	....
94⅜	95¼	200	Northern Pacific	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ⅝
42⅝	43	1,200	Ohio Cities Gas	43	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
7½	8	200	Ontario Mining	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	....
47	49	100	Owens Bottle Mach	46⅝	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
34	34¾	800	Pacific Mail	34½	35	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
65	65½	2,300	Pan-Am.P.& T. x d	65⅜	65⅞	65	65½	— ⅛
46¼	46⅝	1,500	Penn. R. R.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
52	55	300	People's Gas, Chi	52	52	52	52	—1½
58½	63	100	Pere Marq. prior pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	—1½
31½	32	400	Philadelphia Co	32½	32½	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅝
43¾	44	700	Pierce-Arrow	44¼	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
16¼	16⅝	2,450	Pierce Oil	16⅝	16⅞	16	16	— ⅞
84	86	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	85⅝	85⅝	85½	85½	— ⅛
36⅜	36⅝	1,500	Pitts. & West Va	37¼	37¾	36¾	36¾	—1
119⅝	120	500	Pullman Co	120	120	119	119½	—2½
74½	74⅝	800	Railway S. S. x d	74⅜	76	74⅜	74⅝	— ⅛
102	103⅛	150	Railway S. S. pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	22	1,700	Ray Con. Copper	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
83½	83¾	4,500	Reading	84¼	84¼	83¾	83¾	— ⅜
74½	74⅝	2,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	75⅞	75⅞	74½	74⅝	—1¼
98	99½	1,000	Royal Dutch t r	99⅝	99⅝	97	98⅝	—1
16	16½	1,900	St. Louis-San Fran	16	16⅜	15⅞	16	+2½
62½	63	100	Savage Arms	62½	62½	62½	62½	....
9½	9⅝	100	Saxon Motor	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
168½	169	500	Seaboard Air Line	168¾	168¾	167	167	—3
15½	15⅝	200	Shattuck-Arizona	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
33⅜	33⅝	100	Sinclair Oil Refin	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
101⅛	102⅜	7,500	Southern Pacific	101⅛	102⅜	101½	101⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	20⅞	100	Southern Railway	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅛
70	70	300	Southern Ry. pf	70	70	69½	69½	+ ¼
88	88	100	Standard Milling pf	88	88	88	88	....
51⅝	53	11,900	Studebaker Co	53	53⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅛
52	53	700	Stutz Motor	53	53⅝	52	52	—1⅞
36⅛	36⅜	100	Superior Steel	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—1⅝
14⅜	14⅝	1,200	Tenn. C. & C.	14⅜	14⅝	14	14	—1
188	188	500	Texas Co.	188	188	187	187	—2¼
27	27	1,400	Texas & Pacific	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ¾
14½	14½	50	Third Avenue	14½	14½	14½	14½	....
80⅝	80¼	2,600	Tobacco Products	80⅝	80¼	79½	79⅝	— ⅝
39½	39½	300	Transue & Wms	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ½
52⅛	52⅝	1,700	Twin City R. T	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛	52⅜	+ ⅛
129½	130⅜	1,800	Union Pacific	129½	130⅜	129½	129⅝	— ¾
72⅜	72¾	100	Union Pacific pf	72⅜	72¾	72⅜	72⅜	— ⅛
105¼	105½	2,300	United Cigar Stores	105¼	105½	104½	104½	— ⅝
16¼	16½	400	United Ry. Inv. pf

SHONTS ASSAILS VENNER CIRCULAR

Interborough Head Says Statements About Bond Issue Are False and Misleading.

TELLS OF VENNER'S SUITS

Bankers Assert That Company Is Far from Financial Rocks Indicated in Advertisement.

Theodore P. Shonts replied sharply yesterday to a recent circular issued by C. H. Venner & Co. calling attention to "the painfully critical situation of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company." Mr. Shonts's reply, which was addressed to J. P. Morgan & Co., and made public by that house, said:

"The circular of C. H. Venner & Co., dated Dec. 3, entitled, 'Warning, Interborough Rapid Transit Company 5 Per Cent. Bonds—7 Per Cent. Notes,' has come to my attention.

"The investing public by this time is so familiar with Venner's unscrupulous methods of attempting to tear down the credit of stable properties like the Interborough, New York Central, &c., that it seems hardly necessary for me to say to you that his present circular is entirely misleading, and false in the inference that it seeks to convey.

"The income statement as set forth in my letter of Aug. 31, 1918, (reproduced by you in circular form,) is correct, and is made up in accordance with regulations laid down, not only by the Public Service Commission of New York, First District, which has jurisdiction over the operations of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, but also as prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in dealing with interstate railroad income accounts.

"I have no intention of analyzing all the misleading statements in his (Venner's) circular and shall limit my comments on it to stating that there is nothing therein which requires any modifications of the statements contained in my letter to you of August 31, 1918."

In his letter of that date, which he incorporates in his communication of yesterday, Mr. Shonts said in part:

"C. H. Venner is the well-known professional litigant, who for over thirty years has made it his business to acquire, either in his own name or in the name of another controlled by him, a few shares of stock in large railroad and industrial companies, and then to issue circulars or to bring or threaten to bring lawsuits. In 1908 and 1910 he brought suits against the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and its directors, in all of which he has been defeated in the courts of last resort.

"In one of those suits, the Chairman of the Interborough Board of Directors, August Belmont, Esq., denounced him when on the witness stand as a practical blackmailer. Thereupon in 1912 he brought an action for libel against Mr. Belmont, demanding damages in the sum of $250,000. Mr. Belmont answered, justifying the charge, and setting up a full history of Venner's iniquitous career from 1894 down to 1910, in order to examine Venner before trial having been obtained, Venner discontinued the suit, in spite of Mr. Belmont's opposition, paying the taxable costs.

"Any bondholder or stockholder who desires to familiarize himself with Venner's career can find the materials at this office or I will be glad to send them to him on request."

After reading Mr. Shonts's letter yesterday, Venner said:

"This is no answer to my circular. It does not deal with the facts concerning the situation. The people should look at the last earnings statement of the company to find out if my position is correct. My circular issued Dec. 3 is my answer to Mr. Shonts."

One of the statements in the Venner circular of that date read:

"After a careful consideration of the salient facts, we have reached the conclusion that in order to earn its fixed charges and a fair dividend upon its capital stock, the Interborough must have a 7-cent fare, and if the city is to receive 4 per cent. upon its $100,000,000 investment in the new subways, the fare will have to be raised to 8 cents. The application for increase of fare has been denied by the city authorities and the company is therefore facing serious peril."

When questioned on this point yesterday a banker interested in Interborough financing said it was not absolutely vital that the company have an increase in fare, and that while an increase would be acceptable and improve the company's financial position, the latter is good without an increase. Bankers familiar with Interborough affairs were emphatic in their statements that the company was exceedingly far from the financial rocks indicated in the Venner circular.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Guaranty Trust Company has announced the appointment of R. E. Hanson as its correspondent in Baltimore.

The Coal and Iron National Bank has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., with an extra dividend of 1 per cent., payable Jan. 2 to stock of record of Dec. 11.

The Merchants Bank of Canada has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent. out of accumulated profits, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record of Dec. 14. The stock has been on a 10 per cent. basis since 1912.

Employes of the Chatham and Phoenix National Bank will receive a Christmas bonus of 20 per cent. of their yearly salaries.

The Italian Discount and Trust Company, which opened on Nov. 11 at 399 Broadway, has announced a bonus of 10 per cent. to its employes.

An extra dividend of 2 per cent., in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., has been declared on the common stock of the Royal Baking Powder Company. The usual 1½ per cent. was also declared on the preferred.

Packers' Profit-Sharing Plan.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Thomas E. Wilson, President of Wilson & Co., announced today that all steady-time employes of the packing concern would have an opportunity to participate in the profits of the company, in accordance with a plan which would be made known soon, in addition to receiving as a Christmas present the usual 10 per cent. cash bonus of their last six months' salary. Participation in the profits of the company will be through ownership of shares of the original issue of $20,000,000 of common stock, which will be sold to employes at an attractive price and on easy terms of payment.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bank for Savings

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 11th, 1918.

199th Semi-Annual Dividend

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1918, at the rate of

Four Per Cent.

per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after January 20th, 1919.

THE DIVIDEND will be credited to Depositors as principal January 1st, 1919.

DEPOSITS made on or before January 10th, 1919, will draw interest from January 1st, 1919.

After January 1st, 1919, Liberty Loan Bonds belonging to Depositors will be received for safe-keeping without charge.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS E. CRAWTRY, Secretary.
JOHN HARPER, Comptroller.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership between AARON LEVINE, DANIEL LIPTZEN, and JOSEPH LIPTZEN was dissolved on the 12th day of December, 1918; so far as relates to the said JOSEPH LIPTZEN, all debts due to the said partnership, and those due by them, will be settled with and by the remaining partners, who will continue the business under the old name of SUPERIOR GIRL COAT CO.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1918.

Please take notice that the firm of SHEINFELD & ZURKOW, consisting of Philip Sheinfeld and Max Zurkow, conducting business at 116 East Broadway, N. Y. City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

PHILIP SHEINFELD,
MAX ZURKOW.

Dec. 11, 1918.

COTTON CONTINUES STRONG

Good Price Advances Mark All the Active Months.

Continued strength was shown in yesterday's cotton market, with good price advances for all active months. Traders were gratified at the solution of the labor troubles in the Manchester and Lancashire mill districts. The strong cables from Liverpool, reflecting better prices for spot and future contracts there, and the buying in this market by houses with Liverpool connections, was one of the influences stabilizing the local market.

Opening prices here were 5 to 22 points higher than Thursday's closing, and with the market well liquidated after Wednesday's heavy selling, buying orders easily induced a further bulge in prices for options. Around noon December, at 27.65c, was up 42 points; January, at 26.33c, was up 33; May, at 24.43c, was up 41, and July showed an overnight gain of 38 points at 23.75c. Some realizing and selling for Southern points caused slight recessions from these levels, but the reaction was shortlived. Before the close the prospect of larger export clearances next week was a factor in returning prices to the highest levels of the day. The extreme price range, from Thursday's closing to the highs for yesterday, showed advances from 40 to 67 points. Exports yesterday totaled 20,546 bales, compared with 18,177 bales 5,774 bales same day last week and last year, respectively.

News from the South indicated an improving demand there from domestic spinners' agents, as well as exporters, with less selling pressure. The markets in the South were firm, evidencing the effect of the holding movement in that section.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Dec.	27.45	27.75	27.30	27.30@27.35	27.23
Jan.	26.05	26.45	25.97	25.98@26.02	26.00
Feb.	....	....	....	25.10	25.10
March	25.05	25.36	24.83	24.85@25.00	24.87
April	....	....	....	24.30 bid	24.20
May	24.24	24.50	24.05	24.13@24.14	24.02
July	23.50	23.95	23.45	23.50@23.53	23.37
Aug.	22.70	23.25	22.71	22.75	22.58
Sept.	....	22.40	22.25	22.15	22.00
Oct.	21.60	22.00	21.52	21.60	21.43

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 28.80c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29½c; New Orleans, 28¾c; Savannah, 29c; Augusta, 27c; Memphis, 29c; Houston, 29.10c; Little Rock, 28.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Ports receipts...	25,907	31,537	31,654
Exports	20,546	18,177	5,774
Exports, season.	1,466,904	1,356,212	1,824,213
N. Y. stocks....	169,242	141,484	145,252
Port stocks.....	1,417,033	1,396,770	1,315,521
N. Y. arrivals...	4,383	9,058	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was 20.07d for middling and 19.82d for good middling. Sales, 1,000 bales. Imports, 7,000 bales. Futures opened steady 8 to 26 point advance and closed very steady 24 to 40 points advance. December, 20.09d; January, 18.59d; February, 17.96d; March, 17.28d; April, 16.26d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths dull.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.41	1.39	1.40½	1.37⅝	1.24⅝
January	1.38⅝	1.35¾	1.38½	1.35⅝	1.21⅛
February	....	....	1.34⅝	1.37¼	1.34⅝
March	1.37⅝	1.35¾	1.37⅜	1.35⅝	....
May	1.39	1.35	1.38⅝	1.35¼	1.19

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	74⅛	73⅝	74	74	74⅛
January	74½	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	....
February	74⅜	73¼	74⅛	73½	....
March	74⅝	73¾	74⅛	73½	....
May	74⅝	73¾	74⅛	73⅝	71¼

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 84½@85c; No. 2 white, 85c; No. 3 white, 84@84½c; No. 4 white, 83½@84c; ordinary clipped, 84½@85½c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last
January	26.10	25.90	26.00	26.22	23.60
May	25.82	25.55	25.82	25.75	23.75
Ribs—					
January	25.75	25.60	25.72	25.80	23.77
May	25.17	24.85	25.17	24.95	23.90
Pork—					
January	48.90	48.85	48.85	48.90	44.70
May	45.35	45.00	45.35	45.15	44.00

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
January	1.63	1.62	1.63
February	1.65	1.64	1.65
March	1.67¼	1.66¾	1.66¾

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,603 packages. Market holds firm on all grades of fresh creamery, with supplies barely equal to the needs of the trade. Renovated firm and ladles and packing stock moving out fairly well at full late prices. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 69¾@70c; extras, 92 score, 69c; firsts 88 to 91 score, 68½@68c; seconds, 83 to 85 score, 68@68½c; lower grades, 67@67c; unsalted, higher than extras, 71@71½c; extras, 70½@71c; firsts, 65@70c; seconds, 59@64c; State dairy tubs, finest, 67@68c; good to prime, 63@66c; common to fair, 59@62c; renovated, extras, 58@54c; firsts, 50@52c; lower grades, 45@48c; imitation creamery, firsts, 47@48c; ladles, current make, firsts, 44@45c; seconds, 43c; lower grades, 41@42c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 42@43c; No. 2, 41@41½c; lower grades, 38@40c.

EGGS.—4,557 cases. The decline in prices of fresh gathered eggs has resulted in some limits placed on receipts by Western shippers and by holding policy on the part of some local owners of stock arriving. This has about taken care of the surplus beyond immediate needs, and the market is showing a steadier tone. The quantity to be sold is, however, about equal to the limited requirements of the market at unchanged prices. Storage eggs are still wanted beyond the supply available and prices held firm on all moderate cost stock. Some lots of high cost Fall packings are held above present outside quotations, but without reported sales. Nearby white eggs are quiet. The offerings are rarely of uniformly large size and were laid qualities. The few such are wanted at sustained prices, but most of the supply is moving very slowly and at very irregular prices. Further small sales of California white of irregular quality are reported at previous top quotation, but most of the stock here, of which there is a good deal, is dragging heavily and sales are so few that selling values are almost nominal. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 71@72c; extra firsts, 68@70c; firsts, 66@68c; seconds, 62@65c; Fall gathered, poor to prime, 50@58c; dirties, No. 1, 50@52c; No. 2, and poorer, 46@49c; checks, good to choice, dry, 44@46c; under grades, 38@43c; refrigerator, 43@55c; State, Pennsylvania, nearby, Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 90@92c; ordinary to prime, 75@88c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 75@90c; pullet whites, 70@75c; Pacific Coast whites, first to finest, 87@90c; lower grades, 85@86c; pullet whites, 68@72c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 70@85c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 75@76c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 66@72c.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

Prices are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4	@4½	6.00	5.60
Buf. Roch. & P.	1919-'23	4½	@5	6.10	5.70
Canadian Pacific	1919-'28	4½		6.15	5.75
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½		6.00	5.75
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½		5.75	5.25
C., R. I. & P.	1919-'27	4½	@5	6.25	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5		6.05	5.45
Chickasaw Ref.	1919-'21	6		7.75	7.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'28	5		6.15	5.85
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		6.00	5.50
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½	@5	6.25	5.95
Illinois Central	1919-'26	4½	@5	5.90	5.40
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5		5.75	5.23
Mich. Central	1919-'30	5		6.25	6.50
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'25	5		6.60	6.00
M., K. & T.	1919-'23	5		7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1919-'22	5		7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½	@5	6.50	5.90
N. Y. Central	1919-'32	4½	@5	6.00	5.75
North. & Western	1919-'24	4½		5.85	5.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½	@6	6.25	6.00
Penn. G. Freight	1919-'23	4	@4½	5.75	5.25
Reading Co.	1919-'26	4½		6.75	5.25
Seaboard A. Line	1919-'28	5	@6	6.50	6.00
Sinclair Ref.	1919-'21	6		7.25	6.50
Southern Pacific	1919-'26	4½		6.00	5.50
Southern Railroad	1919-'24	4½	@5	6.25	5.75
Union T. Line	1919-'29	5		6.50	5.90

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Holders of Rec.
Atlantic Coast Co.	2½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Balt. Tube com. & pf.	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Can. Steamship pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Coal & Iron Nat. Bk	2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Do.	1	Ex	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Col. & So. 1st pf.	2		Dec. 27	Dec. 17
Do. 2d pf.	2		Dec. 27	Dec. 17
Crowell & Thur. S.	$.82		Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Dayton P. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Dominion Canners pf	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
East. Tex. Elec.	$2.50	HA	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do. pf.	$1	HA	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Gould's Mfg.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Int. Harvester	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 24
Kauf. Dpt. Sts. pf.	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Ottawa L., H. & P.	1½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Reo Motor Car	2½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Royal Baking Pow.	2	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Do.	2	Ex	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 14
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
State Bank.	3	RA	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
Union Ex. Nat.	4	SA	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
U. S. B. & S. pf.	$1.75	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 11
West India Elec.	1¼	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
York Railways pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 2

SENATE HASTENING WAR REVENUE BILL

Provisions for Raising $522,500,000 Are Adopted Without Objection.

DEBATE IS EXPECTED TODAY

Simmons Predicts That Republicans Will Not Greatly Delay Final Vote.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Senate today sped up consideration of the war revenue bill. With less than a dozen members in their seats, miscellaneous provisions of the measure designed to raise about $522,500,000 of the $6,000,000,000 estimated for next year were adopted without objection or discussion and the reading of the entire text of the bill was completed by the clerks.

Tomorrow the Senate will begin work on the principal and controverted features, including the income, war-excess-profits, beverage, inheritance, insurance, luxury, child labor and postal tax sections.

The entire tobacco and amusement tax sections were adopted. The former is estimated to raise $240,600,000 as compared with $341,204,000 under higher House rates and $212,150,000 under existing law. Rates on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco range about 50 per cent. above existing law and about 50 per cent. lower than rates in the House bill.

In the section relating to amusement admissions designed to raise $50,000,000, the principal committee change continues the present tax of one cent on each ten cents paid for admissions. The House bill proposed doubling the tax. Inreased rates on theatre ticket "scalping," reduced taxes on box holders and cabarets, and a tax of 10 per cent. on club dues, the latter estimated to raise $4,000,000, stood as presented by the committee.

Consideration of the committee's action in striking out the proposed 20 per cent. tax on luxuries—mostly costly articles of personal wear—went over on request of Senator Kenyon of Iowa.

Other excise taxes adopted, as revised downward by the committee, included 5 per cent. on automobiles, motorcycles, tires, automobile accessories, pianos and other musical instruments, candy, photographic films and plates, thermos bottles, electric fans, automatic slot machines, sculpture and statuary. Approval was also given to the rate of 10 per cent. on sporting goods, cameras, fur articles, firearms and ammunition, hunting knives, cigar and cigarette holders, liveries, hunting garments, yachts and motorboats, and 3 per cent. on chewing gum, toilet soap and powders. On most of these articles the excise taxes, proposed as imposts on semi-luxuries, were about twice as large in the House bill.

Elimination from the excise tax section of bathing suits, pipe organs, cash registers, and other articles was approved. The House tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline was stricken out.

The Senate approved the reduction from 10 to 5 per cent. on jewelry and imitations, the 5 per cent. tax on receipts of license agencies moving picture films, and the tax of 1 cent on each 10 cents of retail sales of perfumes, toilet waters, patent medicines, and other articles.

All of the special taxes, as reduced by the committee, on brokers, theatre proprietors, bowling and pool halls, riding academy stables and tobacco manufacturers were adopted.

The Finance Committee's action in eliminating the House business license tax of $10 annually on persons receiving more than $2,500, designed to raise $10,000,000, was thrown over upon request of Senator Jones of Washington.

Elimination of House provisions taxing users of automobiles and mail order houses was accepted, as was the committee's modification of the house amendment for extension of the Harrison Drug act. The documentary stamp tax section was approved without change.

Senator Smoot of Utah plans an address tomorrow on the bill's general policies and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, ranking Republican on the Finance Committee, expects to speak Monday, attacking the proposal to fix 1920 taxes.

In view of the rapid progress made today, Chairman Simmons, in charge of the bill, expressed increased confidence in the early passage of the measure in the belief that the Republicans would not cause great delay in a vote.

Just before the Senate adjourned, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin presented a minority report, recommending the substitution of higher rates on income and war excess profits and sharply criticising the committee draft.

The bill, as now framed, said Senator La Follette, "favors the rich and grinds the poor." He asserted that it would take by taxation about $2,400,000,000 of the $5,000,000,000 profits made by corporations throughout the war, or 48 per cent., "although it has been widely heralded throughout the country as a bill which will levy an 80 per cent. tax on war profits."

EARNINGS.

CONSUMERS POWER CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
October gross..	$582,241	$314,113	$68,128
Net aft. taxes.	213,832	186,910	26,922
Sur. aft. chgs.	100,713	95,385	5,353
10 mos. gross..	6,381,701	5,611,136	770,565
Net aft. taxes.	2,690,038	2,444,860	246,078
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,413,119	1,555,322	*122,203

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO.—

October gross..	735,443	635,822	97,621
Net aft. taxes.	391,024	354,137	37,787
Sur. aft. chgs.	197,258	211,088	*25,830
10 mos. gross..	6,775,949	5,672,408	1,103,541
Net aft. taxes.	3,668,083	3,208,254	463,829
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,356,527	1,755,841	600,686

NEWPORT NEWS & HAMPTON RY., GAS & ELECTRIC—

October gross..	187,664	142,309	45,354
Net aft. taxes.	56,525	54,718	1,807
Sur. aft. chgs.	24,194	35,972	*1,787
10 mos. gross..	1,766,613	1,081,411	685,201
Net aft. taxes.	580,268	476,238	104,030
Sur. aft. chgs.	286,877	216,193	70,684

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO.—

October gross.	627,971	522,294	105,677
Net aft. taxes.	143,498	198,066	*56,467
Sur. aft. chgs.	42,178	32,102	*64,272
12 mos. gross..	7,408,679	5,895,640	1,513,039
Net aft. taxes.	2,603,842	2,623,267	*19,025
Sur. aft. chgs.	408,156	462,564	*59,408

*Decrease. †Deficit.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Justice	.01
Alta	.03	Mexican	.04
Andes	.04	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.01
Bullion	.01	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.01	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con.	.03	Sierra Nevada	.07
Confidence	.10	Union Con.	.05
Con. Virginia	.07	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.77½
Jacket	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.80	Booth	.14
Cash Boy	.06	Florence	.15
Halifax	.05	Goldfield Con.	.28
Jim Butler	.37	Goldfield Merger	.08
MacNamara	.20	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.16	Jumbo Ext.	.14
Montana	.05	Kewanas	.06
Monarch Pitts.	.04	Lone Star	.07
Montana	.13	Silver Pick	.06
North Star	.07	Spearhead	.15
Rescue	.09	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Divide	1.30	Nevada Hills	.08
Tonopah Ext.	2.00	Packard	.03
West End	1.27½	Rochester	.30
West Tonopah	.12	Round Mountain	.20
GOLDFIELD.		United Eastern	4.25
Atlanta	.06	Manhattan Con.	.04
		White Cap	.12

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5	5½	Isabella	6¼	7
Dr. J'kpot.	4	5	McKinney	9	10
Elkton	6¼	9	Portland	103	115
El Paso	13	19	Rose No.	12½	14½
Golden Cy.	171	173	U. Gold M.	15	16½
Granite	15	..	Vindicator	46	50

FEDERAL TRADE BOARD SEEKS WIDER POWERS

Asks Supervision Extending to All Persons and Firms Engaged in Interstate Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Legislation to extend the powers of the Federal Trade Commission so as to bring all individuals and partnerships operating in interstate commerce within its supervision is recommended in the commission's annual report, made public today, outlining activities for the year ended June 30.

The commission also again urges enactment of legislation previously submitted to Congress, designed to prevent the practice of commercial bribery.

During the year, the commission says, its work was chiefly devoted to assisting other departments and special war agencies of the Government in matters concerned with the prosecution of the war. The report reviews many special activities and cost investigations prosecuted, an inquiry into control of enemy corporations, through which assistance was rendered to the Alien Property Custodian, and the intelligence sections of the army and navy.

Investigations into the cost of production and control of foodstuffs, which had previously been begun, were continued, and one of these culminated in reports on meat packing companies made public in a report to th President. Several other food investigations still are under way.

There were presented to the commission during the year many applications for proceedings charging unfair competitive methods under the Clayton act. The commission disposed of 240 applications during the year and has pending 382 cases.

American manufacturers and exporters, taking advantage of the Webb bill, filed with the commission thirty-six statements of combination for purposes of export trade. Arrangements are being made to oversee the activities of these combinations, the report states, saying in this regard:

"The world-wide dislocation of trade and industry incident to the war is creating new conditions which may vitally affect American business in the future. The commission is closely following new developments in international trade as they arise, with a view to ascertaining the bearing they may have on the foreign trade of the United States."

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	98½	99½
2s, coupon, '30	98½	99½
2s, Panama, '38, reg.	98½	99½
2s, Panama, '38, coup.	98½	99½
3s, registered, 1946	88	92
3s, coupon, 1946	88	92
3s, conversion, 1947	88	92
4s, registered, 1925	105½	106
4s, coupon, 1925	105½	106½
3s, Panama, '61, reg.	89	92
3s, Panama, '61, coup.	88	90
5s, Fed Land B'k, '38	103	104
4½s, Fed Land Bank	100	101

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Th'rs-day. Bid.
4½s July,	1967	102¼	102⅝	102
4½s June,	1965	102¼	102⅝	102
4½s Mar.,	1963	102¼	102⅝	102
4½s Nov.,	1957	102¼	102⅝	102
4½s May,	1957	102⅜	102⅝	102
4½s Mar.,	1960-30	97½	98½	98
4½s Mar.,	1984	97½	98½	98
4½s Apr.,	1958	97½	98½	98
4½s Mar.,	1962	97½	98½	98
4½s Sept.,	1960	97½	98½	98
4s May,	1959	93	93¾	96¼
4s May,	1958	93	94	93¾
4s Mar.,	1957	93	94	93¾
4s Nov.,	1956	92¼	94	92½
4s Nov.,	1955	92¼	94	92½
4s Nov.,	1936	94½	96	94½
4s May,	1919	99¼	..	99¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

3½s Nov.,	1955	84	84
3½s Nov.,	1954	84	85
3½s May,	1954	84	85

4½s 1924-1931	4.50	4.35	4.50
4½s 1921-1928	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1919-1920	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1918-1923	4.50	4.30	4.50
4½s 1924-1932	4.50	4.30	4.50
3½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50
3½s 1938-1988	4.50	4.35	4.50
3½s 1922-1929	4.55	4.55	4.55
3½s 1919-1921	4.55	4.35	4.55
3½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.40	4.50
3½s 1926-1930	4.50	4.40	4.50
3½s 1919-1952	4.50	4.40	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
885 Cities Service, cx div	287	285	285	288
1,095 Cities Service pf., ex div	80½	80	80	80½
.... Cities Service deb. 7s	119	118	117¾	119

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Power	14	17
Adiron Elec Power pf.	67	80
Am Gas & Electric	98	102
Am Gas & Electric pf.	42½	46
Am Light & Traction	240	245
Am Light & Power	100	102
Am Power & Light	55	60
Am Power & Light pf	75	85
Am Public Utilities	25	
Am Public Utilities pf.	38	41
Am W W & Elec.	6½	8
Am W W & El 1st pf.	68	72
Am W W & E partic.	14	17
Carolina Power & Light	33	37
Carolina Power & L pf.	93	
Colorado Power	28	29
Colorado Power pf.	96	100
Columbus Electric pf.	72	76
Com Power, Ry & Lt.	22	24
Com Power, Ry & Lt pf.	45	47
Conn Power pf.	73	77
Consumers Power pf.	80	85
Eastern Texas Elec.	50	54
Eastern Texas Elec pf.	71	76
El Paso Electric	75	80
Electric B & S pf.	92	95
Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	11	14
Federal L & Trac pf.	41	44
Galveston-Houston Elec	27	35
Galveston-Hous Elec pf	61	66
Gas & Elec Securities	275	285
Gas & Elec Secur pf.	80	85

Bonds:

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97½	98½	
Am W W & E col 5s	70	75	
Cin Gas & El 5s, '56	91	95	
Cities Ser P & L 7s, '19	98	100	
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	75	80	
Commonwealth Power (Neb) 1st 6s, 1944	86	100	
Conn Power 5s, 1963	93	98	
Dallas Elec Co 6s, '22	90	93	
East Tex Elec col 5s	82	90	
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	87	88½	
El Paso Elec 5s, '42	82	86	
Empire G & F 6s, '26	98	100	
Empire ref. 5s, '27	94	97	
Gt West Pow 5s, '46	81	86	
Gt West Elec 6s, '25	98	98	
Int M Ry, L & P 6s	97	99½	
Middle W U 6s, '25	87½	92½	
Miss River Pow 1st 5s	75	78	
Nor States Pow 6s, '26	91	94	
Nor States Pow 5s, '41	90	91	
Nor Tex Elec col 5s	80	85	
Omaha & C B 5s, '28	80	87	
Phila Co 6½s, '19	98½	99	
Puget Sd Trac, L & P 7s	97½	99½	
Roanoke W W 5s, '19	94½	97½	
So Cal Edison 6s, '39	86	91	
Twin States Gas & El 5s, '37	78	84	
Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	82½	87½	
Ur L & R deb 6s, '26	86	92	
Un Util ev 6s, '48	90	95	
Utah Securities 5s	88½	91	
W I W L & P 6s	94½	98	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.
Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
30 Balt. Elec pf	43	43	43	140 Mt Ver M	16½	16	16½
16 Com C't pf	24½	24½	24½	20 Do pf	71	71	71
20 Con Power	31½	31½	31½	45 Md Motor Bus, Nat Bank	84	84	84

BAN ON EXPORTS IS PARTLY LIFTED

Practically All Restrictions on Trade with Associated Nations Will End on Monday.

NEUTRAL NATIONS NEXT

But the Enemy Black List Will Stand, the War Trade Board Announces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The War Trade Board announced today that while enemy firms would be continued on the black list, almost unlimited export of commodities to other concerns in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Japan and their colonies, possessions, and protectorates would be permitted beginning Monday. The opening up of shipments to Norway, Sweden, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, South and Central America, the West Indies, and all nations in the Far East on a similar basis, within a short time, was also predicted in a formal announcement.

The policy which has been adopted is one which will serve first the interests of the United States and the nations associated with it in the world war and of the neutral nations. There will be no step taken at this time which will permit enemy countries or enemy-controlled firms in the countries associated with the United States and in neutral nations to build up their commercial or industrial interests. On that point the officials of the War Trade Board have taken a very firm stand.

Today's ruling by the War Trade Board is characterized in an official statement as "one of the most sweeping in the history of the board," and includes every commodity except those which are in the War Trade Board's conservation list. This list, originally a comprehensive one, had already shrunk to about one-third of its former size since the signing of the armistice, and it was announced that it would be much further reduced within a few days.

Restrictions on the free shipments of foodstuffs, even to the associated and neutral countries, will remain for the present, as will the restrictions on a few other articles of which there is a world shortage, or which cannot be distributed because of lack of tonnage. It is probable that a new official conservation list will be issued within a few days, so that commercial and industrial interests may have complete information concerning the situation. This review in connection with today's ruling was made:

"The removal of restrictions is possible because the United States and its allies have now an abundance of manufacturing facilities and manufactured articles. The United States in particular has also much raw material, which it is no longer necessary to conserve for war purposes, and which she is willing to share freely with the neutral world, heretofore receiving only the bare minimum of its needs.

"It was stated emphatically that under the terms of the armistice there will be no relaxation as regards enemy trade. No shipments of goods will be made to enemy firms and no changes will be made in this connection.

"With this exception, licenses are to be granted freely for practically all commodities, and within a reasonable time there should be ample tonnage to move them to the various countries. The procedure which has heretofore existed in passing on licenses will be simplified so that exporters may be able to make shipments without delay.

"Besides considerable amounts of tonnage for South American shipments that will after a time be available for shipments to the Far East, particularly since after the immediate needs were taken care of, there will be the necessity of moving sugar and wheat from Java and Australia and other products from other points of origin."

It was stated that no special authorization from the War Trade Board would be needed for the exportation to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Japan, their colonies, possessions, and protectorates, of commodities not on the conservation list. It was pointed out, however, that the shortage of shipping would still prevent free exportation, and the fact that an individual license was no longer required for any commodity except those named on the conservation list should not be taken by exporters as assurance that shipping space could or would be provided. Freight arrangements should be made, it was stated, before moving exports to the seaboard.

The announcement of the board was in line with its policy to bring about a return to normal conditions as soon as possible in order to provide needed supplies for reconstruction work in Europe and give commercial and industrial interests in this country every opportunity to build up their trades in all but the enemy countries. In many lines the amount of trade which may be carried on will be restricted only by the tonnage available.

During the period when troops and supplies were being rushed to France there was practically a suspension in trade in many commodities with Europe, South America, and the Orient, because of the need of conserving tonnage and necessary materials. It is possible that the last of the restrictions may be removed when the formal announcement of the signing of the peace treaty is made. It is believed here that the usual business relations will practically be in effect long before that time.

Since the signing of the armistice much pressure has been brought to bear on the War Trade Board to remove restrictions on exports and imports on the part of industries and commercial interests which had laid their plans for rapid expansion with a return to peace conditions. It is possible that before any restrictions are removed in connection with German-controlled firms in South America and the neutral countries much of this trade may have passed to interests in this country and in the associated countries.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBTERRANEAN cable, copper, copper pipe and tubing, brass tubing, nuts, bolts, turnbuckles, screws, taps, reamers, axes, planes, files, swages, shears, pipe fittings, cable thimbles, steam gauges, wheelbarrows, rubber boots, fire brick, and paints.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock A.M., December 28, 1918, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1348) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La.; and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BATISTE Wanted.—Flesh and blue; quantity no object. Room 606, 1,270 Broadway.

BURELLA Wanted.—F. S. Lawrence, 851; all shades; large quantity. Greeley 4532.

CHIFFON VELVET Wanted. — Black. Stern's or Salt's. Rashkind-Soloff, 244 5th Av.

COATS Wanted.—We will look at Spring coats of the better kind every morning until 12 o'clock. Rosing & Conn, 1,333 Broadway.

COATS Wanted.—Will look all week at snappy Spring styles. Call mornings and afternoons, 6-8 West 18th St., 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Serge ladies', juniors'; popular prices. 15 West 20th St., first floor.

COATS Wanted.—Buying Spring coats. Mr. Cohen, 19 East 31st St.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden-Leonard, brown, reindeer. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at stylish stout dresses in all materials; stock orders given. 147 West 25th, 3d floor.

FLANNEL Wanted.—20,000 yards of Bering Mellilken's 240 khaki flannel. Furguson, Hene, Neveus, 58 Leonard St.

KERSEY COTTON-BACK CLOTH Wanted.—Smooth finish; colors, brown, taupe, castor, fawn; weight 24 to 28 ounces; if right price, can use 1,000 pieces. Write A. A., 614, 1,265 Broadway.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Lorain 3866, 3867, botanys 5861; also 4718, 3683-8057 Tricotines. Farr, 5750.

POPLIN Wanted.—Rookie, Pekin, and gray; also velours, Spring shades; spot cash. Chelsea 9513.

POPLIN Wanted.—Crepe Foiwells No. 547, all shades; reasonable. Chelsea 9955.

SERGES Wanted.—87 or similar qualities; must be very cheap. Phone Farr. 9010.

SERGE Wanted.—60070, navy, $2.30, spot cash. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

SHIRTS Wanted.—1,500 dozen work shirts, at less than manufactured prices. R 21 Times.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy 50 pieces Susquehanna high lustre poplins, all colors. Madison Square 376.

SILKS Wanted.—Will pay cash for silks of any description. Madison Square 376.

SILVER BRAID, ¼ inch wide, wanted, any quantity. Spring 9572.

SILVERTONE Wanted. — Holden-Leonard reindeer, Copen., Pekin. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SUITS Wanted.—Better grade. Call with samples, 135 West 26th, 5th floor.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—Can use a quantity of tricolettes. I. Rabinowitz Apparel Co., 37 West 28th. Farragut 3906.

VELOURS, POPLINS AND SERGES Wanted.—In all shades. Call Giant Cloak Co., 152 West 25th. Chelsea 2775.

VELOURS Wanted.—K 544, 13000, brown and taupe, cash. Theodore Weiss, Farragut 4269.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, 0330, 082, 4261, 0060, all colors Yalama; cheap. Greeley 6042.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H., Algerian, or Duvet de Laine, color 851. Gramercy 109.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—8084, quantity. M Feyman, 19 West 21st.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—8084, all colors Phone lowest price. Gramercy 1283.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Dress weight; all colors; cash. Monarch Dress, 6-8 E. 27th.

Offerings to Buyers

9 Cents per word each insertion.

BATH ROBES.—Ladies', men's, children's; immediate delivery. Michael Cooper, 133 West 21st.

CLOTH.—Suede-like cloth, beaver, tan, and steel. Chelsea 8341.

COATEES.—Of all descriptions, $8 up. Bramson Bros., 48 West 26th St. Farragut 6264.

COATEES.—Very best; very cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 20th.

COATS.—500 beautiful silvertones, shawl seal collars, silk lined; big sacrifice; velours, korseys, fur trimmed, very cheap; unusually desirable garments. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk-lined velour coats, sealine and nutria shawl collars. W. & W. Cloak & Suit Co., 136 West 21st St.

COATS.—Well-made coats for January sales at very low prices. Lee Hexter & Co., 38 West 25th.

COATS.—Plush, high grade, $5 to $10 cheaper. Hutner, 48 W. 20th.

COATS.—Silvertones, velours, broadcloths, cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 20th.

COTTON GOODS.—Black, white linings, voiles, organdies; close out, cheap. Murray Textile, 621 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINES, 95c., 8 per cent. cash. Berthat, 36 East 28th St. Telephone Mad. Sq. 9126.

CRYSTAL CORD.—Holden Leonard taupe, reindeer; also silvertone. Madison Square 1520.

DRESSES. — High-class evening, afternoon, and street; also jobs on hand. American Costume, 118 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Serges and satins at a price. Branstein & Savior, 1,182 Broadway; Room 1304.

DRESSES.—Big job of silk and serge dresses. Congress Dress Co., 32 W. 20th.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, velvets, serges and silks, cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 20th.

DRESSES.—Job on sale. 26 West 17th, 12th floor.

FOULARDS. — At very reasonable price; large assortment of patterns. Broder, 48 West 25th.

FLAGS.—American and Italian, all sizes, lowest cash prices; act quick. S. Asch, 227 Canal St., N. Y.

FURS.—Near seal, 35 dozen, 1x2x3x; first offer gets it; big sacrifice. Mad. Sq. 3822.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—Biggest assortment, 125 cases; big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 3822.

KHAKI.—Open for quantity of cotton khaki shirtings; must be very cheap. Chelsea 2074.

MELTON.—16-oz., khaki cloth, different widths, 30-inch, 31-inch, 36-inch, 54-inch. Alex. Propper Co., Inc., 1,270 Broadway.

NAINSOOK.—1,000 pieces 80x88, 20½ inches, 19c; batiste flowered, 26 inches, 40 cases, 10c; cambrics, 56x60, 7 cases; big sacrifice voiles and organdies, plain and fancy, much below market price. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 3822.

SERGES, Velours, Poplins, Oxfords, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

SERGES.—16 pieces navy, 8 brown, 8 green, $1.50 cash. Mad. Sq. 377.

SILVERTONES. — Walworth 3002, 3 burgundy, 3 navy, 2 oxford; price $3 net. Phone Mad. Square 1826.

SILVERTONE.—Holden Leonard, taupe, reindeer; also crystal cord. Madison Square 1520.

SKIRTS. — Poplin, $2; Susquehanna high lustre, $2.25 up; also silk fancy novelty; biggest value, newest Spring styles; immediate delivery. Greater N. Y. Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

SUITS, High-grade velveteens, velours, serges, and oxfords to close out. Potter & Schattman, 147 West 22d. Chelsea 7238.

Sweaters, slip-ons, worsted, zephyrs, to close out at a price. Peerless, 1 East 28th St.

Contracts Offered.

WE are placing orders on silk and serge dresses for Spring; bring your own samples; we furnish materials. Call Saturday, between 10 and 12 A. M., 4th floor, 32 West 32d St.

Allied Industries.

FIXTURES and Machines for sale.—Heidelberg Wolff & Co., 644 Broadway, New York City.—Having disbanded our Government shops, we offer the following for sale: 145 Singer sewing machines, No. 31-15, at $6 each; 31 Singer sewing machines, No. 22-160, at $25 each; 3 Singer sewing machines, No. 22-110, at $20 each; 3 five-needle Union Special, at $25 each; 2 Union special sleeve machines, at $50 each; 200 machine tables with transmitters and shafting, at $6 each; 1 Knapp flap, patch epaulet and tab pressing machine, at $10 each; 14 Hoffman steam pressing machines, at $50 each; 7 American pressing machines, at $15 each; 2 American band saw woodworking machines, (sharpeners and guards,) at $90 each; cutting tables and factory tables, at 20% of cost; other equipment for sale in addition to above at 20% of cost.

Machines.—60 Singers, 1 hemstitcher, 25 chairs, tables, pressing plant, &c.; all suitable for dress or waist factory. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

PIECE GOODS.—And trimmings, woolens, silks, cotton goods, braids, fringe, &c., redyed; also garments and full finish. Arrow, 160 West 36th. Greeley 1696.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday—6 per cent. for the best names. Thursday—6 per cent. for the best names. The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Gray Goods Inquiries Slow Up.

Gray goods inquiries slowed up a bit in the local market yesterday, as compared with the day before, but here and there some sales were put through on nearby cloths. Fall River was reported to have sold 38½-inch 44-40s, of which the Government was at one time a very heavy buyer, at 8 cents. Further business was done by second-hands on 5.50-yard sheetings at 11 cents. In the fine goods end of the market second-hands sold 40-inch 76-72 combed lawns at 17 cents, which represented a drop from the Government maximum of about 4½ cents a yard. A concession of 6 cents a yard from the Government top was allowed in a second-hand sale of 40-inch 88-80 combed lawns, which were sold at 19 cents.

***

Victory Flag Doing Well.

Among the post-war novelties that are being well received by the trade is a "Victory" flag that was recently put on the market by a local wholesale house. It is made of silk, is about 8 inches by 12 inches in size, and has three horizontal stripes in the national colors. In the centre of the white stripe is an eagle embroidered in blue, surmounted by "1918" in small embroidered figures of the same color. At the left of the eagle is the word "Victory," while at the right is "Peace," both words being embroidered in blue. The flag is mounted on a 30-inch staff that has a gilded spear top. It is designed chiefly for parade purposes and wholesales at $4.50 a dozen. A "Victory" cap of silk in the national colors is offered by the same firm at the same price.

***

Hard Coal Trade Easing Up.

"Relaxation is the order of the day in the anthracite coal trade," Seward's Journal will say today. "Steamer work at the collieries and increased shipments to line points and tidewater, following the cessation of shipments to the lakes by most of the producing interests, are enabling Eastern dealers to make heavier distribution to their customers this month than last, and also increase the size of their stocks. Mild weather has toned down the demand. Of course, the situation varies in different communities, but generally speaking domestic consumers have secured at least two-thirds deliveries on their orders, especially if they are willing to waive their choice as to sizes."

***

Big Woolen Auction Next Week.

What is said to be by far the largest and most important offering of high-grade woolens and worsteds ever sold at public auction will be disposed of by Burling & Dole for the account of the American Woolen Company of New York at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 17, and following days at 500 Broadway. The sale will be held for the purpose of cleaning up stock to date, and will embrace many desirable large lots of nearly all of the company's well-known numbers and grades. The goods will be on exhibition, with catalogues, on the morning of the sale. They will include heavy, medium, and lightweight cloths from all departments, and among them will be overcoatings, suitings, serges, mixtures, cassimeres, fancy worsteds, cheviots, coatings, poplins, velours, &c.

***

Good Outlook for Spring.

Up to a month ago manufacturers of ladies' belts were receiving many good-size orders. Since then, however, the sales have dropped off to some extent. Some of the firms find that there is still a good sale for patent leather and dull calfskin belts averaging about three inches in width. These are being used quite extensively at present with the new box coats which women are wearing this Winter. A big Spring business is looked for in this trade.

***

Hard to Make Deliveries.

Owing to the large amount of business obtained during the last season, coupled with the shortage of labor, manufacturers of umbrellas are having some difficulty in making prompt deliveries. Besides the usual line of black-covered umbrellas that have so long been on the market, several of the firms are now making up a large colored line. These are shown in green, blue, purple, brown, and red, with handles to match, and are what might be called a combination umbrella and parasol, as they can be used for the latter purpose during the Summer months.

***

Orders for Overgaiters.

Salesmen representing manufacturers of overgaiters, who recently returned to this city from different sections of the country, have good reasons to believe that the articles will be worn very extensively this year. Their opinion is based upon the quantity of these goods sold to the retail trade in the large cities. Very few orders were taken in the smaller towns. The nine and ten button gaiters are very popular this season, and are offered in taupe, light gray, brown, and tan.

***

Men's Neckwear Selling Well.

During the early part of the season some of the manufacturers of men's neckwear were of the opinion that the solid colors would be mostly in demand, but as the season advanced it was found that the fancy patterns were selling as well as the plain ones, especially in the better grade of goods. One manufacturer said yesterday that he has had more calls of late for a better class of merchandise than in any previous year. The holiday business in both the local and out-of-town stores is exceptionally good, and it is expected to be even better during the next two weeks.

***

Spiral Leggings for Children.

With the Winter season close at hand, spiral leggings for children are beginning to appear in the shoe departments of the local stores. These goods are comparatively new, for children's wear, and are made along the same lines as those worn by the men in the army. Although it is a little early for these goods to be worn much in the city, they are being sold, but not as extensively as in the out-of-town stores.

***

"Dress" Laces in Growing Demand.

The bright spot in the lace field at the present time is furnished by the steadily increasing demand for the so-called "dress" laces, that is, the kind that can be used in elaborating evening gowns and party frocks. Black laces are favored to a considerable extent for this purpose in evening wear for matrons, but far and away the heaviest call at the moment is for tinsel or metal laces. Both gold and silver goods of this type are wanted, but the demand for the latter is the stronger. All of the laces in question are sought for immediate shipment, and the orders are coming in both from the cutting-up and retail trades.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Horton & Ware; E. H. Wade, china, glassware, silverware; Continental.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; J. Scheeline, clothing, 23 East 26th.

BALTIMORE—Keystone Skirt Mfg. Co.; S. Caplan, mfr's skirts; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—J. Gutman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—Davidson Co.; L. L. Mullinnix, mdse. mgr.; 44 East 23d.

BOSTON—Dunlop-Cook Co.; Miss J. A. Johnson, women's coats, suits, gowns, blouses; Holland House.

CHICAGO—The Fair; A. F. Brockman, house furn. goods; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—I. Bernstein, women's, juniors' Spring coats; lt. 500, 1,170 B'way.

CHICAGO—O. W. Richardson Co.; H. W. Smith, rugs, carpets; B'way Central.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss E. Wilson, children's dresses; 404 4th Av.

DAYTON—Johnston-Shelton Co.; J. R. Johnston, representing; 105 Grand.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Queen City Mfg. Co.; N. Minberg, mfr's muslin underwear; Brostoll.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; C. G. Watt, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 432, 4th Av.; Bristol.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—National Hat & Glove Co.; A. Eskind, hats, gloves; Breslin.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; J. C. Miser, notions, jewelry, ribbons, leather goods; 404 4th Av.; Park Av.

PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Brothers; E. Bohn, trunks, leather goods; Miss A. B. Lerner, basement ready-to-wear; B'way and 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; William McKelvey, notions; 43 Leonard.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. W. Mosher, house furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Sonnenfeld's; H. Husch, jobs silk, serge dresses; 364 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix Dry G. Co.; R. Reich, Spring cloaks, suits, dresses; 377 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; E. S. Super, knit underwear, knit goods, yarns; 595 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Thos. W. Garland; Miss K. Woods, waists, skirts; Miss B. Edgar, suits, costumes; McAlpin.

ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. G. Morrissey, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Gale, Smith & Lawrence; W. B. Smith, glassware; Manhattan.

WHEELING, W. Va.—House & Herrmann; G. E. House, gen'l mdse; Herald Square.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

JULIUS A. RUBI, general sales store at 304 Seventh Av.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Morris Landau, $205; Boston Suit Case Co., $240, and Perfection Leather Works, $96. He made an assignment on Dec. 11. Liabilities are $2,500 and assets $150.

KLOPPER BROS., INC., printers, 165 William St., has filed schedules showing liabilities of $23,381 and assets of $16,747, consisting of plant, $11,700; accounts, $3,809; stock, $640; notes, $301, cash on hand, $297. In the list of accounts due are the Liberty Loan Committee, $2,027, and United Trades Press, $572. Among the creditors are Conner-Fendler Co., $3,075, secured; Jacob Doumkas, $2,360, secured, and J. H. Bertine Co., $2,030.

STAR DRESS GOODS CO.—Judge L. Hand has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Louis Shapotosky, formerly doing business as the Star Dress Goods Co. at 115 Eldridge St., who filed a petition in bankruptcy on July 19, 1917, showing liabilities of $11,773, on application of H. & F. J. Lesser, attorneys for R. Periman. The objecting creditor sought to show that the assets of the bankrupt were bought by a relative at an assignee's sale for $2,715, so that the bankrupt might hold the business and own it after he received his discharge from his debts.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 139 business failures during the week in the United States, against 162 for the previous week, and 217, 318, 351, and 466 for the corresponding weeks of 1917 to 1914. The Middle States had 41; New England, 17; Southern, 18; Western, 34; Northwestern, 19, and Far Western, 10. Canada had 19, against 13 for the preceding week. About 81 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 12 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Rodney A. Knapp, a former financier, well known in New York banking circles, has filed a petition in bankruptcy showing unsecured liabilities of $37,277 and no assets. The creditors are the State Superintendent of Banks, who took over the accounts of the Binghamton Trust Company for a deficiency judgment of $38,525 and a clothing firm for $41.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Arthur Hotel Co. and Samuel H. Krauss —J. H. Dwyer.....815.80
Aconite Rubber Corp. and Walter L. Burckett—L. Friedman.....1,200.32
Antes, Adam—T. F. Holtorf.....433.30
Antier, Grover—Electric Consumers Ad.....120.41
Aconita Rubber Corp. and Walter L. Burckett—L. Friedman.....1,195.32
Aquino, Giovanni—Maddaloni Olive Oil Co.....1,889.93
Buffington, Milton E.—Union Printing & Pub. Co.....201.91
Berkowitz, Ollie, and Samuel Frankel—Joseph Lamp Corp.....100.00
Curry, Marion G.—135 East 21st St. Co.....800.36
C. M. Dorf Co.—U. S. Radiator Corp...419.07
Coppel, Max, Aero Sheet Metal Works—Superior Lamp Mfg. Co.....165.57
Clarendon, Refining Co.—A. L. Gosselin Corp.....605.75
Columbia Graphophone Co.—Leo Feist, Inc.....135.00
Cohen, Ezikoff Co.—I. Einhorn.....321.20
Doyle, James—J. Conway.....111.70
Ensign Improvement Co. and Joseph A. Dansey—Bronx Artificial Stone Works.233.40
Same—Same.....420.72
Same—Same.....285.85
Ellis, John—M. Rawle & Co.....112.66
Fluhrer, Lewis F. Co.—Maryland Casualty Co.....986.63
Same—Same.....965.75
Fluhrer, Lewis B. Co., and Lewis P. Fluhrer—Bonding and Insurance Co.....815.01
Guttenstein, Anna and Julius—J. Ruppert.....886.41
Gottlieb, Esrus—M. H. Bochow et al...581.20
Heller, Martin G.—J. H. Brimley....286.83
Hansen, Anita—Equitable Trust Co. of New York.....282.61
Hellshorn, Walter D.—B. Abert et al...134.20
Imperial Dress Co., Inc.—G. Masulli.1,557.64
Jennings, Mary A. and Webster W.—P. W. Conihe.....9,840.01
Kimball, Irene—Maison Maurice.....700.84
Kalbach, Andrew E., receiver—P. Coten.....881.39
Levin, Bernard—W. J. Carey, costs.....113.50
Locherty, James B.—229 West 78th St. Corp.....183.24
Levine, Joseph—Potter Bros.....350.64
McCauley, John J.—Bonwit Teller & Co.259.45
Mathewson, Brook—Wonder-Mist Co...110.91
Maisel, Harry—Tompkins Kile Marble Co.....256.88
Mitchell, May G.—A. Moore.....124.79
Michell, James—Frank Engelhard, Jr..,127.80
Morrissey, Edward—Frank Brewery....581.10
McCraigh, Frank—Moon Motor Car Co. of New York.....923.01
Menahan, Edw. L.—Gorham Co.....440.53
National Surety Co.—J. J. Ryan.....1,062.80
Putnam Mining Corp.—J. S. Sidebottom.141.36
Rubenstein, Abraham—101 and 103 Canal St.....621.50
Roos, Arthur—Piel Bros.....345.49
Roumagne, Louis—Corlies, Macy & Co. 626.04
Simpson, Herman S.—Frank J. Lennon Co.....1,563.92
Sullivan, Michael—Jacot Ruppert....3,074.53
Silverman, Samuel B. Endicott et al..721.66
Schwarz, Jennie—N. Y. Railways Co., costs.....117.95
Seventh Av. Cont. Co.—G. H. Dodge..2,135.55
Schwartz, Samuel A. Levy.....218.45
Spiro, Benjamin—N. Wilt.....106.41
Weill, Harry S. — Central Mercantile Bank of N. Y.....4,956.20
Washington Cafe Co.—Edelstone.....1,613.50
Von Palmenberg, Katie M., or Mrs. Von Palmenberg Kehoe—Hickson, Inc.....415.02
W. Wells & Co. — Peninsular Trading Agency.....3,779.67
Winternitz, Chas.—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.....121.25
Wallace, Arthur F.—B. Cohen.....271.74
Wessel, Ralph F. E.—Marshall.....1,407.43
Wilkening, Cora C.—L. B. Weisl.....103.45

In Bronx County.

Grauer, Aaron—Bijou Button Co.....$114.70
Joseph Sonsin, Inc.—National Surety Co.14.70
Mellwin Realty and Const. Co.—M. E. Cummings.....723.26
Rockwell, John H.—Motor Car Equipment Co.....86.25
Sloat, Oswald—Craycroft Oil Co.....88.20
Schroeder, Charles H.—S. Florentine...167.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Godnick, William—Edward Thompson Co., Nov. 20, 1914.....$282.41
Brunswick Realty Co.—L. J. Fishel, Feb. 13, 1918.....6,043.99
Leonard Coal Co.—L. Herschman, Nov. 18, 1918.....1,296.62
Spanner, Abram, Maier Saltzman, Julius Fishman, Hyman D. Baker, and William S. Baker—H. L. Goldin, Oct. 25, 1900.....3,078.00
Charles M. Gray Marble & Slate Co.—Tompkins Kiel Marble Co., June 8, 1917, canceled.....419.40
Vogel, Samuel—H. Cohen et al., Dec. 8, 1911.....113.80
Freisam, George C.—H. C. Ryland, Oct. 28, 1918.....328.14
N. E. Vail & Co.—M. Barth, Nov. 16, 1918.....171.56
Brittain, Henry L.—Union Card & Paper Co., Feb. 17, 1913.....410.54
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.—J. Martinkovics, Jan. 5, 1910.....104.25
Glass, Ruby—Climax Shirt Co., Nov. 8, 1918.....110.45
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.—J. Martinkovics, Dec. 7, 1918.....161.54
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.—Northern Coal Co., July 26, 1918.....285.87
Ciletti, Stanislaus—G. Gubitosi, March 26, 1912.....695.82
Travostius, Antonio—A. Janizen, Nov. 5, 1918.....170.20
Cohen, Annie—M. Dougherty, Nov. 21, 1918.....500.60
Brunswick Realty Co.—L. J. Fishel, Dec. 9, 1918.....135.59
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.—J. Martinkovics, April 26, 1915.....17,764.82
M. Cohen Bros. Realty Co.—H. Friedman, Dec. 7, 1915.....750.00
Reich, Samuel—H. C. Achacher, Oct. 29, 1918.....298.91
Rigden, William G., et al.—C. W. Fitel, Nov. 16, 1918.....1,435.48

In Bronx County.

Fitzpatrick, William F.—P. Zogarroll, Oct. 2, 1917.....$80.72

MANUFACTURERS desiring to find a foreign field for their products through a corporation adequately equipped with productive representatives in the most important markets in the world, are advised to communicate without delay with O 597 Times Downtown.

MERCHANDISE WANTED

Mr. L. Brownhill of J. L. Hudson Co., is interested in
Coats—Velours, Silvertones.
Shirts—Plain, Fancy Samples.
Dresses—Serges, Georgettes, Satins.
To close out. Write or call with details Monday, Dec. 16. Mr. Brownhill, Associated Merchandising Corp., 225 5th Av.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Fluctuations of the Week Mainly in Those of Foodstuffs.

Fluctuations in foodstuffs prices, especially the dairy products, supplied most of the interest in local wholesale markets this week. New high record prices were established for butter and cheese, according to the figures contained in Dun's list. Only 47 of the 316 listed items changed during the week, and nearly half of the revisions were in foodstuffs alone. The tone of the general list was weaker than usual, 31 of the 47 changes being downward, compared with 32 declines in 55 changes last week.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on selected standard commodities this week. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Apples, com., bbl.....	$3.00	$2.00	$2.50
Beans, m.p.c., 100 lbs..	12.00	12.00	13.75
Butter, cream., ex., lb..	.69	.67¼	.40½
Do, S. D., c. to f., lb.	.52	.50	.38
Cabbage, per bbl.....	1.25	2.25	1.25
Cheese, w. m., spl., lb..	.37	.37	.24½
Codfish, Grge, 100 lb..	11.00	11.00	9.25
Coffee, No. 7, Rio, lb..	..	..	.07¾
Do, Santos No. 4, lb..	..	..	.09¾
Eggs, nearby, f., doz...	.90	.93	.66
Do, West. lats, doz..	.86	.70	.55
Flour, Spring, 196 lbs..	†10.85	†10.35	..
Onions, bag.....	1.75	1.25	2.00
Peas, Scotch, 100 lbs..	9.50	10.50	11.25
Potatoes, 100 lbs.....	2.85	2.50	2.35
Rice, fancy head, lb..	.10¾	.10¾	.08¾
Sugar, fine g., 100 lbs..	9.00	*9.00	8.35
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb..	.32½	.32½	.27
Do, Japan, best, lb..	.29	.45	.40
Bacon, 14@8 down, lbf..	.25	.25	.25
Beef, live, 100 lbs....	9.00	9.75	7.30
Hams, big., in tcs., lb..	.32	.32	.27½
Hogs, live, 100 lbs.....	17.50	17.60	17.15
Lard, Mid. W., 100 lbs.	26.40	26.00	25.00
Pork, mess, bbl.....	47.00	47.00	50.50
Sheep, live, 100 lbs....	8.00	8.00	8.00
Barley, mill., bu.....	1.10	1.10	1.30
Corn, No. 3 yel., bu....	1.64½	1.66¾	1.70½
Hay, p. tim., 100 lbs..	1.85	1.85	1.00
Oats, No. 3 white, bu.	.83	.83	.88¾
Rye, No. 2, bu.....	1.75	1.75	1.90
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu..	*2.37¼	2.37¼	*2.37
Aluminium, pg., lb....	.33	*.33	.36
Copper, electro., lb....	.26	*.26	.23½
Iron, pig, No. 2X, ton.	39.15	*39.15	34.25
Lead, lb.....	.07	.07	.06¾
Spelter, lb.....	.066	.07	.07½
Steel billets, Bess., ton.	47.50	*47.50	47.50
Tin, lb.....	.71	.69	.88
Brown sheet., std., yd..	.19¾	.20	.19¾-20
Cloths, pr., 64x60, yd..	.11½	.13½	.11¾
Hides, No. 1, lb.....	.29	.29	.35
Do, cows, native, lb...	.27	.27	.33
Leath., B'lock, tr., lb.	.40	.40	..
Do., un. bks, t.r., lb..	.73	.73	.68
Rubber, up-r., fine, lb..	.68	.68	.54½
Silk, China, st. fil. 1st.....	7.65	7.70	6.65

†Government basis. *Government maximums.

Twenty revisions were shown in the foodstuffs this week, and they were equally divided between advances and declines. Several of the latter, however, were shown by the minor items, such as spices. The dairy products held the centre of the stage. All grades of butter were higher, the advances ranging from a cent to 2 cents over last week's prices. The best cheese did not advance this week, but the under grades moved up 2 cents a pound. The surprise of the week was the decline in eggs. Fancy near-by stock slipped off 3 cents a dozen, and the best Western eggs dropped 4 cents. There is still a liberal margin between the current and 1917 prices of both varieties, but it is much larger in the case of the former than the latter.

Flour prices did not change here this week, and for the first time in a long while all of the changes in the major provisions at Chicago were declines. They occurred in live beef, live hogs, and Middle Western lard. Mess pork, live sheep, and short ribs did not change. In the vegetables there was a drop in the price of Scotch peas, but onions and potatoes advanced. Onions are still below the comparative 1917 level, but potatoes are now 50 cents a hundred pounds higher. A rise in common apples was included in the fresh fruit changes, while in the dried fruits increases were noted in choice evaporated apples and cleaned currants. Coffees were again not quoted, but teas were firm at recent levels. In the spice market a drop in Cochin ginger contrasted with declines in Zanzibar cloves, nutmegs, and black and white Singapore pepper.

Eleven of the sixteen changes in the combined lists of drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils were declines. Among the features were the weakness in several of the soda products and the fact that, for the first time in several weeks, the oils lists was bare of changes. Further declines in resins and turpentine marked the week in the naval stores. The hide and leather markets, according to the list, showed no quotable changes either way this week. The only listed change in the grains was a drop in corn, a rise of 2 cents a pound in tin was shown this week, after more or less prolonged weakness, but spelter declined and antimony was lower again. Tallow was cheaper here.

Continued lack of demand resulted in some further shading of burlaps prices during the week, especially in the light-weight goods. The same was true of many of the unfinished cotton cloths, which sold from second hands at prices well under the Government maximums. In some instances the concessions amounted to nearly 6 cents a yard.

TO RESTORE HISTORIC INN.

Hotel Men of U. S. to Rebuild Noble Rose, Ruined by Germans.

The hotel men of the United States will be the first in any industry to undertake the work of reconstruction in Belgium. Their effort in this direction will be the restoration of an ancient inn in the town of Furnes in Flanders, for some time the headquarters of King Albert and the Belgian Army. As the Hotel Noble Rose, this inn was for centuries celebrated among visitors to Flanders.

At the National Hotel Exposition, which opens in Madison Square Gar

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., BET. 6TH AND 7TH AVS. REV. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D. 10:30—" The World's Biggest and Best Business."
12:00—Sunday-School and Pastor's Bible Class.
3:00—" Is There a Personal Devil? "

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—" IF CHRIST SHOULD APPEAR IN OUR CHURCH."
8—By request, special sermon to Young men and young women. " ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE YOUNG." MRS. EHRGOTT will sing " THE LONG, LONG TRAIL."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 40th St. Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN at 11. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. J. Howard Audrey, Leader, Men's Class, 9:40. Mrs. Merrett, Leader, Women's Class, 10. Evening, Soldiers and Sailors' Service. Social hour, 5:30. Program, 6:15.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.

11 A. M.—" TO WHOM SHALL WE GO?"

Dr. Haldeman will testify to the inadequacy of world religions, and to the wickedness of Christian Science, the worthlessness of New Thought, the lie of Spiritualism, and that Jesus only has the words of eternal life.

8 P. M.—" THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND ITS SELF-EXALTED HEAD."

In this sermon Dr. Haldeman will take ground that it would be national suicide for the United States to enter a league of nations, and that this country ought to have a navy fully equal to that of England. The league now proposed is only a shadow of the monstrous one foretold of God and preparatory to the Second Coming of Christ.

Friday Night, December 20, 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will begin a series of Bible talks on Israel and the Jew. Jews cordially invited to hear God's threatenings and promises to his chosen people.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. 11 A. M., A. RAY PETTY, Pastor. "THREE WORDS OF JESUS TO A WORLD AT PEACE"; 8 P. M., MAJOR LA GUARDIA, famous American aviator, three times decorated by the King of Italy, " FLYING FOR UNCLE SAM ON THE ITALIAN FRONT."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, AT 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR (In Service.) Rev. DAVID ROSS will preach this Sunday.
11 A. M.—" Looking Backward."
8 P. M.—" The Man, the Home, the Temple."
10 A. M.—Eaton Class for Men; 30 E. 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., BETWEEN 125TH & 127TH STS. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—" THE NEW HEROISM."
8 P. M.—" SEE THE GOOD EVERYWHERE, BUT WORK ALWAYS FOR SOMETHING BETTER."
This is the tenth of a series of twelve Sunday evening sermons on the general subject: " A RELIGION FOR TIMES LIKE THESE."
DEC. 22—" Respect Every Man, but Yourself Most of All."
DEC. 29—" Whatever You Think or Feel, Live the Life of Loving Service."

WADSWORTH AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, 179th-180th Sts., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY.
11—" GOD'S PURPOSE IN OUR LIFE."
8—" OUT OF BONDAGE."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CH., 145th St. and Convent Av.
11 A. M.—Rev. Dr. H. H. Stimson.
8 P. M.—Jonas Lippman, 'Alsace-Lorraine.'

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,035 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—260 W. 83d St. 11 A. M. only.
Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street. Dr. JEFFERSON will preach at 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN CHURCH Broadway, near 76th St Dr. McELVEEN at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. 6-8 P. M., Soldiers' Supper and Social.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Grand Ball Room, Waldorf-Astoria. Services, Sunday, 11 A. M.; speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Subject: " The Seat of Sensation."

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 64TH ST. Sunday Morning, Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock.

Speaker: DR. FELIX ADLER. Subject: " IS AGREEMENT IN RELIGION ESSENTIAL IN MARRIAGE? "

Interdenominational

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH, D. D., of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE. 214 West 35th St., DON O. SHELTON, Pres. 4:15 P. M., " The Anointing of the Holy Spirit."

SPANISH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, 100 East 22d St. A. B. CARRERO, Pastor. Services Sunday, 3 P. M. Friday, 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Cor. Broadway and 104th St. 11 and 8, Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP.

Jewish

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. SILVERMAN on " Jewish Reconstruction." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. CLIFTON H. LEVY on " And Man Found His Soul." DAILY NOON SERVICE, 12:30. All are welcome.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, FIFTH AV., AT 76TH STREET. Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN. SATURDAY MORNING, (Sermon,) 10:15. SUNDAY MORNING AT 11, " A JUST STATE."

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St. Rev. A. STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. 11 A. M.—Rev. CHAS. J. SMITH, Pastor.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder at 11.

Methodist Episcopal

GRACE, W. 104th, near Col. 11 and 7:30, Dr. Harris.
7:30, DR. DAVIS. THE KAISER'S DENTIST: "THE KAISER AS I KNEW HIM."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11—DR. MILLIARD L. ROBINSON.
8—DR. SOCKMAN, " Can We Forgive? "
Music: Selections from " The Messiah."
6—Social Tea. Soldiers and Sailors.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av. (The Big Church Around the Corner.) Rev. J. W. CHASEY, B. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., " The Bethlehem of the Heart."
8 P. M., " A Mummy and Its Travels."

PARK AV. CHURCH, COR. 86TH ST. 11 A. M., Dr. L. C. MURDOCH, subject: " The Great Advance." 8, Dr. Jamieson.

Methodist Episcopal

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 76th St., near Columbus Av. 11 A. M., Dr. DAVID G. DOWNEY. 8 P. M., Isobel Van den Silco, " Chateau-Thierry."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th Street. 11 A. M., Rev. ROBERT W. ROGERS, Litt. D. 4:30 P. M., Sgt. Maj. L. SHANNON CONMACK, " The Red Cross at the Front." Men's Bible Class, 10:15 A. M. Welcome.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., West of Broadway. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Preaching by Rev. HALFORD E. LUCCOCK. 11 A. M.—" An Expanding Faith." 8 P. M.—" Who's Who in America."

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday school, 10:15. Service, 11. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "A NEEDED BUT UNPOPULAR VIRTUE." All in U. S. Service especially welcome.

New Thought

To-morrow at 4 P. M.

How to unfold the enfolded Power within you. By MRS. GENEVIEVE BEHREND (Only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward.)

FREE AT COHAN THEATRE, Broadway and 43d Street. Note change of time— Doors open at 3:30 P. M.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC. FREE DAILY LECTURES Bretton Hall, 86th Street and Broadway, every morning at 11 o'clock (except Saturdays and Sundays). Friday Evenings at 9:30 o'clock Morning Prayer. Hall. Subject Free Friday Evening Lecture. VISUALIZING

INTERNATIONAL NEW THOUGHT ALLIANCE CONFERENCE, Assembly Room, Park Avenue Hotel, New York City. Sunday, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M., ANNA RITZ MILITZ, Presiding. PROMINENT SPEAKERS to consider " WHAT AND HOW NEW THOUGHT CONTRIBUTES TO THE NEW ERA OF WORLD RECONSTRUCTION. All cordially welcome. Collection.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE. 222 West 72d Street. Sunday, 11:15 A. M., EDITH A. MARTIN. 3:30 P. M., ANNA C. NOLL. 8:15 P. M. Uniting with International Conference at Park Avenue Hotel. Mon., 8:15 P. M., Healing, Edith A. Martin. Tues., 8:15 P. M., LAURA C. CANNON. Wed. 8:15 P. M., MARY ALLEN. Thurs., 3 P. M., Healing, Mrs. Vance Cheney. 4 P. M., SOCIAL HOUR. Fri., 8:15 P. M., Dr. O. S. MARDEN. 8:15 P. M., LAURA G. CANNON.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE AND UNITY CENTER. 28 West 72d St.—Sunday, 9:30 A. M., Sabbath School. 11:15 A. M., WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Subject: " Intuition and Consciousness." 3:30 P. M., PAUL A. VERDU. No evening service. Tuesday, 3:15 P. M., JULIE M. COOKE. Wednesday, 3 P. M., JULIE M. COOKE. Meetings at 3 and 8:15 P. M. daily, except Saturday. WALTER NEWELL WESTON, Advanced Lectures, Thursday, 3 and 8:15 P. M.

CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND, The Business Church of New York City, Hotel McAlpin, (Green Room.) 11:15. Dr. THEODORE G. NORTHRUP, the business man and master workman in science. " KEY TO ABUNDANCE IN FRANCE." Admission Free. Good music.

EDITH RARICK, McALPIN HOTEL. Inquire at elevator for room. Sunday, 11 o'clock. Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

MRS. MARY CHAPIN, Mehlin Piano Hall, 4 E. 43d., cor. 5th Av. Sunday, 11 o'clock: " Your Will to Win." All welcome. Interviews, classes. Monday Evening Class at 8, The Biltmore, R. 641.

UNITY SOCIETY, 163 West 57th St. Sunday morning, 11 o'clock. Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers, { William Pierson Merrill. Theodore Ainsworth Greene. Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4. Bible School at 9:40. NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th Street. Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor
10:00 A. M.—Men's Bible Class.
11:00 A. M.—Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D.
4:30 P. M.—Rev. Hugh Black, D. D.
Enlarged Choir, 3 quartettes and orchestra at both services.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. JAMES I. VANCE, D. D., will preach at both services. Offering for Presbyterian Hospital. Bible School at 9:30. Men's Class at 10. Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M., in the Chapel, REV. HUGH BLACK, D. D.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Founded 1716. Old First, University Place, Madison Square Foundation. FIFTH AVENUE, 11TH TO 12TH STREET. 11 A. M., REV. DR. HUGH BLACK. 8 P. M., REV. DR. CHARLES P. FAGNANI.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. Rev. Daniel Evan Martin, D. D., Pastor. 11—" Good Intentions," sermon by Dr. Martin. 7:45 P. M.—" Three Years at the Front," SERGEANT CHARLES HENRY SMITH.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Dr. Work preaches. 8 P. M.—In Honor of Czechoslovak Republic. Dr. Pisek speaks. Bohemian Singers.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. CHARLES T. SCHAEFFER will preach at both services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. 4:30—Lieut. Col. Frank S. Evans, D. S. O. 8 P. M.—Rev. William P. Merrill, D. D. ALL SEATS FREE.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. Mackay.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Park Av. and 85th St. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. W. D. HALL at 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. The Pastor, REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D.D., will preach at 11 A. M. 8 P. M.—Dr. William B. Guthrie speaks on Great Britain and America.

ST. NICHOLAS AV. PRESBYTERIAN, Corner 141st St.—Services 11 and 8. Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Pastor.

WEST END, Amsterdam Av., cor. 105th. 11—Dr. A. Edwin Kelcwin preaches: "Keep Your Eyes on the Holy Land." 8—C. H. Towson on "The Sons of Industry."

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor. DR. EVANS will preach, 11 A. M. & 8 P.M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher Cowan Jones.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Geo. Wm. Douglas.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A.M. Morning Prayer and Sermon..... 11 A.M. Evensong. (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas)... 4 P.M. Strangers Welcome.

Protestant Episcopal

ASCENSION, 6TH AV. AND 10TH ST. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—" Creative Impulse in Religion," Rector. 4—Music: Verdi's " Manzoni Requiem." 8—Forum: Isaac Russell, Investigator for National War Labor Board. " War Time Strike Adventuring."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 20th St., near Madison Av. Rev. HENRY H. BARBOUR, D.D., (Rector.) Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M. (Rev. Charles M. Belden.); 4, 8 P. M., (Rev. John Acworth.) King's Hall Communion Service in C at 11. POPULAR VESPERS at 4, including soprano solo, " Rejoice Greatly," from the Messiah," and Anthem, " How Lovely Are the Messengers," by Mendelssohn. Violin, 'cello, harp, organ. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services, 8, 10:15 and 11. A. M., & 8 P. M. (Rector.)

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. JOHN R. ATKINSON, D.D., Rector. Services 8:30 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M. 8 P. M.—Mr. Frank Dilnot, " An Englishman in America."

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Service and Sermon, (The Rector), 11 A. M. Later Evensong, (Rev. C. C. Bentley) 8 P. M. Daily Noon-day Service at 12:30.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Av., above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, D. D., Rector. Services, 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M. 11—Rt. Rev. SIDNEY C. PARTRIDGE, D. D., BISHOP OF WEST MISSOURI.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12 M.—Holy Communion. 3 P. M.—Children's Service. 8 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Relland.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. The Rev. HORACE PERCY SILVER, Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer. Sermon. (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Choral Evensong. ADDRESS BY RECTOR. SPECIAL MUSIC—VIOLIN AND ORGAN. Prayers and intercession, with address, daily except Saturday, 12:20 to 12:40. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St. Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar. Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 A. M. Service and Address, (in Italian,) 4 P. M. Evensong and Sermon at 8 P. M. Sunday school every Sunday, 9:30 A. M. Intercessions Friday evenings, 8 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S, (EPISCOPAL,) 5th Av. and 127th St. Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR. Preaches 11 A. M. on "AMERICA'S ATTITUDE" and 4 P. M. on "POWER OF LOVE."
Every loyal American with a Dollar beyond his debts should belong to the Red Cross. Belong or join at once.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Park Av. and 51st St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer. Col. Geo. E. Brewer will speak. 3:00 P. M.—Sunday School. 4:30 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address. Dr. LEIGHTON PARKS will preach.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., East of 3d Av. ALL SEATS FREE. Rev. KARL REILAND, D. D., Rector. Sunday Services 8, 11, (Rector,) and 8.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CURCH, West End Av. and 87th St. Rev. William Pitt McCune, Rector. Masses: 7,8,9:30,11. Vespers & Benediction: 4. Preacher, 11 A. M., Father Officer, O. H. C.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Rev. FRANK WARREN CROWDER, Rector. 8 A. M.; 11 A. M. (Rector); 4 P. M. (Rector).

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and West 141st St. Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector. Services 8, 11 and 8 (Rector).

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth Street, west of Second Avenue. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 11 A. M.—Service and Sermon by the Rector, " A Spiritual Metropolis." 4 P. M.—The Freedom and Future of the Slavs, addresses by Bohemians, Poles and Serbians.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector; 48th ANNIVERSARY. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Procession and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 4.

ST. MARY'S, Lawrence St., (128th and Amsterdam.)—Rev. FREDERIC W. GOODMAN, Rector, 8 and 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 26 W. 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. St. Paul's Chapel. Christmas service, 4 P. M. CHAPLAIN KNOX preaches. Christmas music. Public invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th, near Broadway. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector. SERVICES, 8, 11, and 4 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon, Rector. 4 P. M.—Evensong and Address, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music. December 21, St. Thomas' Day, 11 A. M.—Holy Communion, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. Services: 7, 8, 9, 10:30, 11 and 8 P. M. 10:30, sermon, (Rector.) Cruickshank's Mass. 4, Evensong, 8; sermon, W. W. Davis. Daily: 7, 9, 12, (Peace Intercessions,) 5 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH, SUNDAY SERVICES: 7, 8, and 9 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Wm. T. Manning, D. D. 3:30 P. M.—Choral Evensong and Sermon. WEEK-DAY SERVICES: 7:30, 9 A. M., 12 N., 3 P. M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. 8, 11, Rev. F. Burgess; 8, Rev. F. Burgess.

Reformed

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH AVE. AND 44TH ST. Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.
10:45 A. M., preaching by Rev. B. F. Armstrong of Newark.
8 P. M., " An Old-Fashioned Gospel Service."

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent and 149th, near Amsterdam Av. Rev. John A. Dykstra, Minister, 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister, will preach, 11 A. M.—" The Cross Under Fire." 8 P. M.—" What Can We Know?"

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. Malcolm Jas. MacLeod, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: " The Holy Partnership of Pain."

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 11 A. M. Annual Service of " Ye Olde Settlers' Association of Ye West Side." At 4:30 P. M., Special Music. Matthews' Cantata, " The Story of Christmas." Hans Kronold, 'Cellist.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. Irving H. Berg, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service. Evening Subject: " The Ministry of Music." Sunday School at 9:55 A. M. All Seats Free.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 19th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Aves. Brooklyn.

Spiritualist

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, (First Spiritual Society, Inc., 1853. Mother Church of Spiritualism of the World.) Genealogical Hall, 220 West 58th St., near Broadway. Services—Sundays, 3 P. M.; Fridays, 8 P. M. Speaker, Sunday night, Dr. Teandale Randolph Struble; subject, " Pontius Pilate's Judgment of Jesus, the Man of Galilee; the Psychic Vision of the Roman Governor's Wife; and How a Judean King Sought a Message from the Divine Medium." Free. All invited.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and 9th Av. Sundays at Eight P. M. Sharp. LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE. Mrs. M. E. Williams, Inspirational Speaker, Will Lecture. Messages Given.

Theosophy

AT CENTRAL LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway, 67th St. Every Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., MRS. MAUDE LAMART-TAYLOR. Class in " THE SECRET DOCTRINE." Thursday, Dec. 19, 8:15 P. M., " TAGORE'S SADHANA." Every Friday, 8:15 P. M., ELEMENTARY THEOSOPHY. Public Cordially Invited.

AT 2,228 BROADWAY, N. Y. LODGE, T. S. FOUNDED 1897. Internat'l President, Mrs. ANNIE BESANT. Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Speaker: Mrs. Elener Broenniman, Nat'l Lecturer, T. S. " SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN THE LIGHT OF OCCULT HISTORY." FREE PUBLIC CLASSES. Tuesday, 3 P. M. Thurs. and Fri., 8:30 P. M. ALL ARE WELCOME.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, (Independent,) 25 West 45th St.—Public lecture Sun. Eve., 8:15. " Immortality," (11) E. Hermann.

Unitarian

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at 11. JUDAISM AT ITS BEST. Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister. Forum, 8 P. M., ELISE BREUCHAUD, Contralto; WM. P. MONTAGUE, Professor at Columbia. " SOCIALIZATION OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St. 11 A. M.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, " SOME FACTS COMMONLY FORGOTTEN ABOUT JESUS." 8:15 P. M.—MILLE. MARGUERITE CLEMENT, " WHAT AMERICA CAN TEACH FRANCE AND FRANCE TEACH AMERICA."

ALL SOULS, Fourth Avenue at 20th Street. Dr. WILLIAM L. SULLIVAN, Minister. 11 A. M.—"Jesus in the Light of Criticism." A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY Central Park West and 76th St. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. " CUSTOMS WORTH KEEPING."

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 11 A. M.—Rev. JOHN HOWLAND LATHROP.

Y. M. C. A.

STUDIO CLUB, 35 East 62d St.; Vesper Service, Dec. 8th, at 5 P. M. Speaker, Rev. HENRY B. COFFIN. Soldiers and sailors invited.

DR. FRANK CRANE, SPECIAL GLOBE CONCERT, 3:30. EAST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 153 East 86th St. Lex. Av. Subway express stop.

Dr. J. J. HEISCHMAN, " SOUL BATTLE AND SOUL PEACE." West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St., 4 P.M.

Prof. A. Arblb-Costa, Sunday, Dec. 15, 3:30, Bronx Union Branch, Y. M. C. A., 470 East 161st St., " Italy Redeemed."

RUSTOM RUSTOMJEE. " INDIA'S RELATION TO THE ALLIES." 23D ST. Y.M.C.A., 215 W. 23d St., Sun. 4 P.M.

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL Y. W. C. A., Lexington Av. (53d St.) 4 o'clock, Vespers. Dr. CHARLES F. WISHART. Mr. E. L. MURRELLO, Speaker.

STUDIO CLUB, 85 EAST 62d Street. DR. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN. Service at 5 P. M. Tea served, 4-5 P. M.

BRONX BRANCH, 329 East 176th St. CHRISTMAS OVER-THERE. Overseas Speaker—at 4:30 P. M.

HARLEM BRANCH, 240 Lenox Av. WEST SIDE BRANCH, 501 West 50th St. SPECIAL VESPER SERVICES at 4:30 P. M.

Other Services

JERUSALEM'S DELIVERANCE. Metropolitan Opera House, Tues. Eve., Dec. 17. Thanksgiving celebration by Jews, Catholics, and Protestants. Auspices of the New York Federation of Churches. " THE CRUSADERS OF 1917."
Motion pictures of Allenby's Army. Speakers: Dr. John H. Finley, Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Philip L. W. Wilson, Abraham Rihbany, Hon. Murray Hulbert. Double Trio Solo Boys from Paulist Choristers, Temple Emanu-El Choir, Cantors' Ass'n of America, the Apollo Club. Devotional exercises: Bishop Burch, Mgr. Sweeney, Dr. Caillmahos, Rabbis Mendes, Silverman, Dr. Frank Mason North. Prices: 50c., $1, $1.50, $2.50, at Box Office, or Room 240, No. 200 5th Av. Phone 2297 Gramercy.

HUMAN BETTERMENT CHURCH, BROADHURST THEATRE, 44th St., West of Broadway. Sunday Night, December 15th, at 7:45 o'clock. BERNARR MACFADDEN discusses Christ's methods of healing for today. He also discusses the prevailing method of the treatment of influenza, pneumonia, colds, etc. He claims that so-called serious diseases can be easily cured. AND he tells you how to do it. SEATS FREE—ALL WELCOME.

SEARS PHILOSOPHY makes life livable here and hereafter. Nothing like it anywhere. Not better—Not worse—*But Different.* CRITERION THEATRE, B'way at 44th St. Sunday, 11 a. m., F. W. Sears, M. P., Orator. Subject: " POWER OF PERSONALITY." A wonderful lecture by a still more wonderful man, BILLY SUNDAY. Committee, 5-7 Doyers St., Rescue Society, Sat., Dec. 14, 10 P. M. Frank Goodman. Trail Hitter, Former Gambler. Host others. Great Gospel service nightly 10 P. M. Nothing like it in the world. T. J. NOONAN, Superintendent.

ORDER OF CHRISTIAN MYSTICS. DR. and MRS. F. HOMER CURTISS. Sun., 11 A. M., " The Ancient of Days "; Wed., 8 P. M., " The Duty of the Shepherds." Public Healing Service Daily at Noon. 296 West End Av., cor. 74th St.

MILLENNIUM IS AT HAND. A remarkable lecture by R. E. STREETER of PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, 3 P. M., Carnegie Hall, Studio 61, 154 West 57th St., New York City. All welcome. Seats free. No collection.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 50 W. 67th St. Swami Bodhananda, " Work as Worship," 8 P. M. All welcome.

" THE KEYS OF THE APOSTLE PETER: Who Has Them at Present? Sun. 8 P. M. Prof. C. T. Everson, Casino Thr. 39th & B'y.

BROOKLYN

Congregational

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock Street, between Bedford and Franklin Avenues. (Take Fulton Street " L " or surface car to Franklin Avenue.) Pastor, Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Remsen and Henry Sts. (near Borough Hall Subway). Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Religious Forum. Dr. JAMES WELDON JOHNSON will discuss " The Past and Future Contribution of the Negro to American Culture."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street. Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. Lyman Abbott. 4:30—Behold, I Make All Things New." 7:45 P. M.—Addresses by the Rev. Ernest Partridge and Thomas Dunn Heald of England, with thrilling story of the latter's escape through Russia and Siberia.

Ethical Culture

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Brooklyn Academy of Music. 11 A. M., Dr. HENRY NEUMAN, " THE WORLD'S CHILDREN IN WAR AND IN PEACE."

REAL ESTATE FIELD

An important steamship lease in the Williamsburg riverfront section of Brooklyn, which indicates the increasing business of the future in the Port of New York, has been closed by G. P. Butterly in the rental of the steamship and railroad pier at the foot of North First Street, Williamsburg, for the Ireland Realty Company to a steamship company doing busines along the coast and in the West Indies. The pier was recently used by the New England Steamship Company, a subsidiary of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and now at the Eastern District Terminal.

The lessees, it is stated, are planning to acquire additional waterfronts in New York Harbor, to facilitate shipments from many foreign ports. The annual rental secured for the pier is higher than paid by the railroad company. The property measures 800 feet from North First and River Streets to the outside pierhead line, and has an average width of 150 feet. The lease is for ten years, commencing Dec. 14, the aggregate rental being about $300,000, including taxes, insurance, and repairs.

Deane & Cook acted as attorneys for the Ireland Realty Company. It is the pier which the manufacturers of the Great Eastern District in Brooklyn protested to Regional Director of Railroads A. H. Smith against closing on Oct. 1.

Private Dwellings in Demand.

W. McGee has sold to a client of Henry Dahnke & Brother 759 St. Nicholas Avenue, a three-story private dwelling, on a lot 20 by 96, assessed for taxation purposes at $14,000.

Mrs. Annie Kneer has purchased from Frank W. Ranor 215 West Seventy-eighth Street, a three-story private dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100. The property is assessed at $22,500. Julius Friend, Inc., negotiated the sale.

Tenement Deals.

The Julianna D. Baker estate sold to an investor 208 Eldridge Street, six-story front and four-story rear tenement, on a lot 25 by 100, located between Stanton and Rivington Streets.

Thomas F. Fagan is the buyer of the tenement 807 East Fifty-seventh Street sold by the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank through Thomas J. O'Reilly.

The Bronx Market.

A Bronx deal involving an exchange of properties valued at over $100,000 has been closed in the purchase by investor from the William H. Moore Holding Company of the five-story apartment house at 2,512 University Avenue, on a plot 50 by 125, near 190th Street. It was held at $85,000. In part payment the Moore Company took the vacant plot on the southwest corner of the Concourse and Minerva Place, 70 by 100 feet, held at $25,000. Charles S. Kohler was the broker in the transaction.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., sold to Michael Pfeiffer a plot 30 by 300, located on the south side of Classon Point Road, 185 feet west of Public

MORTGAGE LOANS.

With a first mortgage of $20,000; shore property, New Jersey; good commission paid. B 141 Times.

Suburban mortgages purchased, loans made, New York, New Jersey. VanDenberg, 100 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Private house for sale; 5 stories, 15 rooms, 4 baths; excellent condition; refined location; valuable leasehold. Owner, 62 W. 51st.

Bronx.

Furnished cottage for rent in Bedford Park section Bronx; convenient to Grand Central Station, "L," subway, trolley lines; 10 rooms, all improvements and fuel; cozy, attractive; practical, quiet neighborhood; near park; $150 monthly. Address C. E. P., 240 East 136th St.

Westchester.

Owner will sacrifice his country place, 2½ acres, 40 minutes from Grand Central; Colonial house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, garage, garden, tennis court; select neighborhood, near golf and bathing; price $20,000. Field, telephone Murray Hill 6442.

Long Island.

Long Beach.—Cottage; corner; all improvements; $1,400; terms. T. Walsh, West End, Long Beach.

New Jersey

Bargains.—Six rooms, bath, all improvements; steam heat; hollow tile stucco dwelling; half hour, Erie; $3,750; easy terms. W. Brady, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Bargain.—Elegant 6-room house; Hackensack Heights, all improvements; $500 down, $35 monthly. Boundary Realty, 30 Church, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

15 Per Cent. Investment.—Central Park West; $20,000 equity. Owner, 237 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—Beautiful new suburban home and garage goes for $350 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8c. commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors; beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, paneled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hardwood trim; large front porch, also sleeping porch; trees, paved streets, steam heat, sewer, gas, electricity; bathroom fixtures, concrete basement; attic; ample space for garden; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. John 5047.

Excellent hotel property for sale on one of the most desirable business streets in Atlantic City, only half block from beach. 100 rooms; easy terms to right party. Address P. O. Box 252, Atlantic City, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND BUILDINGS. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

DOCTOR, DENTIST, OSTEOPATH, OCULIST will find a magnificent opportunity to locate their offices in a high-class private dwelling. Connected; HOTEL ASHTON, 24 E. 63D ST., with Madison Square and Madison Ave. We can also furnish an adjoining room and bath for living purposes if desired; moderate rent. Telephone Lenox 272.

STORES.—Two, together or separately; just off Broadway and Times Square; same block with two subway express stations; in new 30-story building; wonderful opportunity. Room 1203, 110 West 40th St.

15,000 square feet on second floor of a two-story building; steam heat; daylight; day-light; for manufacturing; northeast corner 27th St. and 7th Av. Apply Hughes, 210 West 34th St.

TOP FLOOR LOFT, 56x110.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY. SUBLET EXCEPTIONAL LOFT. 120 57TH AV.

Private office in suite, furnished if desired; fine light. Room 1106, 103 Park Av., Murray Hill 8491.

Furnished private office, $25.50 monthly; desk room, $11.50. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Lofts, 25x100, steam heat, electric freight elevator; rents $900 year. Loria, 138 East 23th.

Offices, $25 to $100; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

Small, desirable office, furnished. Inquire Room 402, 156 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

84TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath. Merritt, 9281 Murray Hill, before 6.

54TH ST., 78 EAST.—Furnished apartment to let. 5874 Plaza.

59TH ST., 31 EAST.—Large, bright parlor, chamber, and bath; $60 Tel 5022 M. Hill.

60TH ST., 24 EAST. — Magnificent parlor floor, furnished with highest class works of art, Oriental rugs, &c.; 3 rooms and bath, kitchenette; lease.

APARTMENTS OF THE BETTER TYPE. Well furnished, East Side-Park Av. Sections, $350 Monthly Up; Long and Short Leases. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St., near 5th Av. Murray Hill 8300.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 24 East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service, one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 24 East 32d St. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

MADISON AV., 578, (BET. 56TH-57TH STS.) —TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE, ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED; SEEN 1-5. LEVINSON.

MADISON AV., 713.—Furnished apartment, with studio, kitchen; city heat. Plaza 8142.

PARK AV., (Northwest Corner, Entrance 81.) —6 rooms and bath; sunshine. Telephone Lenox 7899.

PLAZA SECTION.—7 rooms, 3 baths, 3 maids' rooms; exquisitely furnished; terms. Columbus 3974.

Furnished—West Side.

16TH, 51 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms with bath, studio; non-housekeeping; service restaurant for discriminating people only.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $25 per week; floor hall service.

43D ST., 26 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Prominent Corner Space
Suitable for BANK or other high-class institution, in Hotel Ashton
1306-1312 Madison Ave.
S. W. CORNER 93d ST.
Ground Floor, 39½x37 Ft.
Additional space obtainable.
Term of Fifteen Years | $5000 to $6000 Per Annum | According to Space
Apply C. Morton Bellak,
126 West 73rd. Tel. 4500 Columbus,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

3rd Ave. North East Cor. 57th St. Light Corner Store.
SPLENDID LOCATION
For Barber, Restaurant, Retail Clothing, Shoes, Etc.
An Opportunity for You to Step Into.
Size 20x65; all display windows Over 16,000 pass this vicinity every day—
YOUR CUSTOMERS
Premises or
F. E. STURGIS, 14 Wall St. Rector 8575

TO LET—25,000 sq. ft. with power, 4 floors, Erie Railroad Siding in yard; insurance low in Mill Mutuals. Apply J. B. Wynne on premises, Waterhouse Mill, Passaic, N. J., or Richard Rossiter, 156 Edison St., Paterson, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

285 CENTRAL PARK WEST St. Urbas.
AT WEST 89TH ST.
Two-Room Apartment, Ground Floor
Suitable for Physician or Dentist.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D ST.
APARTMENT TWO EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, kitchenette and bath, $135 month; handsomely furnished; 3 rooms, large kitchen, bath, $155; all appointments are of highest standard; ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Tel. Col. 7040.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 2-3 room, bath, duplex; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6235.

54TH, 29 WEST. (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

55TH, 208 WEST. (Thorndike Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath, fine hotel service, low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, WEST, NO. 34.
One and Two Rooms and Bath.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Opposite Carnegie; bungalow on roof; 15th floor; overlooking city; parlor, bedroom, real kitchen, bath; beautifully furnished; refrigeration; electricity; steam heat; maid and valet service; immediate possession. Prescott.

60TH, (Central Park West.)—3 rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished; $350. Vanderbilt 1450.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Seven rooms, bath, maid's toilet, elevator, electricity; $210 month.

80'S, West End.—Six rooms, two baths, charmingly furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

95TH ST., 330 W.—Well furnished 6 rooms, near Riverside Drive; $150 monthly.

101ST ST., (845 West End Av.)—Comfortable furnished light housekeeping. 5185 River. Compton.

107TH.—3 rooms, 2 bedrooms, $150 month to October; attractively furnished. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED. Choice Apartments, 4 to 12 rooms; East, West; $150 up. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333, (Cor. 93d St.) —An apartment different from the others; furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, 3 master bedrooms; all the rooms overlook the Park; eastern exposure; music room and dining room have wonderful view of lake and 5th Av.; 8th floor; going South immediately, will rent at sacrifice; $225 month, yearly lease, or $270 month, Winter lease, (3 months); immediate possession; modern 12-story building. Apt. 82, Phone 3521 River.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 418, (102d.)—Sunny outside 10 rooms, 3 baths; 4 to 6 master's, 2 maids' bedrooms; new, attractive furnishings; piano; sublet to May; terms. Gray, Columbus 3974.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—8 rooms, 3 baths; handsomely furnished; terms. Columbus 3974.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

HAVE beautifully and exquisitely furnished apartment, '90s, near Riverside; will share same with married couple; $75-$100 monthly; references exchanged. R 24 Times.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

MUST SUBLET BEFORE TUESDAY. 125 Waverley Place, Apt. 4-B, off Washington Square; five rooms, newly furnished; elevator. Telephone Spring 700. Apply superintendent. $160 or near reasonable offer from responsible party; references.

WEST END, (80s.)—8 rooms, 3 baths; charmingly furnished; terms. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

65TH, 13 EAST.—Furnished or unfurnished three-room non-housekeeping apartment.

81ST, 2 EAST.—Will rent very desirable unfurnished apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette. Bolardi.

ENTIRE floor, kitchenette, bath; suitable for musical studio or club; $75. 1652 Spring.

Unfurnished—West Side.

50TH, 3 WEST.—High class apartments of 1, 2, 3 rooms, with bath and kitchenette; also an unusual bungalow apartment constructed on roof, with sleeping porch and roof garden; now ready for occupancy; renting office on premises.

50TH ST., 17 WEST.—Studio apartment, skylight, two rooms, bath, open fireplace; new building. Apply premises.

58TH, 327 WEST.—Two, four large light rooms; remodeled; unique; elevator; accessible.

57TH ST., 200 WEST, COR. 7TH AV. New 14-Story Rodin Studio Apartment Bldg. Two-room Duplex Apartment.....$2,000 Six-room Housekeeping Apartment..... 3,600 Seven-room Duplex Apartment..... 4,200 Eight-room Duplex Apartment..... 4,300 Apply to Resident Manager. Tel. Circle 3599.

74TH, 138 WEST.—One-two large rooms, (fireplaces,) steam, electricity; private residence.

BROADWAY, 2,128-30.—Business entertained. Fifty feet front, first story; Six rooms, bath and kitchenette.

WEST END AV., 789.—Two rooms and laboratory, specially adapted for dentist. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted.—Furnished apt., 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchenette, Jan. 1 to April 1; will pay $200 rental if apartment be between 60th and 44th east side preferred. Address P. O. Box 593, Woodmere, Long Island.

FOR RESULTS

list your apartments, furnished, with REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT CO., 2,616 B'way, Riverside 1126.

Furnished sunny apartment wanted, three bedrooms; children; responsible. Address Damson, 110 West 40th St., 3d floor. Phone Bryant 4027.

$200 month; 6-7-room apartment, furnished, wanted, with, without linen, silver; West 70s-80s; Jan. 15-June 1; family three. S 660 Times Downtown.

Require 5 to 7 rooms, east, west, below 90s; around $350 monthly; 3 months. Columbus 3974.

Furnished apartments wanted for our clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Four rooms, shower bath preferred, below 42d St. S 607 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

39TH, 126 EAST.—Murray Hill section; single and communicating rooms, one flight up; newly decorated; steam heat, electricity; references.

HOTEL AMSTERDAM, (25th St. and Lexington Av.)—Catering to permanent guests at popular prices; single rooms and bathrooms; newly renovated; all improvements.

LEXINGTON AV., 515, (48th St.)—Beautiful large corner room, elevator apartment; all conveniences; telephone; gentlemen only. Paraga.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av., two blocks from subway station; special permanent weekly rates, $7 week and up. Madison Square 501.

The Management of THE NEWEST ALLERTON, EXCLUSIVELY FOR BACHELORS, 143 East 39th St., are now receiving applications for residence in their NEW 16-STORY RESIDENCE FOR MEN. Completely furnished. The congenial spirit and atmosphere of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. Shower baths, reading rooms, library, billiard room, handball courts, &c. Rates $6.50 to $18 per week. References.

West Side.

28D, 258 WEST.—Rooms, $3.50, $4.50; steam heat, running water; gentlemen.

42D ST., 253 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, newly furnished, all modern improvements, including all-night elevator service.

61ST, 30 WEST.—Elegant large back parlor, with bath; comforts; couple, gentlemen.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, handsome room, with private bath; exclusive; electricity, steam heat.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—3 windows, front, second floor, $9 week; telephone.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large room, twin beds; elegant; gentlemen only; references.

78D, 257 WEST.—Beautifully furnished well-kept room; one flight; all conveniences.

74TH, 303 WEST.—One, two large front rooms; gentlemen; first floor; southern exposure; overlooking park; appointed for comfort; absolutely first-class; continuous hot water.

75TH, 149 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor, bedroom, electricity, telephone, continuous hot water, $11.

74TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished house; electricity; large room, private baths $10 $15.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat, electricity; gentlemen.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive large room, with private bath; electricity; references.

76TH ST., 141 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, southern exposure; bath adjoining; private house; no other roomers; reasonable; references

76TH, 48 WEST.—Handsomely decorated front parlor, arranged with dressing room and private bath; select house; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, private bath, also other room.

76TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished house; electricity; rooms; private baths; $2-$14.

77TH, 118 WEST.—High-class house; beautifully furnished large rooms; bath, electricity.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private house; references; $7.

79TH, 177 WEST.—Suite facing street; sunny kitchen; no other roomers. Schultz.

81ST, 37 WEST.—Elegant, sunny front room; southern exposure; porch overlooking parks; private bath; steam heat, electricity; breakfast; exceptional private house.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

82D, WEST.—Desirable room; select apartment; private family; conveniences. Phone 6368 Schuyler

82D, 1 WEST.—Large front single room; business man; references. Janvrin.

83D, 26 WEST.—Large southern room, private bath; other rooms; running water.

91ST, 56 W.—Sunny room; private house; 2 flights; electricity; references; $12.

93D, 257 WEST.—Comfortable furnished rooms; private house; steam heat; all conveniences.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive sunny suite, bath; American home; other desirable rooms.

101ST, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cozy room for business woman in refined home; electricity, phone. Inquire hall boy.

104TH, 5 WEST.—Good sized room; newly furnished; $7; elevator. Apt. 6.

110TH, BROADWAY.—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

112TH, 542 WEST, (Apt. 4B.)—Attractive, well furnished, private bath; gentlemen. Cathedral 3724.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Exceptional front room; well kept, modern apartment; gentlemen. English.

140TH, (83 Hamilton Place.)—Light, well-kept room; near subway. Becker.

172D, 720 WEST.—Comfortable, quiet room; southern exposure. Apt. 4F. Telephone Audubon 8773.

177TH, 717 WEST.—Large, sunny room, washroom and wardrobe, furnished; no other roomers. Apartment 63, Phone 2697 St. Nicholas.

BROADWAY, (near 108th St.)—Elegantly furnished room, two windows, quiet, adjoining bath; weekly, $10, with breakfast, $12; business man preferred; references required. C 861 Times Annex.

BROADWAY, 2,023, (70th.)—Front double, single rooms; every convenience; gentlemen preferred. Apt. 1B. Columbus 684.

BROADWAY, 2,025, (70th.)—Front double, single rooms; every convenience; gentlemen. Call Apt. 1B. Col. 684.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (107th St.)—Elegant rooms; board if desired. Apt. 4 south.

LUXURIOUSLY furnished room with bath in high-grade apartment, Central Park West, near 70th. Telephone Bryant 617.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70. — Attractive home; kitchen privilege; ladies only; $4.50. Apartment 3.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230, (corner 95th.)—Large, bright, attractively furnished room; running water; overlooking Hudson; $8 Apartment 31, Parr.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (cor. 80th.)—Two room suite; overlooking Hudson; elegant house; service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 620, (Apt. 3B.)—Comfortable room, 2 windows, closet; single, double.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223, (3N.)—Nicely furnished rooms, single or suite; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (84th St.) — Large, sunny bedroom and bath. Schuyler 5690.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 889.—Comfortably furnished large room suitable one or two; running water; board optional. Apartment 41.

WEST END AV., 684.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, running water, adjoining baths.

Brooklyn.

UNION ST., 885, (Near 8th Av., Brooklyn.)—Comfortable room; all conveniences; private.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; exceptional house; business people; references.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman desires one or two nicely furnished rooms, preferably part of larger apartment occupied by small household near 5th Av., between Washington Square-60th St.; required freedom as in own home; please state price. R 19 Times.

Wanted, by husband and wife, well-knawn writers, living in country, quiet room or studio for daytime use only. S 144 Times.

Young Jewish business man wants furnished room best neighborhood; references. S 135 Times.

Gentleman desires room, bath, medium priced, near subway and garage. R 34 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

74D, 802 WEST.—Attractive double front room, small room; home cooking; subway.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Fine single room, first-class house; European style, home cooking; sunny room for table guests by Holland people.

76TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive, large parlors, tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Single room, hot and cold water; table boarders.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, warm room, adjoining bath; newly decorated; electricity; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 76 WEST.—Exceptional accommodation; first-class board; business gentleman; parlor privileges. Jay.

87TH, 132 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; French cuisine; table guests accommodated.

88TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all improvements; good home cooking; table guests.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 691. — Refined Christian family; high-class elevator apartment; rent one room, running water, also meals, to gentleman. Phone 6279 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (THE GRAYMORE.) — HIGH - CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL; EXCELLENT TABLE. TEL. SCHUYLER 4306.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $14-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLIAM HENRY.
279 WEST END AV., (corner 73d St.)
Exclusive family hotel; overlooking river and Schwab mansion; rooms with private baths; excellent table; dinner guests accommodated

WEST END AV., 237.—American family, formerly of 314 West 72d; suite, with private bath; other rooms; table personally supervised.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large, double room, private bath, meals, one flight; singles, facing park, electricity; all conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman wants large well-furnished room, with exclusive bath and breakfast in a first-class house, private, homelike American family; leaving for opportunity to practice English; no other boarders; $15 up weekly, according to accomodations; offers high references; state price, particulars. S 121 Times.

Hebrew gentleman seeks good home, front room and breakfast, with small, congenial family; ground floor or one flight up; terms $8 weekly; references; west, from 65th to 116th. K 381 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private bath 45 minutes from 42d St.; $11 and up; capacity 150; special holiday rates; booklet Phone 1165 White Plains.

Lady owning conveniently located suburban home will take invalid or tubercular patient. Z 347 Times Annex.

Pennsylvania.

Very select, for elderly or nervous, with attendants; high-class persons only; best references Mrs. Haddock, Oxford, Chester County, Penn

Miscellaneous.

Educated lady owning her own country home in attractive locality, one hour from New York, would take charge of boy or girl of good family, superior environment; highest references. Z 363 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted.

Board, business woman and boy of 5, refined private family. K 784 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER—8 years' experience; thoroughly competent; trial balance, control accounts; best references; $20. Thaler, 521 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, 3 years' experience; thorough knowledge double entry. R 53 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; WELL RECOMMENDED. R 51 TIMES.

CHILD'S NURSE, Scotch, six years' experience, wants to go to California; $40-$50. Z 354 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT, TYPIST, Spanish, English, young lady, desires position; not stenographer. S 679 Times Downtown.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional patients; references. Brook, 211 West 58th St. Riverside 5220.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires female patients. Miss Houseman, The Cathedral Plaza, Ap. 208.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. Lockhart, 472 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

NURSE, in physician's office, few hours daily; intelligence; references. H 1,063 Times Harlem.

OFFICE ASSISTANT capable, competent; salary $11. May Nedelman, 79 West 125th.

SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT TO CHIEF of a Government Division is ready for new work; desires position of responsibility and trust; expert stenographer with college training; highest credentials. S 692 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.
Young woman, thoroughly conversant with detail work, expert stenographer; knowledge bookkeeping; college education; salary $30-$35. S 146 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; ten years' experience manufacturing, commercial lines; rapid, accurate at figures; capable of handling office detail. S 704 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, five years' experience, quick, accurate, and reliable, desires position; salary $20-$22. Ask for Solomon, E 83 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, knowledge of bookkeeping; bright beginner; $10 to start. F. L., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, 18; neat, competent, accurate; references. Telephone Miss Shaw, 6265 Tremont. Address 453 Tremont Av.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 2 years' experience, willing worker; not a clock watcher. D. G., 230 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn.

WOMAN wants cooking by day or hour. Phone Gramercy 8311.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, assist physician in office few hours daily. H 1,052 Times Harlem.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, traveled, substantial education, seeks employment where intelligence, personality are more desired than experience. S 710 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, JUNIOR, N. Y. U. student, completed 2½ years of accounting course, 4 years' bookkeeping experience manufacturing concern, 1½ years with Navy Department, desires connection with C. P. A. H. 562 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS certified; general accounting, monthly audits, investigations, systems, tax reports, Union Audit Company, 32 Broadway. Telephone 754 Broad.

ACCOUNTANT, Bookkeeper, Auditor, Office Manager; 12 years' experience all branches accounting and systematizing; moderate salary; references. R 38 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, systematized; financial, tax reports, bookkeeping, arrangement; $2.50 weekly. Alpert-Barst, 21 Park Row. Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; firms without bookkeepers $2.50 monthly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman, 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—Tax reports; audits, $5 upward; books opened, closed. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, (24,) 3 years' training, desires position, mercantile or C. P. A. S 115 Times.

ATTENTION, SHIRT MANUFACTURERS!
Young man, experienced resident salesman in Baltimore, desires good men's shirt line for that city and Washington; unquestionable reference; have entree to largest buyers; commission basis. Z 323 Times Annex.

BANK CLERK.
27, desires suitable connection with high-class institution; experienced in all departments; excellent credentials; interview requested. Box 277, 1,638 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) experienced, desires to make change of position where opportunity for advancement is available. S 673 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) married, seven years' experience, controlling accounts, statements; thoroughly familiar with voucher system; $30 week. R 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; double entry; controlling accounts, trial balances; college training. H 481 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Spanish, speaking English and Italian; wishes permanent position with private family; 5 years' experience; 7 years' colorado. 242 West 76th St. Phone Columbus 5120.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 9 years' references on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 27, Christian, eight years' experience high-class cars; three years last employer; location immaterial. Columbus 4118.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady wishes to place young Canadian as second chauffeur, 5 years' experience; moderate salary. Write or call 18 East 10th St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position, private family, city; reference. Wm. Mullen, 552 Gulon Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, sober, 9 years' experience, desires private position. H. Vaughan, 167 East 84th St. Telephone 1018 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; ten years' experience; discharged from navy; best references; salary $30. Phone Westchester 1462.

CHAUFFER, American, honest, reliable, all-around, handy man, desires position; best references. H 509 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Pierce, Packard, Cadillac, Loco, &c., city, vicinity, thoroughly. S 116 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, permanent position with aged or invalid; refined; total abstainer. R 64 Times.

CHEMIST.—Graduate; experienced; raw materials, intermediates, dyestuffs; accept position immediately. H 482 Times Downtown.

CLERK, invoices, orders, general; long experience contracting, purchasing; well educated; also stenographer-correspondent; positively permanent; $20. L 787 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Japanese, experienced cook. Apply Frank Abe, care Y. M. C. A. 102 West 123d.

CORRESPONDENT, business executive, discharged from army, educated, capable, trustworthy. C 263 West 125th.

COUPLE, young Japanese; man cook, butler; wife waitress, chambermaid, seamstress; entire charge; both experienced; moderate wages; small family only. Couple, care Rev. Kato, 11 Manhattan Av., Telephone Riverside 237.

DRAFTSMAN, designer, special automatic machinery, 8 years' experience, desires position. K 330 Times.

EDITORIAL position wanted; trade, technical, general; experienced. K 371 Times.

ESTIMATOR or superintendent of construction; 15 years' experience in all kinds of building construction; best references. R 61 Times.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.
Capable man seeks position where executive qualities will be appreciated, having held such position many years in book and publishing business; also considerable experience in building and real estate line; feels capable of adjusting himself to any business in a short time; can assure employers of trustworthiness and reliability; age 39. Address Make Good, D 320 Times Downtown.

GOOD SIDE LINE for Cuba wanted; highest class representation; best references. O 618 Times Downtown.

LAWYER, Christian, 29, desires legal or commercial position; maintained own office in suburbs past 5 years at average annual net profit of $4,000; start at $2,400 if future seems good. A 246 Times.

MECHANICAL ENG., technical graduate, several years' experience drafting, engineering, desires a position. Z 361 Times Annex.

MINING ENGINEER and metallurgist; experienced in mining, milling, flotation, cyaniding, design and construction of mills and examination work. Z 325 Times Annex.

OFFICE OR MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE
seeks opportunity in some active industry, preferably textile, to use his experience and proved ability in modernizing equipment, directing and harmonizing working personnel, and meeting selling demand with healthy, reliable output, in fact, "creating market with product"; unequalified indorsement. Address S 701 Times Downtown.

SALES CORRESPONDENT
and office manager or assistant. Army officer, 28, just discharged, desires N. Y. connection; two years' similar experience with Chicago concern; college graduate, suitable references; $2,400 yearly salary. G 67 Times.

SALESMAN, who has had ten years' successful selling experience in New England, seeks connection with reliable manufacturer or company who desire high-grade representation in that district; best of references furnished; only legitimate proposition considered. William H. White, Box 1,338 Hartford, Conn.

SALESMAN.
AMERICAN OFFICER, JUST DISCHARGED, WILL SELL ANY STAPLE LINE; STATE PARTICULARS; ANY REASONABLE OFFER CONSIDERED. K 374 TIMES.

SALESMAN, young man, clean-cut, hustler, experienced with clothing and gents' furnishing, wishes position during holidays. S 66 Times.

SALESMAN.—Graduate engineer, industrial experiences, desires position where sales and executive ability could be developed. R 37 Times.

SALESMAN TO SELL SHOE FINDING SUPPLIES TO JOBBERS; EXPERIENCED. S 96 TIMES.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer, correspondent; possessing initiative; 11 years' experience; $40. R 69 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SUPERINTENDENT. — Competent, reliable, all-around mechanic; capable of managing first-class apartment house. Superintendent, 316 West 94th.

YOUNG MAN, 2 years' college education, 1 year's experience correspondent and assistant office manager, honorably discharged from army, desires position offering advancement. G 81 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21,
RELEASED NAVAL AVIATOR,
COLLEGE GRADUATE,
desires position with business or brokerage house. P. O. Box 51, Inwood, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) well educated, desires position in silk or cotton goods house where hard work will be appreciated. H 480 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, experienced salesman and manager, desires real opportunity with large, up-to-date concern. H 1029 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) excellent education, five years' business training; best references; assist executive or clerical capacity. H 491 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, scientific education, desires position with future; knowledge of bookkeeping. S 644 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, released from service, high school education, business training, desires interview. Kierman, 64 West 128th.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) well educated, American, wishes position in financial institution or broker's office. S 676 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28 years; competent mechanic; 10 years' driving experience. J. Mallett, 175 East 84th St. Tel. 1018 Lenox.

YOUNG MAN, 20, aggressive, intelligent, with sales experience; excellent references. S 708 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires position assistant bookkeeper or ledger clerk. H 484 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires position; willing to learn; references. L 793 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position; five years' experience stock records, billing, ledger. S 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) college education, desires position. R 9 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ATTENDANT for insane hospital; good pay. Call 146 East 28th St. today, at 4 P. M.

BILL CLERK, with experience on Elliott-Fischer billing machine. Apply Joseph Elias & Co., Inc., 630 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—Young lady, experienced in dress line. Moses, 135 West 27th.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT.
Young lady, experienced in detail work; prefer one who has formerly kept stock records; must be quick and accurate; permanent position, with liberal salary to one who can qualify. Apply to Mr. Zeitz, Superintendent,
MARTIN'S,
Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn.

CLERKS
between the ages of 16 and 20 in the office of a large corporation; experience unnecessary; hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturday half holiday throughout the year; salary to start, $8 per week; rapid advancement to higher paid positions. Write, stating age, education, &c., to K 527 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR for Mid-Weeks pictorial magazine; excellent opportunity for bright, energetic young lady; must be conversant with Manhattan and Bronx; bond and reference required. Apply Saturday, 2 P. M., H. F. Warner, 1710 Times Building.

COMPANION.—Lady going abroad, passport secured, desires to earn passage as companion to lady or children. R 72 Times.

DESIGNER wanted, lady, on children's colored dresses, sizes 2 to 6 years; must have years of experience and understand designing and drafting patterns thoroughly; good position. Write Sure-Fit Dress Co., 313 Arch St., Philadelphia.

DRESSMAKER. — WAIST AND SKIRT FINISHER. WILLIAM HARDY, 650 5TH AV.

FORELADY.—Experienced in handling girls in tea packing department; must be tactful and able to produce results; age not under 25 years; salary not over $17 per week. Fielding, 235 West St., New York City.

GIRL IN SAMPLE DEPARTMENT OF WHOLESALE GLOVE HOUSE TO SEW PRICE TICKETS ON GLOVE SAMPLES; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT GIRL; STATE AGE, SALARY DESIRED, AND EXPERIENCE, IF ANY. B 15 TIMES.

GIRL, experienced in handling subscription cards in a publishing house; must be a rapid typist. William B. Curtis, 131 East 23d St.

LUNCH-ROOM WORK.
Young women by N. Y. Telephone Co. for general work in girls' lunch rooms; pleasant surroundings, good wages, eight-hour day, permanent positions; opportunity for advancement. Apply 58 West Houston St., N. Y. C., or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Require the services of
100 SALESWOMEN
for the following departments:
(Experience not essential.)
HANDKERCHIEFS,
TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES,
RIBBONS,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
JEWELRY,
STATIONERY,
LEATHER GOODS,
TOILET ARTICLES,
UMBRELLAS,
INFANTS' WEAR,
ART GOODS,
TOYS,
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Apply Superintendent's Office, 8th floor, 35th St., Employees Entrance.

MAID.—Also light housework and mending; good pay. Telephone Gramercy 4610 between 9:30 and 11 A. M.

MODEL.—Sample model, 10, misses' size, to try on suits. 1 West 30th St., 6th floor.

NURSE GIRL to take care of 2-year old girl; good, steady position. Apply Winsten, 130 West 118th.

NURSE GIRL wanted, to assist in light housekeeping. Finke, 204 Riverside Drive.

OFFICE

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CLAIMS FILED TO DEC. 13, INCLUSIVE. IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

FEDERAL.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Court of Claims:

McLaughlin, Jr., et al. vs. The United States. No opinion. Order for judgment.

Boston Lighter and Transportation Company vs. The United States. Motion to dismiss petition granted.

Sandy Hook.....7:45 P M 10:15 P M
Gedney Chan.....8:15 P M 10:45 P M
Ambrose Chan.....8:45 P M 11:15 P M
Fort Gate Island.....7:17 7:00

THE WEATHER.

Arrived—Friday, Dec. 13.

Sailed.

Outgoing Steamships.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Transpacific Mails.

Consecutive mails close at Station E, 8th Ave. and 30th St., as follows:

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

Fire Record.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—7:30 P. M. Readings:

Temporary assignments.

Police and Fire News.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

DUE TOMORROW.

DUE MONDAY.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Minimum Almanac for Today.

Sun rises.....7:01 Sun sets.....4:32

Moon rises.....1:30 A M

Arrived—Friday, Dec. 13.

Sailed.

Outgoing Steamships.

Incoming Steamships.

Following promoted to Majors:

Following promoted to Lieutenant Colonels:

Following promoted to be Majors:

Following promoted to be

'MOURNING' MEETING IS DAMP AND DISMAL

Chairamn Ellis Jones Only One Arrested for Alleged Seditious Remark.

300 POLICEMEN IN PARK

They and Provost Guard Outnumber Radicals, Who Parade Under Umbrellas.

Unsympathetic police arrested Ellis O. Jones, Chairman of the so-called People's Day Committee, and prime mover in the Socialist demonstration in Central Park yesterday. He was taken into custody by Police Captain Bourke, who considered his utterance as seditious. This was the only mildly exciting incident of the invasion of Central Park by radicals, who gathered there to "talk over their grievance one with another" and "to mourn for dead Liberty."

It was a funereal affair from start to finish, and instead of a thousand or more workers gathering there were about 150 men and women, decidedly sodden looking, walking up and down the Mall in the drizzling rain. Most of the "mourners" appeared to be foreign born.

Friday the 13th was the day selected for the protest against existing order by the committee because it was the day upon which Tom Mooney was sentenced to die. The date was also intended, according to a proclamation, to mark the beginning of the rule of the workers in the United States, the cancellation of all debts public and private, and the making null and void of all contracts with the capitalistic classes.

There were more policemen present than radicals, and Inspector Daly is said to have had at least 300 men within call. Many of these were held in reserve in the Arsenal Police Station and elsewhere near by. Up and down the Mall walked policemen raincoated and grim. The Army Provost Guard was also in considerable evidence.

At 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour when the Socialists were to gather, Captain Bourke reported that he had found only thirty persons in the Mall, and that some of these were curiosity seekers, newspaper reporters, and moving-picture men. Most of the curiosity seekers did not linger very long in the rain. When 2 o'clock came the crowd had increased. These later additions were visibly the "mourners."

The statement of Chairman Jones that it was an unorganized demonstration proved true. The groups kept moving, but they talked volubly together. The prescribed band of crepe did not adorn their arms. One woman had a red decoration on her hat. It was after 2 o'clock when Jones appeared and joined the umbrella parade.

When Jones reached the centre of the Mall with about seventy-five persons following him he was approached by reporters. He said the small gathering did not discourage him, for had the weather been good there would have been 1,000,000 persons in the park. He was asked whether under the proposed new order he had renounced his personal debts.

"I have no personal debts," he replied.

The utterance that caused his arrest was:

"Yes, I am in favor of disbanding the army and navy. We have no need for them. They should be disbanded."

"Your utterances are seditious," announced Captain Bourke as he edged through the gathering and told Jones he was under arrest. The prisoner was led across the lawn to the Seventy-second Street entrance and placed in a patrol wagon. As he stepped in, a middle-aged woman shouted: "Three cheers for Jones!" But there were no cheers.

At the Arsenal Jones gave his age as 45, and his occupation as journalist, though he added that he was not at present employed. His address he gave as 104 Beechknoll Road, Forest Hills, L. I., and his birthplace as Columbus, Ohio.

Jones was taken to the West Side Court and arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck, charged with disorderly conduct in a short affidavit made by Captain Bourke. Assistant District Attorney William O'Shaughnessy asked for an adjournment of the hearing until this morning. His request was granted, and Jones was held in $1,000 bail.

After Jones was taken away from the Mall the "mourners" continued their dreary parade in the Mall, watched by the policemen. In the late afternoon the number increased slightly, but no attempt was made to hold a meeting.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Lady's black velvet hand bag containing small mirror, passport from Cuba to New York, some Spanish naturalization papers and one key; possibly lost on the 9th Avenue Elevated Railroad at 8th and 53d Street, Wednesday, about 8 A. M. Sanchez, 144 E. 48th St.

LOST—Three-inch diamond bar pin, about 70 small diamonds, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, between Crescent Athletic Club, Pierrepont St., and Bedford Theatre, Bergen St., Brooklyn; very liberal reward. Telephone 4684 Broad, Room 816, No. 30 Broad St., New York. No questions asked.

LOST.—$50 reward for information leading to the recovery of 1916 Buick, touring body, Model D-45; motor 146256; frame number, 146132; license, 20649; missing from 248 Rugby Road, Flatbush, on Dec. 8, at 9 P. M. Sherwood Adjusting Bureau, 62 William St. John 3646.

LOST—In Stern Brothers' department store, New York, Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 11, a blue leather pocketbook, containing cash and gold locket; finder may keep cash. Please return pocketbook and locket to Superintendent Stern Brothers.

LOST—Light colored leather portfolio on northbound subway express at 42d St., Thursday, Dec. 12, about 4 P. M.; contained letters and other papers relating to committee meeting; finder suitably rewarded. Return to Libien, 904 8th Av.

LOST—Seal black handbag, Saks waiting room, Friday afternoon, containing lady's large hunting case gold watch, initials K. A. S., about $15 in bills and change; reward. Phone Cortlandt 1804 or call 808 Singer Building.

LOST—Saturday night, in taxi, at 8:45 P. M., going from Hotel Manhattan to 138 East 46d St., blue fox muff. Please return to Transportation Club, Hotel Manhattan. Liberal reward, no questions asked.

LOST—Between Hotel Manhattan and Empire Theatre, Russian sable scarf, with satin lined with shirred brown chiffon; suitable reward, no questions asked. Cashier, Hotel Manhattan.

LOST—Thursday evening, Dec. 5, between Gaiety Theatre and Palm Room, Plaza Hotel, chinchilla fur stole; finder will receive liberal reward by returning to W. E. Cardwell, Room 1247, 120 Broadway.

LOST—On Dec. 10, between Cortlandt St. and Battery, a gentleman's 3-stone diamond ring. Handsome reward if returned to George W. Meyer, 41 Front St., New York City. Phone Broad 3939.

LOST—Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, small diamond bar pin, Bijou Theatre or Palais Royal, or between there and Bretton Hall, in taxi; liberal reward. M., Room 525, 65 Liberty St.

LOST—Gold cuff button, monogramed "B. L.," at Colonial Theatre or vicinity Thursday evening, Dec. 12. Return to Benjamin Lichtenstein, 1,090 7th Av. Phone 3974 Morningside.

LOST—On Dec. 10, uptown Astor Place subway station, in or near entrance to Wanamaker's, old-fashioned black enameled locket; reward. Return to Room 10, 26 Broadway.

LOST—Purse containing money and cameo ring valued as keepsake, in Cross's, 37th St. and 5th Av.; reward; no questions asked. Apt. 1, 235 West 108th St.

LOST—A veteran Odd Fellows' jewel, engraved; finder will be suitably rewarded on return of same to Max Mayfield at 111 Wall St., or Hotel Astor after 6 P. M.

LOST—Bank book No. 197380, The Manhattan Savings Institution, 644 Broadway. Payment stopped. Return to bank.

LOST—Sealskin muff, Dec. 7, between Waldorf and 42d St. ferry; liberal reward. Apply Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—Beaded bag, Thanksgiving week, Washington Heights, letter "S" woven in, gold clasp; reward. Stivers, 3,800 Broadway.

LOST—Suitcase, from Stutz car; reward, if returned with contents; no questions asked. Lotos Club, 110 West 57th St.

LOST—Diamond bracelet inside blue beaded purse, near 40th and 5th Av.; reward. Phone Schuyler 5366.

LOST—Radium wrist watch, leather strap, on subway, Brooklyn Bridge and Hoyt stations. Reward. Phone Flatbush 1537.

LOST—Silver lorguette, antique design, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, Selwyn's Theatre. Return to Mrs. Carroll, 117 West 58th St.

LOST—Longacre Theatre, Nov. 29, canary colored pearl opera glasses marked "A. K. A."; liberal reward. 312 West 89th.

LOST—Pin seal purse, eight silver corners, containing money and personal cards; suitable reward. R 78 Times.

LOST—Thursday, platinum and gold wrist watch; suitable reward. B 75 Times.

LOST—A gold lorgnette with small diamonds; suitable reward. Z 362 Times Annex.

LOST—One screw pearl earring; $100 reward. Phone Rhinelander 9492.

$200 REWARD,
no questions asked, return round platinum brooch containing one large and 27 small diamonds and 22 sapphires; lost Dec. 9, vicinity of 45th St. and Broadway. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$80 REWARD for return of two diamond, pearl, and ruby tassels, lost between Ritz-Carlton and Lyceum Theatre, Dec. 12. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$50 REWARD for oval diamond brooch, set in platinum, lost Dec. 11.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—A diamond pin. Will be returned to owner upon identification at Benwit, Teller & Co., 5th Av. at 38th St.

—YOUR BOY—
Get him a present that he will appreciate
A MOVING PICTURE MACHINE
ELECTRICAL EQUIPPED
Price $8 each, including 3 films
113 WEST 47TH ST., N. Y.

MARCH IS DECORATED FOR WORK IN WAR

Medal Is Presented by Secretary Baker on the Recommendation of Gen. Pershing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Upon the recommendation of General Pershing, and with the approval of President Wilson, Secretary Baker awarded the Distinguished Service Medal today to General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff.

In presenting the decoration, before a large assemblage of army officers, Secretary Baker laid stress upon the fact that it was won through efficient service both in France as Chief of Artillery of the First American Army and at home as Chief of Staff.

Secretary Baker said it was to him a peculiarly happy circumstance that the recommendation that General March be decorated had come from the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces. While the whole nation joined, Mr. Baker said, in acknowledgment of the heroism of the Expeditionary Forces, it was a striking indication of the unity of purpose that the soldiers overseas similarly appreciated the work of those officers and men whose duties had held them at home.

General March, in reply, said he would take pleasure in presenting to the Secretary very soon his recommendations that other officers who have contributed largely to the success of the American military program, although they have been forced to remain in the United States, receive decorations. For himself, he said, he took pride in the fact that the recommendation for his own decoration had come through regular military channels, and he added that he had listened with pleasure to what Mr. Baker had said to him personally of his services as head of the American armies.

General Pershing's recommendation, which reached the War Department on Dec. 7, was as follows:

"It is recommended that the Distinguished Service Medal be awarded General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U. S. A., for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service. As Commanding General of the army artillery of the First Army, he initiated and prepared the plans for the organization of the artillery of the American Army in France. As Chief of Staff of the United States Army he has rendered services of inestimable value to his country."

RENEWS FIGHT ON PLAGUE.

Rockefeller Fund Will Send Gorgas to Stop Yellow Fever.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Dr. George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, which has an endowment of $100,000,000, announced today that the organization after diverting its activities for four years to war relief and army welfare work, in which it expended $21,000,000, would immediately resume its work of attempting to rid the world of disease.

The peace program adopted by the organization contemplates the expenditure of millions of dollars annually in attacking human ills in every part of the world.

Dr. Vincent said that Major General William C. Gorgas, until recently Surgeon General of the United States Army, would soon head an expedition of scientists to Central and South America to conquer yellow fever. He will be accompanied by five noted experts and believes that by battling the disease at its source in these countries it can be exterminated in a few years. The organization will also launch a campaign to wipe out the plague in China and other countries of Asia.

The medical university in Peking, China, being erected by the Rockefeller Foundation at a cost of $6,000,000, would be opened not later than October, 1920, Dr. Vincent said. Another medical university will be built by the organization at Shanghai, China.

MOVE TO FAVOR SOLDIERS.

Hardware Men Also Want Tariff Protection Help for Shipping.

Special to The New York Times.

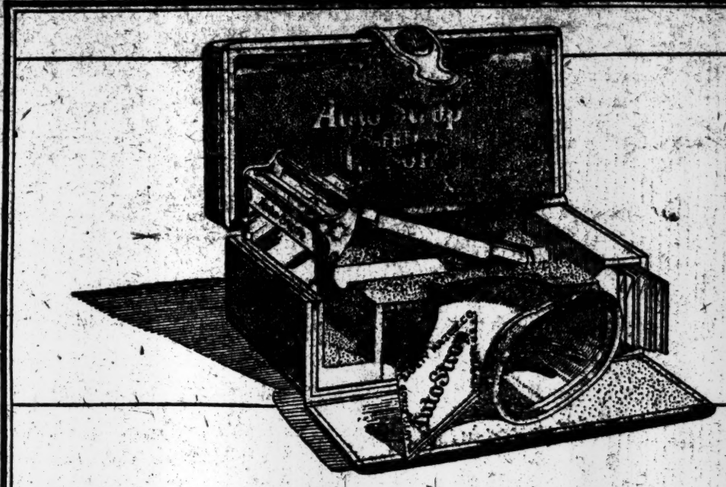
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 13.—The American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, at the closing session of its annual convention here today, endorsed the sentiment that preference in employment should be given to the men who have served with the colors. They attacked the post-war taxation measures as discriminatory in the matter of profits, favored a tariff that will offset the lower wages in competitive countries urged reciprocity with South American republics, and favored national assistance to shipping to offset the lower cost of operating vessels under other flags.

Charles W. Asbury, of Philadelphia, was re-elected President for the third consecutive term, and Frederick D. Mitchell, New York, Secretary and Treasurer.

At the closing meeting of the American Hardware Association, composed of jobbers, the sentiments of the manufacturers were endorsed, but no declarations were adopted. R. H. Treman, Ithaca, N. Y., was elected President, and J. M. Townley, Kansas City, Secretary and Treasurer.

Unusual Suit and Overcoat Values
$40
We mention this price, because we are particularly proud of our large assortment of smart, all-wool Suits and Overcoats—at this popular price.
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
We have a big range of values at $30, $35, $45, $48 and $50—but $40 is the happy medium where many men find exactly what they want.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

ECONOMY
cooking is the order of the day. Buy less. Cook less; but make food palatable. Add a flavor that makes cheaper dishes positively delicious—use
LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
It gives zest to many a dish.


Complete—
for his next 500 shaves
The very comfort of a razor that sharpens itself will make it a gift worth while.
It does away with the bother and expense of continually putting in new blades. He can clean the razor without taking it apart—so the blades never rust. And he won't be running out of blades, because his outfit is complete for 500 shaves.
Since last April every AutoStrop Razor manufactured has gone to fill Government orders. Multiplying production *many times over* hardly proved equal to the demands for our fighting men. The AutoStrop Razor—always sharp—was a war essential.
But now we are again permitted to make shipments for civilian service. Now you can obtain an AutoStrop Razor from your dealer.

A few passes back and forth give a new edge
AutoStrop Safety Razor
On sale all over the world
AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR CO. 345 Fifth Avenue, New York LONDON, PARIS, TORONTO

The Wilson Label Protects Your Table
TO prepare and distribute the necessities of life carries with it a great responsibility. To meet this responsibility demands two essentials—a policy, and an organization able to carry out that policy.
Our policy toward each user of our products is expressed in our slogan *"The Wilson Label Protects Your Table."* This is our code. It is our pledge. The Wilson W-shaped label is your guaranty that back of it is all the honesty of purpose, skill and expert ability humanly possible. It means that every Wilson product is selected, handled and prepared with the *respect* due the foods you will serve at your own table.
This *respect* governs our work. Your own mother could not be more careful, more thoughtful or have more consideration for your enjoyment when she prepares the favorite dish for the family.
THE Wilson organization is one of thinkers—men able to make the Wilson policy genuine. We use our machinery to manufacture; we use thought in our management and our distribution. No man who is not capable of taking the customer's viewpoint is big enough or broad enough to share in the management of this company.
Our guaranty of Wilson products is unconditional. That is the only guaranty worth while, and when we make it we rely upon the fairness of every user of our products. We have found our customers fair, and we mean that they shall always find us just the same way—and that our label shall stand for this policy of ours unfailingly.
We like to feel that the people who ask for Wilson products are our friends. We value their comment—whether praise or criticism. It helps us to continue to build this institution and to hold the confidence of the public.
"This mark WILSON & CO. guarantees quality"
Majestic Ham, Bacon and Lard Cloverbrook Dairy Products
Certified Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Meat Products and Oleomargarine
Wholesale Market, New York City
Tel. Chelsea 676 48-50 Tenth Ave.

A LOT of self-styled "Army-and-Navy Outfitters" are going out of the business for good, and, I might add, for the good of the business. It's another case of the survival of the fittest and of those who know how to cut to fit. That's why I'm in the ranks and on deck to stay.
My Officers' Uniforms are from a tailor, not just a retailer; cut, not chopped; benched, not botched; fitted, not fumbled; hand-worked, not machine-shirked; handled here, not handed over to a contractor. Army-and-Navy Uniforms, journeyman tailor-made and ready-to-step-into, if you can't wait.
U. S. Navy Officers' Serges to measure $40.00
U. S. Navy Officers' Overcoats to measure $45.00
U. S. Army Officers' Whipcords to measure $45.00
U. S. Army Officers' Overcoats to measure $40.00
Deliveries on 2 days' notice, if required.
Army Uniforms From Your Own Materials
Clemons
Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
20 Years On This Corner

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SKETCHES FROM LIFE BY
CHARLES LEWIS SLATTERY, D. D., Rector of Grace Church
Clear, lifelike, lovable—these faces stand out—a group of those who have exerted strong spiritual influence on American life. Here are Phillips Brooks, Professor Andrew P. Peabody, William James, Josiah Royce, Dr. Henry S. Nash, Bishop Whipple, Dean Hart, Bishop Hare, Dr. William Reed Huntington and others. A rich gift to the generation whose great loss it is never to have known them face to face.
Postage extra. Price $1.50 net.
E. P. DUTTON & CO. 681 Fifth Ave. New York.

Three Cheers and a Hearty Welcome
Now a saving to you of FIVE to FIFTEEN DOLLARS on a suit or overcoat made to your measure.

Our Success in Making Officers' Uniforms
guarantees to you the extreme style of military tailoring transferred to civilian clothing.
Readjustment Prices $25 to $50
on suits. $30 to $50 on Overcoats. Army and Navy Uniforms made to order or ready to wear away at reasonable prices. Six months war service chevrons ready, gold or silver.
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TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
39 E. 59th ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.
P. S.—"GOOD FORM" always, in your gift.
This year good form stands for THRIFT. Give W.S.S.
Arnheim Autumn.

third printing in two weeks the big holiday hit $1.50 everywhere
the story of the everyday life of an average American family as told by a typical American mother
a Christmas gift for all kinds of readers who like wholesome, humorous, inspiring American fiction
THE PRESTONS
The New York Sun of December 1st says:
"'The Prestons' By MARY HEATON VORSE is a book which takes its place with the best of Tarkington. For breadth of understanding, accuracy of observation, fidelity of reporting, it is not easy to think of an American novel that transcends it. It is a memorable book that will have 50,000 readers."
BONI & LIVERIGHT Publishers NEW YORK

Letters of Susan Hale

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You will read them aloud and you will tell your friends about them.
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